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THE HISTORY OF THE SHIRE OF RENFREW.

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CONTAINING,

A Genealogical History of the Royal House of STEWART, with a Genealogical Account of the Illustrious House of HANOVER, from the time of their intermarriage with the Stewart family, to the present period.

ALSO,

A Genealogical History of the NOBILITY and GENTRY of the County of RENFREW

AND,

exact Survey of the County; together with the present State of the publ Buildings, Manufactures, different Religions, &c. &c.

COLLECTED

From the public Records, ancient Chartularies, the Works of the best Historian Brought from the earliest Accounts to the Year MDCCX, by

MR. GEORGE CRAWFURD.

And continued to the present Period, by

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

PAISLEY:

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

GEORGE-AUGUSTUS-FREDERICK,

Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothſay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Iſles, and Great Steward of Scotland, &c.

THE following Hiſtory of the ancient paternal inheritance of your Anceſtors, the Kings and Great Stewards of SCOTLAND, is moſt reſpectfully inſcribed to your ROYAL HIGHNESS, from a perſwaſion, that however mean the abilities of the Writer, you will not deem the ſubject unworthy your attention.

As lineally deſcended from the Royal Houſe of STEWART, as Baron of Renfrew, and the preſent Great Steward of Scotland, your ROYAL HIGHNESS appears the proper Patron of this Work; but the Writer has not the vanity to imagine, that his feeble labours merit the favour of your ROYAL HIGHNESS. He only preſents his Work, as the humble tribute of gratitude, for that protection which he enjoys, together with all his loyal fellow-ſubjects, under the auſpicious government of the Houſe of BRUNSWICK.

THAT the Supreme Diſpoſer of all events, may preſerve the Auguſt Houſe, of which your ROYAL HIGHNESS is now the chief hope, to reign in the hearts of a free and happy People, to the lateſt poſterity, is the continual prayer of the Writer; who humbly intreats your ROYAL HIGHNESS's permiſſion to ſubſcribe himſelf

Your moſt Obedient,

and Devoted SERVANT,

PAISLEY,
Dec. 15, 1782.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

PREFACE.

THE hiſtorian is univerſally acknowledged to hold a diſtinguiſhed rank, in the circle of literature; as he at the ſame time conveys inſtruction and entertainment to the human mind. But it is the fate of very few, to poſſeſs a genius equal to the taſk, of drawing the characters of nations and individuals, of tracing important events to their occult cauſes, and of ſetting the conſequences of ſuch events, in a perſpicuous point of view.

The county of Renfrew is by no means barren of ſubject matter, for the hiſtoric page. To paint the characters of the many eminent perſons it has produced—to mark the progreſs of refinement from the barbarous ages, to the preſent enlightened period—and to contraſt its various ſituations—at one time, a ſcene of tumult and bloodſhed, the fatal effects of the feudal ſyſtem—at another, ſupinely ſunk in the arms of ſloth, under the dominion of monkiſh ignorance—and now the happy ſeat of arts, manufactures, and commerce—to deſcribe theſe, would afford ample ſcope for the greateſt abilities in a writer, and would be a pleaſing fund of information and amuſement, to the intelligent reader.

Conſcious, however, of his inſufficiency for ſo arduous an undertaking, the Writer of the following ſheets confeſſes, that he has no pretenſions to the name of a Hiſtorian. He only claims the merit of preſenting to the public an impartial record of facts, and an accurate ſurvey of the county. And he preſumes the candid and judicious will allow, that ſuch a collection, is not a uſeleſs labour.

The reputation of Mr. CRAWFURD's hiſtory, which makes a conſiderable part of this volume, has been long eſtabliſhed; his extenſive knowledge of the antiquities of the county, and the great aſſiſtance he received from ſeveral learned men, are well known. The public has long deſired a republication of this work; and it was thought improper to commit it to the preſs, without a continuation to the preſent period. But as it was the deſire of many of the ſubſcribers, that Mr. CRAWFURD's hiſtory ſhould be republiſhed in its original form, the writer thought it the moſt proper mode, to interſperſe his continuation through the whole volume, by ſubjoining his additions to each diſtinct ſubject on which his predeceſſor treats; diſtinguiſhing his paragraphs from Mr. CRAWFURD's in the manner pointed out in the Advertiſement to the Reader, placed before the original Preface.

In proſecuting this plan, he has carefully endeavoured to tread in Mr. CRAWFURD's ſteps; how he has ſucceeded, it does not belong to him to determine. But he may be allowed to ſay, that if a laborious reſearch into original records, and a painful attention to the topography of the county, could effect his purpoſe, or merit the approbation of his Reader, he has ſome chance for ſucceſs.

That he ſhall eſcape critical cenſure, the common fate of authors, he has no reaſon to expect; however, he wiſhes to obviate ſuch objections, as may moſt naturally ariſe. With reſpect to the language—he has not attempted to write elegantly; and indeed, had he poſſeſſed ſuch abilities, his ſubjects, according to the plan he has purſued, were ſcarcely ſuſceptible of it. All that he has aimed at, is a plain and intelligible ſtyle; if he has not failed in this particular, his deſign is effected; and as he makes this conceſſion, the moſt ſevere critic muſt acknowledge, that in every other reſpect, his diction is not fair game.

Another, and perhaps more material objection, may be ſtarted—that in this work, large accounts are given of ſome, comparatively, inconſiderable families; whilſt others, of greater antiquity and conſequence, are mentioned very ſuperficially. The fact is acknowledged—and in the Writer's juſtification it is replied, that this has ariſen from two cauſes; firſt, in many families, their charters and original deeds are loſt; and at particular periods, their hiſtory has been neglected; of ſuch families, only very partial accounts can be given; unleſs we were to amuſe the reader with fables, inſtead of facts —And, ſecondly, ſome gentlemen, by, what appears to the Writer, a very blameable careleſſneſs, have declined furniſhing him, with that information, which was in their power, in ſuch caſes, he has been obliged to proceed on that information, which the public records afforded him; and where theſe have been full, he can ſafely affirm, that the accounts of families, from whom he obtained no kind of aſſiſtance, are as large and particular, as of thoſe from whom he has received the greateſt favours. In a word, he is not conſcious of failure on his part, though undoubtedly ſome omiſſions muſt have happened, through that inadvertency, to which human nature is liable; where ſuch have been diſcovered, ſince the book went to the preſs, they are carefuly inſerted in the Appendix.

To the gentlemen, clergy, and others, who have favoured him with a peruſal of their family records, with the uſe of their libraries, or who have otherwiſe aſſiſted him, the Writer returns his warmeſt acknowledgements; particularly to the gentlemen who favoured him with the tranſlations. And to the pubic in general, he begs leave to expreſs his gratitude, for the liberal ſubſcription with which they have ſupported this publication.

In concluſion, whatever captious ſnarles may be thrown on this work, by thoſe who are unhappily infected with the rage of criticiſm; the Writer will have ſome pleaſure in reflecting—that time, the deſtroyer of almoſt every other human labour, will render this the more valuable; and that in future periods, when, perhaps, the works of our moſt elegant modern writers, ſhall be conſidered as obſolete, this authentic relation of facts, will be eſteemed a faithful veſtige of antiquity.

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A

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

OF

The ROYAL and ILLUSTRIOUS FAMILY

OF THE

STEWARTS,

From the Year 1034 to the Year 1710.

Giving an Account of the LIVES, MARRIAGES and ISSUE of the moſt remarkable Perſons and Families of that Name.

To which are prefixed, FIRST,

A General Deſcription of the SHIRE of

RENFREW,

The peculiar Reſidence and ancient Patrimony of the STEWARTS:

And, SECONDLY, A DEDUCTION of the

NOBLE and ANCIENT FAMILIES,

Proprietors there for upwards of 400 Years, down to the preſent Times: Containing the Deſcent, Original Creations, and moſt remarkable Actions of their reſpective Anceſtors; alſo the Chief Titles of Honour they now enjoy; with their Marriage and Iſſue, continued down to this preſent Year, and the Coat of Arms of each Family in Blazon,

Collected from public Records, antient Chartularies of the Monaſteries of Paiſley, Arbroath, Kelſo, Dunfermline, Melroſs, Balmerinoch, Schoon, Dryburgh, Cambuſkenneth, Aberdeen and Murray; and from the beſt Hiſtorians, and private Manuſcripts.

EDINBURGH:
Printed by JAMES WATSON, on the North-ſide of the Croſs.
M,D,CCX.

To the QUEEN.

MADAM,

THE hereditary virtues and glorious actions of your royal anceſtors, have employed our ableſt hiſtorians; as the peculiar glories of your majeſty's victorious and moſt happy reign ſhall forever afford matter of hiſtory and panegyric to lateſt poſterity.

I have, with a great deal of induſtry and pains, collected, from original papers and authentic records, the genealogical account of the lives, marriages, and iſſue of your majeſty's royal anceſtors, for theſe ſeven hundred years paſt: And how far ſoever I go back in the tracing your line and pedigree, find it always royal: For all hiſtorians agree, That Bancho, grandfather to Walter the firſt Stewart upon record, was deſcended of the kings of Scotland; and from him I trace your royal line down to your Majeſty's perſon.

Hence it is I preſume to offer; in all humility, this performance to your majeſty's protection, which I hope will not be unacceptable: And that the almighty and gracious GOD may long preſerve your royal perſon to be the ſupport of the proteſtant religion at home and abroad, is and ſhall be the conſtant prayer of,

May it pleaſe majeſty,

Your majeſty's moſt dutiful, moſt humble

and devoted ſubject and ſervant,

GEORGE CRAWFURD.

THE Reader is to obſerve, that he has the whole of Mr. GEORGE CRAFURD's HISTORY of the Shire of RENFREW, with the HISTORY of the Royal and Illuſtrious Family of STEWART, as printed in the year 1710, with my improvements added to the bottom of each family connected to the ſaid ſhire, mentioned by him, from that period to the preſent time. And for their better underſtanding betwixt his ancient accounts, and my new additions, they will find at the beginning of his always marked thus, (" C.), and ending thus (") ; and at the beginning of my new additions is marked thus (S. §), and ends thus (.). They will likewiſe know the Latin which is tranſlated, by a quotation at the beginning of the Latin thus (") , and another at the end of the Engliſh tranſlation, thus (") ; and (*i. e.*) always betwixt the Latin and the Engliſh, ſignifies *that is to ſay.*

THE

PREFACE.

INSTEAD of a long and tedious preface, I ſhall briefly acquaint my reader, whence I have collected my materials for this hiſtory; and withal, mention my hearty acknowledgements to ſuch honourable and worthy perſons, by whoſe means and aſſiſtance I have carried it on.

And, in the firſt place, my beſt acknowledgements are ever due to the Right Hon. John Earl of Dundonald, who was pleaſed to allow me the peruſal of the regiſter of the monaſtery of Paiſley, by which I had ſome ſpecial advantages of diſcovering the antiquities of the moſt of the noble and antient families in the ſhire of Renfrew, and of the illuſtrious family of Stewart. Having ſo often mentioned the regiſter or chartulary of Paiſley, I ſhall preſume ſo far upon the reader's patience as to give a brief account of the ſame.

In the old monaſteries of Scotland, there were three ſort of regiſter-books; as, I. A general one, which, by way of annals or chronicle, gave the yearly occurrences relating to the public. II. Their obituaries, wherein were recorded the times of the death and the places of interment of their abbots, priors, and other great men of their reſpective houſes, and their chief benefactors. III. Their chartulary or regiſter, wherein were recorded the charters of the kings and other great men, bulls of the popes, and the more private grants of inferior benefactors which had paſs'd in their favours, ſuch as this book I am now to give account of, which is a large folio, all writ on Lombart paper, in a fair legible hand.

The firſt leaf begins with an alphabetical index of all the charters therein contained. Then follows the charter of foundation, which is confirmed by the pope's bull, with another from King William; as alſo, ſeveral privileges and exemptions from the biſhops of Glaſgow, Argile and the Iſles. Then we have, through the whole book promiſcuouſly, popes bulls, grants from the ſovereigns, and donations by the high-ſtewards of Scotland, who were its patrons and greateſt benefactors. In the 161 leaf, we have *Carta Erectionis Villæ de Paſleto in liberum Burgum*, by King James the IV. *anno* 1488; the grounds of the erection are, his devotion to St. Mirin the holy confeſſor, and his love and reſpect to the venerable father George Shaw abbot of the monaſtery of Paiſley. Then we have ſeveral grants by the abbots to their vaſſals, brought down to the year 1545.

I had alſo conſiderable aſſiſtance from the honourable Sir James Dalrymple of Killoch, a learned antiquary, who was pleaſed to ſhow me ſeveral very valuable pieces of antiquity: As alſo, from the fam'd antiquary Mr. William Hamilton of Wiſhaw: And the learned Sir Robert Sibbald allowed me to peruſe his deſcriptions of the ſhire of Renfrew, which he has among his curious geographical collections. But I cannot forbear to men-

tion how much I am obliged to Thomas Crawfurd of Cartsburn, my brother-german, who furniſhed me with a much exacter deſcription of the ſhire than ever hitherto had been given, with many curious genealogical notes for illuſtrating the families, and ſeveral other good helps. The right honourable and learned Sir Alexander Seton of Pitmedden baronet, ſome time one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, was pleaſed to allow me the favour of ſome of his curious manuſcripts relating to Scots antiquities, of which his lordſhip has a very handſome collection. The learned and curious antiquary Mr. Alexander Bailie of Caſtlecarie, who hath made conſiderable genealogical collections relative to Scots antiquities, gave me what notes made for my purpoſe. As alſo, the ingenious Mr. David Simpſon, my worthy friend lately deceaſed, freely interchanged his obſervations on the royal family for thoſe I had obſerved.

I was at the pains to go through and take notes from the public records, which I had acceſs to by the favour of Mr. Alexander Bailie, from ſome rolls of King Robert Bruce, down to the beginning of King James the IV's reign. And ſince that time, I had, by the favour of Robert Miln, writer in Edinburgh, a perſon well known to be indefatigable in the ſtudy of Scots antiquities, his vaſt collections from the public records, frankly communicate to me. I likewiſe had acceſs, by the favour of the curators and keepers of the lawyers library, to peruſe the chartularies of moſt of the monaſteries mentioned in the title page.

I muſt acknowledge how unfit I am, both in years and experience for an undertaking of this kind; but ſeveral of our moſt learned and judicious antiquaries having peruſed my collections, both relating to the ſhire of Renfrew and the royal family, prevailed with me to publiſh them, which gives me encouragement to hope they have eſcaped with very few material faults: Yet as in a work of this nature it would be next to an impoſſibility; ſo it would be vain in me to ſuppoſe, that either through inadvertency or omiſſion of the pen, ſome errors ſhould not have eſcaped me, as ſome ſlight faults may be owing to the preſs; but where any ſuch have come to my knowledge, they are corrected in the *Errata*.

I have avoided all reflections wherever I found them in the hiſtories I have followed; for next to being free of errors, I ſhall reckon myſelf happy to have given no offence.

I ſhall not ſay any thing as to the uſefulneſs of the work; I think it may be of ſome uſe to our nobility and gentry, to whom it is chiefly, with ſubmiſſion, recommended. This is all I ſhall ſay by way of preface.

ADIEU.

THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL and ILLUSTRIOUS FAMILY OF STEWART

PART I.

THE family of Stewart is one of the moſt ancient in *Europe*: Our beſt hiſtorians *derive the deſcent of this illuſtrious houſe, from* Bancho Thane of Lochaber, (a title unto which that of Earl afterwards ſucceeded) a great man, and of the blood royal (*a*), who was ſon of Ferquhard Thane of Lochaber, and he a younger ſon of Kenneth III. King of Scots, as a famed antiquary writes (*b*). Which Bancho was a perſon of great conſideration, in the reign of Duncan I. King of Scots, (who ſucceeded to the throne in the year 1034) and was one of the principal men whom that monarch employed in all matters of importance. During whoſe reign, Sueno King of Norway, invaded Scotland, landing a conſiderable army at Kinghorn in Fife, ravaged the adjacent country: But by the extraordinary courage and reſolution of Bancho Thane of Lochaber, the Norvegian army was worſted (*c*). He was alſo the chief inſtrument in delivering his country from a ſecond ruin it was threatned with, by an invaſion from Canute King of Denmark, whoſe army was overthrown near Perth, by a ſtratagem deviſed and executed by Bancho; the circumſtances of which are related at large by our hiſtorians. They alſo report, that the future greatneſs of the poſterity of Bancho was foretold after this manner.

(*a*) Buchan. in Vita Reg. Duncan. Joh. Leſly Epiſc. Roſſen. de Rebus Geſt. Scotorum. (*b*) Sir Geo. Mackenzie's MS. Hiſtory of the Stewarts. (*c*) Buchan. Hiſtor.

Duncan King of Scots, had two principal favourites, Macbeath and Bancho: These two travelling on their way to Forres, where the court was then, on a ſudden were met by three women, in an uncommon dreſs; whereof the firſt making obeiſance unto Macbeath, ſaluted him Thane of Glames; the ſecond, by the appellation of Thane of Calder; and the third, King of Scotland. "This is unfair dealing (ſaid Bancho), to give my friend all the honour, and none to me." To which one of the women replied, "That indeed he ſhould not be a king, but of him ſhould deſcend a race of kings, that ſhould for ever ſway the Scots ſceptre." And having thus ſaid, they all ſuddenly evaniſhed. What truth may be in this ſtory, I cannot tell; but Macbeath, upon his arrival to court, was created into the dignity of Thane of Glames, and not long after honoured with the title of Thane of Calder. Seeing then how the prediction of the women fell out in the former, he reſolved not to be wanting to himſelf in fulfilling the third; and therefore killed King Duncan: And by reaſon of his command in the army, he ſucceeded to his throne, in *anno* 1040. Then calling to mind the prediction given to his companion Bancho, whom hereupon he ſuſpected as his ſupplanter; to prevent which, he moſt barbarouſly cauſed him to be murdered, *anno* 1050. And intending to have execute the ſame villany on Fleance, his ſon, who was no leſs aimed at than the father, he with no ſmall difficulty made his eſcape into Wales, where he ſpent the reſt of his days, under the protection of Griffith Aplevelen, prince of the country, who beſtowed upon him Neſta, his daughter, in marriage, by whom he had a ſon Walter; which Walter, after the death of the tyrant Macbeath, went for Scotland, in the reign of King Malcolm the III, who being a valiant man, was employed as his majeſty's general, againſt a formidable rebellion, where he did great ſervice, killing their general, and putting the rebels to flight. Which eminent ſervice recommended him ſo much to his prince, with the conſideration of his royal deſcent, and great merits, that he created him *Seneſcalus Domûs Regis*, ſteward of his houſhold, which was the ſame office with that of the *Dapifer*; which came afterwards to be extended over the whole kingdom, without any alteration or addition to the ſame. From this office, his family afterwards took their ſirname, and, beſides the royal family, ſpread itſelf into diverſe noble branches; he obtained from that prince a grant of the lands of Kyle and Strathgrife, the ancient denomination of the barony of Renfrew (*d*). As to the preciſe time of his death, I have not found; but he left Allan, his ſon, for his ſucceſſor, who, according to the account of our beſt hiſtorians, was a man of great action in his days, eſpeciallyin martial affairs. They relate, that he accompanied diverſe other Chriſtian princes in that famous expedition to the Holy Land, in the year of our Lord 1099 (*e*). He left iſſue.

Walter, his ſon, who was greatly in favour with King David I. (commonly called St. David) and in reward of all his ſignal ſervices, advanced him to be *Seneſcallus Scotiæ*, lord high ſteward of all Scotland, and continuing in the ſame favour and high offices

(*d*) Leſly's Hiſtory of Scotland. (*e*) Ibidem.

with king Malcolm IV. he confirmed and ratified to him and his heirs, that hereditary office (of high stewart of Scotland). For this there is extant a charter, an extract of which, I presume, will not be unacceptable to the curious (*f*).

" Malcolmus rex Scotorum, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, Justitiis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris, cunctisque aliis probis hominibus, clericis et laicis, Francis et Anglis, Scotis et Galovidiensibus, totius terræ suæ, tam præsentibus quam futuris, salutem: Notum sit omnibus quod priusquam arma suscepi, concessi, et hac meâ cartâ confirmavi hæreditariè Waltero, filio Allani, dapifero meo, et hæredibus suis in feodo et hæreditate, seneschalliam meam tenendam sibi et hæredibus suis, de me et hæredibus meis; ita benè et plenare, sicut rex David seneschalliam suam ei dedit et concessit; præterea confirmo donationem illam, quam rex David, avus meus, ei dedit scilicet de terris de Reinfrew, Paisleth, Pullock, Tullych, Kerkert, Le Drip, Egilsham, Lochynoc et Innerwick, Inchenan, Hastenden, Legerwood et Brichensyde, cum omnibus istarum terrarum pertinentiis; et, in unoquoque burgo et dominio meo, unam plenariam toftam, et cum unaquoque tofta, viginti acras terræ, ad hospitia sibi in eo facienda, quare volo ut idem Walterus, et hæredes sui teneant, in capite, omnia prænominata, tam illa, quæ ipse habuit ex donatione regis David, quam illa, quæ habuit ex meâ donatione: REDDENDO mihi et hæredibus meis, de illo feodo, servitium quinque militum. Apud castrum de Roxburgh in festo sancti Johannis Baptistæ, anno regis nostri quinto (*which is the year of God* 1158.). His testibus,

Ernesto, episcop. St. Andræ.
Herberto, episc. de Glasgow,
Johanne, abbate de Keleow,
Will. abbate de Melros,
Waltero, cancellario,
Willielmo et David, fratribus regis,
Comite Cospatrick,
Comite Duncano,
Ricardo de Morvil,
Gilberto de Umphravil,
Roberto de Brus,
Radolpho de Souls,
Philippo de Colvill,
Willielmo de Sumervilla,
Hugone Riddel,
Davide Olifard,
Waldeno, filio comitis Cospatrick
Willielmo de Morvil,
Balduino de la Mar,
Liolpho, filio Macus,

i. e. Malcolm, king of Scots, to the bishops, abbots, barons, justices, sheriffs, Provosts, officers, and all other good men, clergy and laity, French and English, Scots and inhabitants of Galloway, through all his dominion, both present and to come greeting: Be it known to all men, that before I took up arms, I granted, and have by this my charter,

(*f*) Charter in Sir James Balfour of Kinaird, Lord Lion, King at Arms, his Collections, in the hands of the learned antiquary Sir Robert Sibbald, M. D.

confirmed in hereditary ſucceſſion to Walter, the ſon of Allan, my high ſteward, and to his heirs, in fee-farm and inheritance, my high ſtewardſhip to be held by him and his heirs, of me and my heirs, as well and fully as king David gave and granted him his high ſtewardſhip; I farther confirm that grant which king David, my grandfather, gave him, namely, of the lands of Renfrew, Paiſley, Pollock, Tulloch, Cathcart, Le Drip, Egilſham, Lochwinioch and Innerwick, Inchinnan, Haſtenden, Legerwood and Brickbenſide, with all the pertinents of thoſe lands; and in every burgh and regality to me belonging, one full toft, and with every toft twenty acres of land for his entertainment therein: Wherefore my will is, that the ſame Walter and his heirs hold, in full, all the premiſes, as well thoſe which he had by the grant of king David, as thoſe which he hath had by my grant; for giving me and my heirs, for that fee-farm, the ſervice of five ſoldiers. At the caſtle of Roxburgh, on the feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt, in the year 1158, and fifth of our reign. Before theſe witneſſes,

Earneſt, biſhop of St. Andrews,
Herbert, biſhop of Glaſgow,
John, abbot of Kelſo,
William, abbot of Melroſs,
Walter, chancellor,
William and David, brothers of the king,
Earl Coſpatrick,
Earl Duncan,
Richard Morvil,
Gilbert Umphravil,
Robert Bruce,
Randolph Souls,
Philip Colvil,
William Somerville,
Hugh Riddel,
David Olifard,
Walden, ſon of earl Coſpatrick,
William Morvil,
Baldwin of Mar.
Liolph, *ſon of Maco.*"

Thus much as to his ſecular actions: I come to take notice of his works of piety, which, according to the ſuperſtition of theſe times, were great and many; for princes and great men, not ſatisfied to enrich religious houſes already founded, were actuated by a ſtrange zeal, to erect new monaſteries and priories, and to endow them with lands and tithes, as the moſt compendious way to ſave their ſouls. So Walter, high ſtewart of Scotland, founded the monaſtery of Paiſley, in the year of our Lord 1160, the ſeventh year of the reign of king Malcolm IV. which he dedicated to the honour of GOD, and of the bleſſed virgin, and amply endowed the ſame with lands and tithes, as by the authorities I have here cited, will appear. The charter of foundation, which I tranſcribed from the regiſter of that monaſtery, courteouſly afforded me by the favour of John earl of Dundonald, I thought fit to inſert, hear:

" SCIANT præſentes et futuri quod ego Walterus, filius Allani, dapifer regis " Scotiæ, pro anima regis David, regis Henrici, et comitis Henrici; nec non pro " ſalute corporis et animæ regis Malcolmi, et mei ipſius, et uxoris meæ, et hæredum " meorum, etiam pro animabus omnium parentum et benefactorum meorum, ad hono-

" rem Dei, et beatæ virginis Mariæ, constituam quandam domum religionis infra terram
" meam de Paselet, (ordinis fratrum de Wenlock) viz. secundum ordinem Cluniacensem
" communi consensu conventus de Wenlock, et ad domum illam construendam habeo de
" domo de Wenlock, tredecem fratres, et prior qui de illis tredecem præcedere domum
" regendæ perficiatur per me et per meum concilium eligatur, et si contingat ipsum pri-
" orem, vel per mortem vel per criminalem prævaricationem a prioratu suo deponi per
" me et per meum concilium, deponetur; qui ei in prioratum præfatum succedat per
" me et meum concilium, eligetur; pro his autem libertatibus habendis domum prædicti
" de Wenlock, dabo in per petuam eleemosynam unam plenariam mensuram in burgo
" meo de Reinfru, et unum rete piscatorum ad salmones capiendos, per proprias aquas
" meas, et unum rete ad halecia capienda, et unum batellum. Monachis autem de Pas-
" leto dabo etiam in perpetuam eleemosynam et ab omni alio temporali servitio liberam
" et quietam ecclesiam de Inerweek, cum molendino ejusdem, cum pertin: suis præter
" unam arcam argenti, quam dedi in eo Radulpho de Kent, et ecclesiam de Legerswode,
" cum omnibus pertin. suis, et unam carucatam terræ, quam Grimketel tenuit, et eccles-
" am de Kethkert, cum pertin. suis, et omnes ecclesias in Strathgeif, excepta ecclesia de
" Inchenan; et ecclesiam de Paselet cum pertin. et duas carucatas terræ, mensuratas et
" perambulatas circa aquam de Kert juxta ecclesiam; et illam terram ultra Kert, quam ego
" et Allanus, filius meus eis perambulavimus; et illam portionem terræ, quæ est sub dormi-
" torio monachorum, et totam insulam juxta oppidum meum de Reinfru, cum piscatura
" inter ipsam insulam et pertheck et unam toftam plenariam in dicto burgo, et dimidiam
" marcam argenti de firma ipsius burgi ad luminare *ecclesiæ et molendinum* de Reinfru,
" cum terra ubi *monachi prius habitaverunt, et illam* carucatam terræ, quæ est inter
" Kert et Greif; dedi iis similiter et confirmavi ecclesiam de Prestwick, et totam terram
" illam quam Donenaldus, filius Yveni eis perambulavit inter terram Simonis Loccardi et
" Prestwick usque Pulprestwick, et secundum Pulprestwick, usque in mare et a mare se-
" cundum torrentem, inter terra Arnorldi et Prestwick, usque ad divisas Simonis Loccardi,
" et ecclesiam de burgo meo de Prestwick, et totam salinam in Kalenter, quæ fuit Her-
" berti Camerarii. Præterea eis dedi quatuor solidas de molendino de Paselet, ad lumi-
" nare ecclesiæ et ut molant ibi absque multura, et decimam de ipso molendino, et de
" omnibus molendinis, quæ habeo vel habiturus sum. Insuper eis concessi decimas de
" cunctis vastis meis et de omnibus terris, infra foresti mei de Pasleto, quæ ædificata sunt
" vel ædificabuntur, et pasturam in eo animalibus suis. Huic autem prædictæ eleemo-
" synæ meæ, cum dignitatibus et libertatibus suis concedo, scilicet sac et soke thol et
" them. His testibus,

Engelramo, episcopo Glasguensi, cancel. Ricardo, episcopo Sancti Andreæ; Johanne, abbate de Kelcou; Osberto, abbate de Jedwart; magistro Marco Salomone, decano; Elia, Clerico; Roberto de Mundegumbri; Balduino de Bigris; Roberto de Costenten; Gaufrido de Costenten; Alex. de Hasting; Roberto, filio Fulherti; Hugone de Padvinan; Ricardo Wallas; Roberto Croc; Rogero de Ness; Ricardo, clerico meo, et multis aliis.

i. e. Be it known to (all) preſent and to come, that I Walter, the ſon of Allan, high ſtewart to the king of Scotland, for the ſoul of king David, king Henry, and earl Henry; and alſo for the ſalvation of the body and ſoul of king Malcolm, and of myſelf, and of my wife, and of my heirs; alſo for the ſouls of all my anceſtors and benefactors; for the honour of God and the bleſſed virgin Mary, erect a certain houſe of religion below my land of Paiſley (of the order of the brotherhood of Wenlock), *viz.* according to the order of Clugny, with the common conſent of the convent of Wenlock, and for the erecting of that houſe, I have thirteen of the brotherhood of Wenlock, and the prior, who of theſe thirteen, is qualified for preſiding over ſaid houſe, is to be choſen by me and my council; and if it happen that ſaid prior, either by death or criminal tranſgreſſion, be depoſed from his priorſhip, he ſhall be depoſed by me and my council; he who ſucceeds him in ſaid priorate, ſhall be choſen by me and my council: And for holding theſe privileges of the foreſaid houſe of Wenlock, I will give in perpetual alms, one full meaſure of land in my burgh of Renfrew, and one fiſhing net for catching ſalmon, on my waters, and one net for catching herrings, and one boat. And I will alſo give the monks of Paiſley in perpetual alms, and exempt from every other temporal ſervice, the church of Innerwick, with the mill thereof, with its pertinents, except one cheſt of ſilver in it, which I have given Radolph of Kent; and the church of Legerwood, with all its pertinents, and one carucat of land which Grimketel poſſeſſed; and the church of Cathcart, with its pertinents, and all the churches in Strathgrife, except the church of Inchinnan; and the church of Paiſley, with its pertinents, carucats of land, meaſured and meithed upon the water of Cart hard by the church, and that land lying beyond the cart which I and Allan, my ſon, meithed to them; and that portion of land which is below the ſleeping place of the monks; and the whole Inch near my town of Renfrew, with the fiſhing between that Inch and Partick, and one full toft in ſaid burgh, and half a merk of ſilver of the revenue of that burgh, for the light of the church; and the miln of Renfrew, with the land where the monks formerly lived; and that carucat of land which is between Cart and grife: I have alſo given and confirmed to them the church of Preſtwick, and that whole land which Donenald, the ſon of Ewen, meithed to them, between the land of Simon Lockhart and Preſtwick, as far as Pulpreſtwick, and by Pulpreſtwick as far as the ſea, and from the ſea along the river between the land of Arnold and Preſtwick, as far as the marches of Simon Lockhart; and the church of my burgh of Preſtwick; and the whole ſalt pit in Calender which belonged to Herbert Cameron. I have further given them four ſhillings out of the miln of Paiſley, for the light of the church; and the privilege of grinding there without mulcture, and the tenth of that miln, and of all the milns which I have or may have. I have moreover granted them the tenths of all my muirs, and of all my lands below my foreſt of Paiſley, which have been improved or may be improved, and paſture thereon for their cattle. And to this

foresaid charity of mine, I moreover grant, with its privileges and liberties, *sac* and *soc thol* and *them* ‡. In presence of these witnesses,

Englerame bishop of Glasgow, chancellor,
Richard, bishop of St. Andrews,
John, abbot of Kelso,
Osbert, abbot of Jedburgh,
Mr. Mark Salomon, deacon,
Elias, the clerk,
Robert of Montgomery,
Baldwin of Biggar,
Robert of Costenten,
Geoffrey of Costenten,
Alexander of Hasting
Robert, son of Fulbert,
Hugh of Padvinan,
Richard Wallace,
Robert Croc,
Roger Ness,
Richard, my clerk, and many other.

He was also a benefactor to the monastery of Dunfermline, founded by king Malcolm III. inhabited by monks of the order of S. Benedict, by bestowing upon them "*viginti acras et unam toftam terræ in Dunfermling, cum tofta in burgo suo de Reinfru* (*g*), *i. e.* twenty acres and one toft of land in Dunfermline, with a toft in his burgh of Renfrew." The monks of Kelso, of the Cistercian order, founded by king David I. shared also of his liberality; for, in the register of that monastery, there is a mortification, by "*Walterus filius Allani, dapifer regis Scotiæ, de terra quam habuit in burgo de Rocasburc, et unam acram terræ in villa de Molla, illam, scilicet, quæ fuit in calumnia inter ipsum et ecclesiam ejusdem, et in villa sua de Reinfru, illam terram quæ est juxta toftum, quam rex David dedit prædictis monachis usque ad rivulum qui descendit de molendino de Clyde, i. e.* Walter, the son of Allan, stewart of the king of Scotland, of the land which he possest in Roxburgh, and one acre of land in the village of Molla, that one, *viz.* which was in controversy between him and the church of that ilk, and in his village of Renfrew, that land which lies near the toft which king David gave to the foresaid monks, as far as the river which descends from the mill of Clyde." Which donation he expresses to be made for the saftey of the souls of David and Malcolm, kings of Scotland, and for the good estate of his sovereign lord king William, and for the safety of his own soul, and of the souls of his ancestors and successors. He married "*Eschina de Londonia, domina de Molla, i. e.* Eschine de Londonia, lady of Molla." Of the firname of Londonia there were several families, eminent in king David and king William's time; "*Thomas de Londonia* is *hostiarius domini regis Willielmo: i. e.* Thomas of Londonia is master of the household of king William:" He was a benefactor to the monasteries of Aberbrothic and Cupar, his gift being confirmed by his son "*Allanus, hostiarius regis comes Atholiæ* (*h*), *i. e.* Allan, master of the king's household, earl of Athol." There was also at the same time an ancient family of that firname in Fife; "*Robertus de Londonia, filius*

(*g*) Regist. Monasterii de Dunfermline, in Bibl. Juridica Edinburgh. (*h*) History of the shire of Fife.

‡ All malt tholing fire and water.

Richard, filii Maurici, filii Thomæ de Londonia, confirms *eccleſiam de Laſſedwyn, canonicis de Dryburgh* (*i*), *i. e.* Robert of Londonia, ſon of Richard, ſon of Maurice, ſon of Thomas of Londonia, confirms the church of Liſwade to the canons of Dryburgh." The heireſs of this family married Robert, a ſon of king William of Scotland. I have ſeen a grant by that prince, " *Roberto de Londoun, filio ſuo, de uno plenario tofto in burgo ſuo de Melroſs*;" to Robert of Londoun, his ſon, of one full toft in his burgh of Melroſs;" as alſo there is a grant by " *Robertus de Londonia, frater reg. Scotiæ, monaſterio ſanctæ Mariæ de Drybnrgh de annuo redditu tribus ſolidis argenti, et unam liberam piperi de Laſſedwyn* (*k*); *i. e.* Robert of Londonia, brother of the king of Scotland, to the monaſtery of St. Mary of Dryburgh, of the yearly revenue of three ſhillings of ſilver, and one meaſure of pepper from Leſwade." By marriage of the ſaid Eſchina de Londonia, Walter high ſteward of Scotland, obtained the baronies of Molla and Huntlaw, in the county of Roxburgh. She was alſo a benefactor to the abbies of Kelſo and Paiſley: On the firſt ſhe beſtowed the patronage of the church of Molla, for the ſalvation of her ſoul, and of Walter, the ſon of Allan, her husband (*l*). And to Paiſley ſhe gave, in pure alms, one carucat of land, with paſturage for fifty oxen, for the ſoul of king William, and of David, earl of Huntingtoun, his brother, *&c.* (*m*). Walter, high ſteward of Scotland, departed this life in the year of our Lord 1177, according to the chronicle of Melroſs (*n*), and was buried at Paiſley; but Fordoun ſays, in the year 1178. The diſagreement may be eaſily reconciled, by the different ways of beginning the year. By the ſaid Eſchina, his wife, he left iſſue,

ALLAN, his ſon and heir, who was a perſon of great conſideration in the reign of king William, and ſeems to have been a ſpecial favourite of that prince, and a great benefactor to religious houſes; out of a principle of pious zeal, (according to theſe times) great perſons being mightily forward to ſignalize, and even outdo one another, by extraordinary acts of charity, in making liberal proviſion for the monks, who had gained ſo far upon the minds of people, by an outward ſhow and profeſſion, of more than ordinary holineſs of life, every body being poſſeſſed with a fancy, that the prayers of ſo many devout men, aſſembled in one place, would be more effectual than the devotion of a ſingle prieſt, to draw down mercies and bleſſings upon the benefactor. The vain opinion of the merit of good works, and interceſſion of ſaints, and the doctrine of purgatory, ſo prevailed with people, that they thought the beſtowing a part of GOD's liberality to them, upon his ſervants and the church, was a ready way to atone for a ſinful life, and ſave their ſouls, and ranſom them out of the place of torment. Many of our kings and other great men frequently mortified churches, whereof they were patrons, with large endowments of lands and tithes, to religious houſes. Thus Allan, the ſon of Walter, " *dapifer regis*

(*i*) Regiſt. Monaſt. de Dryburgh, in Bib. Jurid. (*k*) Ibidem. (*l*) Chartulary de Kelſo, in Bib. Jurid. (*m*) Regiſt. of the Abbey of Paiſley, in the hands of the Earl of Dundonald. (*n*) Chronic. de Melroſs, Ann. Dom. 1177, obiit Walterus filius Alani, Dapifer Regis Scotiæ, qui fundavit Paſleto cujus Beata Anima vivit in Gloria.

Scotiæ, i. e. high ſteward of the king of Scotland," gave the patronage of the church of Kingaff, in the iſle of Bute, to the monks of Paiſley, with the tithes of all the churches and chapels within that iſle (*o*): And, moreover, gave the lands of Monabroc in Strathgrife, with an annuity of five merks, payable to him out of Machlin, by the monks of Melroſs (*p*); and made a moſt ample confirmation of all grants, by himſelf or his father, to that abbey: Which (grant) he makes for the ſoul of Walter, the ſon of Allan, his father, and of Eſchina de Molla, his mother; for which they covenanted to celebrate his *obit*, as ſolemnly as for any monk of their own convent (*q*). His liberality was not confined to his own monaſtery of Paiſley; but the abbey of Melroſs, founded by king David I. for Monks of the Ciſtercian order, ſhared alſo of his munificence, by his gift of the lands of Mauchlin, in pure alms, "*per diviſas ſuas inter terram de Mauchlin, et terram Gilberti, filii Richeri, cum tota paſtura foreſtæ ſuæ uſque ad diviſas de Duneglaſs et Liſmahague et de Glengavel; i. e.* by his marches between the lands of Mauclin and the land of Gilbert, ſon of Richard, with the whole paſture of his foreſt as far as the marches of Duneglaſs and Liſmahague, and of Glengavil." Which donation is ratified by king William. He is an ordinary witneſs in that king's charters, under the deſignation of "*dapifer regis Scotiæ, i. e.* high ſteward of the king of Scotland," as appears from many ancient documents. I conclude all that I have further to ſay of this Allan, with an account of his marriage with ....., daughter of "*Suanus, filius Thori, i. e.* Swene, ſon of Thous," a perſon of great account of that time; my authority for this is a confirmation by "*Walterus ſeneſcallus Scotiæ*, to the abbey of Scoon, *de terris in Tippermure quas Suanus, filius Thoraldi, avus ejuſdem Walteri dedit dictis monachis* (*r*); *i. e.* Walter, high ſtewart of Scotland, to the abbey of Scoon, of the lands in Tippermuir which Swene, ſon of Thoraldus, grandfather of the ſame Walter, gave to the ſaid monks." The ſame "*Suanus filius Thoraldi, i. e.* Swene, ſon of Thoraldus," ratifies to the abbacy of Holyroodhouſe, the claim he had in the church of Travernent (*ſ*): Which Allan, "*dapifer regis, i. e.* high ſtewart of the king," departing this life "*anno, i. e.* in the year," 1204 (*t*), was buried in the monaſtery of Paiſley, before the high altar. And to him ſucceeded his ſon

WALTER the I. commonly called *ſeneſcallus*, who fixed the office of ſteward, as the ſirname of his family, as a learned author obſerves (*u*). He was a particular favourite of king Alexander II. who beſtowed on him the office of Judiciar of Scotland, in the year 1231, as Fordoun relates: And, in *anno* 1238, he was commiſſioned ambaſſador to France, to negociate a marriage betwixt king Alexander and Mary, daughter of Ingeram count de Coucy, whom he alſo attended in her voyage to Scotland.

(*o*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*p*) Chron. de Melroſs, in Bib. Jurid. (*q*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*r*) Chartulary of Scoon, from which I had this extract, courteouſly afforded me by the favour of the honourable and learned antiquary Mr. Hary Maule of Kelly, brother to the earl of Panmure. (*ſ*) Appendix to the Collections concerning the Scots Hiſtory. (*t*) Fordoun's MS. (*u*) Preface to the Collections concerning the Scots Hiſtory.

Thus much as to his civil actions: In his acts of charity and liberality towards the church, the ordinary teſt of piety in thoſe ſuperſtitious times, he in a manner ſtrove to outdo his anceſtors; for, beſides his ample confirmation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, he moreover gave to that convent the patronage of the churches of Seneſchar, Dundonald and Auchinleck, with the tithes thereof, and an annuity of ſix chalders of meal, for the ſupport of a prieſt, to celebrate divine ſervice, for the ſoul of Robert Bruce, (lord of Annandale): And to the abbey of Balmerinoch, founded by king Alexander II. repleniſhed with Ciſtercian monks, he gave "*terras ſuas in burgo de Perth* (*w*), *i. e.* his lands in the burgh of Perth."

But now the erecting of monaſteries, being diſcouraged by the pope's uſurping the right of patronage, reſerved by the founders, in their charters of foundation; this diverted the thoughts of perſons inclined to liberality towards the church, from building abbacies, to the ſetting up of collegiate churches and chapelaries: To promote which, the eccleſiaſtical canons allowed to the founders and their heirs, the right of patronage. So Walter, high ſteward of Scotland, founded a religious houſe of this kind at Dalmulin in Kyle, (a cell depending on the monaſtery of Paiſley) which he endowed with diverſe lands and tithes, as will appear from the foundation-charter, and runs thus in the original: (*x*).

"WALTERUS, ſeneſcallus Scotiæ, ſalutem in domino. Sciatis me, divinæ cha-
" ritatis intuitu, in honorem Dei et beatæ Mariæ, fundaſſe domum canonicorum
" et monachorum, *ordinis de Simpringham*, in loco qui dicitur Dalmulin *ſuper Air*: Et
" dictis monachis concedo, et *confirmo in perpetuum*, *totam terram de Merns*, cum om-
" nibus infra iſtas diviſas contentis, ſicut rivulus deſcendit *in Air*, inter novam villam et
" fundum capellæ ſanctæ Mariæ; et ſic aſcendendo per eundem rivulum uſque ad divi-
" ſas de Hauchincrew, uſque ad terram Ricardi Wallenſis de Hauchincrew, et ſic per di-
" viſas ipſius Ricardi uſque in Air, et præterea liberam et plenam communem, in turba-
" riis de Preſtvick, et medietatem omnium piſcariorum meorum, quæ ſunt inter caſtrum
" de Air et villam de Irvin; in cujus rei teſtimonium, ſigillum meum appoſui. His
" teſtibus,

Waltero, epiſcopo Glaſguenſi,
Reginaldo de Crawfurd, vicecomite de Air,
Waltero Oliphard, juſtitiario Loudoniæ,
Malcolmo Loccard, et
Malcolmo Loccard, filio ejus,
Hugone, filio Reginaldi,
Ricardo Wallenſi,
Johanne de Mungumri,
Hectore de Currie.

(*w*) Regiſter of Balmerinoch, in Bib. Jurid. Edinb. (*x*) Chartular of Paiſley.

i. e. WALTER, high steward of Scotland, greeting in the Lord: Be it known to you, that I, from a regard to the divine love, to the honour of God, and the blessed Mary, have founded a house of canons and monks of the order of Simpringham, in the place which is called Dalmulin above Ayr: And to the said monks I grant and confirm for ever, the whole land of Mearns, with all the contents below those divisions, as the river descends into Ayr, between the new village and the foundation of the chapel of the blessed Mary, and so in ascending by the same river as far as the divisions of Hauchincrew, even to the land of Richard Wallace of Hauchincrew, and so by the divisions of the same Richard as far as Ayr, and besides the free and full common in the turf-moors of Prestwick, and the half of all my fisheries which are between the castle of Ayr and the village of Irvine: In witness whereof I have affixed my seal. Before these witnesses,

Walter, bishop of Glasgow,
Reginald of Crawfurd, sheriff of Ayr,
Walter Oliphard, justice of Loudon,
Malcolm Lochart, and
Malcolm Lockhart, his son,
Hugh, son of Reginald,
Richard Wallace,
John of Montgomery,
Hector of Curry.

This renowned person died in the year 1246, and was buried in the monastery of Paisley; not in 1241, as the chronicle of Melrose bears: For the illustration whereof, I have seen, in the year 1246, a discharge by him to the convent of Paisley, of an annuity of two chalders of meal (*y*). He left issue (but by whom, I have not found any good authority for) three sons, Alexander, his successor; Walter, who became earl of Monteith, by marrying the heiress of Walter Cuming, earl of Monteith: Which Walter, earl of Monteith, is a benefactor to the monastery of Paisley, by his confirmation of the church of St. Colmanel in Kintyre, "*pro salute animarum antecessorum suorum, sepultorum in monasterio de Passeto, anno, i. e.* for the safety of the souls of his ancestors buried in the monastery of Paisley, in the year" 1262 (*z*). But of this Walter I have seen nothing more on record, but that he with Alexander and John, his sons, and diverse other Scots peers, enter into an association with Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, wherein they bind themselves to adhere to one another upon all occasions, against all persons whatsoever, their allegiance to their respective sovereigns only excepted; which indenture bears date at Turnberry in Carrick, in the year 1286 (*a*). But the title of earl of Monteith went no further in his race, his successor relinquishing the surname of Stewart, assumed that of Monteith from their hereditary lands, which, in the reign of king Robert the II. determined in a daughter, married to Robert earl of Fife, son to that king.

(*y*) Chartulary of Paisley. (*z*) Ibidem. (*a*) Dugdale's Baronage of England.

Of Robert, 3d ſon of Walter, high ſteward of Scotland, iſſued that illuſtrious branch of the Stewarts of Darnley, anceſtor of the earls and dukes of Lennox "*quod vide, i. e.* which ſee." To Walter, high ſteward of Scotland, ſucceeded

ALEXANDER, his ſon, frequently ſo deſigned in charters recorded in the regiſter of Paiſley. He flouriſhed in the reign of king Alexander III. during which reign, Acho king of Norway, with a great fleet, had tranſported a numerous army from his country, to diſpute the right of the Weſtern-Iſles with king Alexander, landing near the town of Ayr. Alexander Stewart of Dundonald, high ſteward of Scotland, being one of the generals of the Scots army, they joined battle in a large plain field, near the burgh of Largs in Cunninghame, where happened a terrible and bloody conflict, in which the Scots were victorious, and gave the Norwegians a total defeat, which put a period to their pretenſions to the Iſles, and forced Acho their king, with the remains of his broken army, to retire in great diſorder; which was very much owing to the conduct and valour of this Alexander Stewart, who, according to Fordoun, had the hard fate to loſe his life in the battle, which happened upon the 8th day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord 1263 (*b*).

I find that he, intending an expedition to Jeruſalem, to viſit the holy grave, which was a ſuperſtious cuſtom, did very early begin (ſome authors ſay) from the time that Helen, the mother of Conſtantine the Great, did travel to Jeruſalem, her ſteps were traced by many, both men and women, notwithſtanding the great dangers that attended ſuch a journey: Among others, Alexander, high ſteward of Scotland, who, to obtain the approbation of the convent of Paiſley, to countenance his intended expedition, ratified and confirmed to the monaſtery all the donations formerly made by his anceſtors: And provides, That, *in caſe he ſhould loſe his life in that expedition, his ſucceſſor ſhall* confirm to the abbacy all grants and privileges beſtowed by him or his anceſtors on them, "*ſub periculo animarum ſuarum, i. e.* on danger of their ſouls," as the original bears (*c*).

And having married .... daughter of .... he had iſſue, two ſons, James, his ſucceſſor (not John, as our hiſtorians have miſtaken; for clearing of which, there is a charter granted by king Robert the III. ratifying a former, *quas Jacobus, ſeneſcallus Scotiæ, avus noſter fecit Adæ de Fullertoun, militi, filio quondam Allani de Fullertoun, de terras de Fullertoun in Kyle* (*d*), *i. e.* which James, high ſteward of Scotland, our grandfather, made to .... Fullertoun, baronet, ſon of the late Allan of Fullertoun, of the lands of Fullertoun in Kyle) His 2d ſon was Sir John of Bute, commonly deſigned "*frater germanus domini Jacobi, ſeneſcalli Scotiæ, i. e.* brother german of lord James, high ſteward of Scotland: He was one of thoſe worthy patriots, who ſignalized their valour in defence of the liberty of his country, from the oppreſſion of king Edward I. of England; and at the battle of Falkirk he contended with Sir William Wallace for the leading the van of the Scots army: In which engagement he evidenced an equal ſhare of courage and zeal for his country; and fighting gallantly, was there killed upon the .. day of ....

(*b*) Scoti Chronicon. (*c*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*d*) Carta in Publicis Archivis.

1298. He mortified to the abbey of Melroſs an annuity of two pounds of wax, to light at the tomb of St. Waldave, for the health of his ſoul, and of Margaret his wife, and their children, dated on Candlemaſs-day, *anno* 1296, leaving iſſue by the ſaid Margaret, his wife, daughter and heir of Alexander de Bonkill of Bonkill, Sir Alexander Stewart of Bonkill, his ſon, who was one of thoſe worthy patriots, who ſignalized themſelves in aſſiſting king Robert Bruce to recover their country. He was father of John, firſt earl of Angus, who became poſſeſt of the barony of Abernethy, by marriage of Margaret, the eldeſt of the three daughters and coheirs of Alexander Abernethy, lord of that ilk. I have ſeen a donation, by Margaret lady Abernethy, and counteſs of Angus, of the lands of Bilicken, Kenbraid, and Bracke, to the monaſtery of Aberbrothick, for the maintenance of a prieſt, to celebrate divine ſervice every day, at the altar of St. Catharine the virgin, within that monaſtery, for the ſafety of the ſoul of John Stewart, late earl of Angus, her deceaſed husband, and for the ſafety of her own ſoul and of her anceſtors: which is confirmed by king David Bruce, *anno* 1345 (*e*). Thomas Stewart, earl of Angus, his ſon, dying *ſans* iſſue, his eſtate and dignity deſcended to Margaret his ſiſter, who married William, firſt earl of Douglaſs; of which marriage was born George Douglaſs, earl of Angus, of whom Archibald duke of Douglaſs is now the lineal heir, who carries the coats of Stewart earl of Angus, quartered in his atchievement.

JAMES, ſon and heir of Alexander, high ſteward of Scotland, laſt mentioned, ſucceeded his father; which James was choſen one of the ſix governors of Scotland, appointed by the eſtates after the death of king Alexander III. who loſt his life by a fall from his horſe, upon the ſands of Kinghorn, the 18th of April 1285. The crown thereby devolving upon Margaret, his grandchild (commonly called the maid of Norway), daughter of Erick king of Norway, by Margaret, daughter of king Alexander. This young lady, the Scots queen, king Edward I. of England, by his ambaſſadors, demanded in marriage for his ſon prince Edward, that thereby the two kingdoms might be united: The eſtates of Scotland entertained the propoſal, and commiſſioned James, high ſteward of Scotland, with diverſe other Scots peers, to treat with Engliſh commiſſioners, authoriſed by king Edward for that effect, who met at Salliſbury the 26th of March 1289 (*f*), where the match was agreed to on theſe terms: That the kingdom of Scotland ſhould continue free and independent of England; and, in caſe there were no ſucceſſion of the marriage, the crown ſhould return to the next heir, and the kingdom retain both name and dignity of a kingdom, as before, in holding of parliaments, making of laws, deciding of all caſes within the kingdom; and, in a word, to enjoy all the laws, liberties and cuſtoms they had formerly enjoyed. Theſe articles were agreed to by the commiſſioners, as they were alſo by the eſtates of Scotland. But this deſign'd union came to nothing;

(*e*) Regiſter of the Monaſtery of Aberbrothick, in the Lawyer's Library at Edinburgh. (*f*) Mr. Tyrel's Hiſtory.

for before the arrival of the Scots commiſſioners in Norway, the queen was deceaſed; by whoſe death there aroſe a competition of no leſs than twelve for the crown: But Robert Bruce and John Baliol were the principal, ſubmitting their claim to the deciſion of king Edward of England, who aſſigned them a meeting at Berwick, the 2d of June 1292, for the further proſecuting of their reſpective claims, appointing alſo a ſelect number of the nobility of each nation to attend, where king Edward and the commiſſioners of both kingdoms met on the day appointed, with the auditors of claims that had been elected by them.

For Robert Bruce were elected; Robert, biſhop of Glaſgow; Matthew, biſhop of Dunkeld; the abbots of Melroſs and Jedburgh; Patrick, earl of March; Donald, earl of Marr; Walter, earl of Monteith; John, earl of Athole; Malcolm, earl of Lennox; James, lord high ſteward of Scotland; William of Souls; Nicol of Grahame; John of Lindſay; John Stewart, Alexander of Bonkill; William of Hay; David of Thorthorald; John of Calentyr; William of Fenton; Reginald of Crawfurd; Nicol of Campbell; William of Strivelyn; John of Strivelyn; John of Inchmartin, knights: William of Coningburgh; William of Preſton, Gilbert of Coningburgh, and Galfrid of Caldcote.

And by Baliol were choſen, William, biſhop of St. Andrews; Henry, biſhop of Aberdeen; William, biſhop of Dunblain; Henry, biſhop of Galloway; Maurice, biſhop of the Iſles; R. biſhop of Roſs; the abbots of Dunfermline, Holyroodhouſe, Cambuſkenneth, Kelſo, Tungland and Scoon; John, earl of Buchan; Gilbert, earl of Angus; Maliſe, earl of Strathern; William, earl of Roſs; Alexander of Argyle; Andrew of Murray; Galfrid of Moubray; Herbert of Maxwell; Simon Frazer; Patrick of Grahame; William of St. Clair; Reginald of Skein; Nicol of Hay; Richard Frazer; John of Strivelyn of Carſs; Michael of Weymes; Robert Combron; Michael Scott; Richard of Straton; William of Murray of Tullibardin; William of Meldrum; Ralph of Laſceles, and David of Grahame, knights.

Now, that my reader may more clearly underſtand their claim, it will be neceſſary to give the deſcent of thoſe two noble perſons.

Henry, prince of Scotland, ſon to king David I. who died before his father, left three ſons, Malcolm, ſirnamed the Maiden, died without iſſue; William, ſirnamed the Lion, both kings of Scotland; and David, earl of Huntingtoun. King William had but one ſon, called Alexander the II. who was father of king Alexander III. who had one daughter (as was ſaid before) married Erick king of Norway by whom ſhe had one daughter, Margaret, queen of Scotland, who dying without iſſue, the whole line of king William the Lion failing, the right of the crown devolved upon the poſterity of David earl of Huntingtoun; but to which of them it belonged, it ſeemed hard to determine; for this earl David had three daughters; Margaret married John, lord of Galloway, by whom he had one daughter, Dornagilla, married to John Baliol, by whom ſhe had John Baliol, one of the competitors for the crown.

The ſecond daughter of David earl of Huntingtoun, Iſobel, married Robert Bruce, lord of Annandale, (deſcended, as Sir William Dugdale ſaith, of Robert Bruce, a noble Norman, who came into England with William the conqueror); by whom ſhe had Robert Bruce, the competitor with Baliol.

The queſtion was, Whether Robert Bruce, the ſon of the ſecond daughter, and the firſt male, or Dornagilla, the grandchild by the firſt daughter, is to be preferred to the ſucceſſion of the crown? Bruce claimed preference to John Baliol, albeit his mother was a younger daughter of David earl of Huntingtoun, in regard he was a degree nearer than John Baliol; and ſtanding in the ſame degree with Dornagilla, John Baliol's mother, he a male, was preferable to her, a female. The controverſy continued for ſeveral years; at length king Edward reſolved to decide in favours of him who would ſubject the crown to the authority of the king of England; and therefore applies firſt to Robert Bruce; but he rejected the propoſal with contempt, and replied, That he ſcorned to enjoy a crown as thereby to infringe the liberty of his country. King Edward makes the like offer to Baliol, who accepts the baſe conditions, and ſo obtains the crown. Robert Bruce, the competitor deceaſed in *anno* 1295, leaving iſſue, by his wife (who was one of the daughters of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter), Robert, his ſon and heir, who became earl of Carrick, in right of Martha his wife, daughter and ſole heir of Alexander earl of Carrick. For this I ſhall give the authority of the chronicle of Melroſs, which bears *anno* 1270. "*Obiit Adam de Kilconcath, comes de Carrick cujus uxorem comitiſſam de Carrick, poſtea Robertus de Bruce, junior, accepit in ſponſam, i. e.* Died Adam of Kilconcath, earl of Carrick, whoſe wife the counteſs of Carrick, Robert Bruce, junior, afterwards took in marriage." They were father and mother of the moſt renowned Robert Bruce, king of Scotland.

Baliol having thus obtained the crown, was the firſt of all the kings of Scotland, who acknowledged the king of England as ſuperior lord of that realm; but on an affront offered by king Edward, in conſequence of his ſubjection, he threw off the Engliſh yoke, proclaimed war againſt England, and renewed the league with France, which ſo incenſed that monarch, that he not only deprived him of the earldom of Huntingtoun in England, but alſo invaded Scotland both by ſea and land, took the town of Berwick by ſtorm, where, our hiſtorians ſay, there were ſlain 50,000 perſons. At the ſame time diverſe of the Scots nobility, under the command of Baliol, laid ſeige to the town of Carlyle, and ravaged the adjacent country as far as Hexham, without any oppoſition. But king Edward encountering the Scots army, gave them battle, and overthrew them. The Engliſh hiſtorians write, the Scots loſt an incredible number of men. Baliol having thus loſt the moſt of his country, and entirely the affections of his people, applies to king Edward for peace, and pays him homage a ſecond time: After which he ſent him priſoner to the tower of London.

Scotland being brought to this ſad and miſerable condition, then the famous Sir William Wallace gets up, who, being prompted with a generous ambition of being inſtru-

mental in delivering his country from the bondage they were groaning under, carries on the war against the English with good success, having overthrown them in several encounters, with very unequal numbers: In consideration of these signal services, he was chosen governor of Scotland, in the year 1294. In which character he behaved with so much resolution and valour, that having obtained several victories over the English, in a short time he reduced all the south parts of Scotland to his obedience, whereby he had gained immortal honour, and will always be remembered among the most celebrated persons of the age in which he lived. But the Scots, being afterwards defeated by the English at Falkirk, under the conduct of the brave Sir John Stewart of Bute, brother of James, high steward of Scotland; where, fighting with a great deal of gallantry, he lost his life in that action, which fell out in the year of our lord 1298. After this Scotland did almost entirely submit to England. But the tyrannical government of king Edward made the Scots conspire together, to recover the liberty of their country, the chief of whom were Robert Bruce, earl of Carrick (son of that Robert Bruce, lord of Annandale, who had been one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland), and John Cuming, earl of Buchan; and for that end, having met together, and conferring about the distressed state of their native country, they agreed between themselves by indentures mutually sealed and subscribed, That if by their endeavours they could be instruments of recovering their country out of the hands of the English, Bruce should be king, and Cuming should be rewarded with the Bruce's estate: But this league lasted not long; for Bruce knowing himself to be suspected by king Edward, in respect of his title to the crown, thought not fit to stay long in Scotland, and therefore, immediately upon the delivery of the writs foresaid, he went with all expedition to London; but Cuming began to doubt of the success of this conspiracy, and revealed the same to king Edward; and to certify him thereof, sent his part of their indenture: Whereupon king Edward, calling for Bruce, and shewing the indenture, asked him, if he knew his hand-writ? Bruce, denying that they knew any thing of the matter, desired to have it for one night to peruse at leisure, offering to prove, that it was maliciously forged by Cuming, to take away his life; which, if he did not, he should forfeit his estate both in England and Scotland: Upon this seeming confidence of Bruce, king Edward thought it might be a mere trick in Cuming, and therefore granted him his desire. He was not long out of the king's presence, when the earl of Gloucester, Bruce's cousin, sent him a pair of spurs and some crowns of gold: Bruce understanding the meaning of this message, caused immediately horses, for himself and his servants, to be shod the contrary way, to prevent their being followed and departing out of London about midnight, he came with all expedition to his own house of Lochmaben in Scotland, where, our historians say, he found Edward Bruce, his brother, Robert Fleming, James Lindsay, Roger Kilpatrick, and Thomas Chartres, to whom he gave an account of the danger he had escaped: Upon which he resolved to go in search of Cuming. The motion being entertained by the abovenamed gentlemen, who still stood firm to his interest; and understanding by a servant of Cum-

ing's, whom they apprehended on his way for London, with letters to king Edward, deſiring Bruce might be diſpatched in haſte; for being a nobleman much favoured by the people, he might prove a troubleſome enemy: And by this means they not only made a further diſcovery of Cuming's treachery, but came alſo to underſtand he was at Dumfries, where they haſted, and found him in the church at his devotion: Having ſhewed him his letters, Bruce ſtabbed him, the blow being followed by the reſt of his retinue. This ſlaughter fell out on the 9th of February 1306. And by this treachery of Cuming, his family, which was then one of the greateſt and moſt potent of any in Scotland, was brought ſo low, that there are but few gentlemen of the name of Cuming in Scotland remaining.

Bruce having thus rid himſelf of his principal enemy, was immediately joined by ſome of thoſe brave Scots, who had oppoſed the Engliſh uſurpation; ſuch as, Malcolm earl of Lennox, John earl of Athole, Sir Neil Campbell of Lochhow, Sir Gilbert Hay of Errol, Sir Chriſtopher Seaton, of that ilk, Sir Thomas Randel, Sir John Somervil of Carnwath, Sir David Barclay, Sir Alexander Frazer, Sir Robert Boyd (afterwards) of Kilmarnock, and Sir William Halliburton. With this company he went to Scone, where, upon the ... day of April, in the year of our Lord 1306, he was crowned king of Scotland, with as much ſolemnity as the ſtate of affairs would allow of. But the actions of this moſt celebrated monarch, who, by invincible courage and valour, retrieved his country from the Engliſh ſubjection, and overthrew their numerous army with a terrible ſlaughter at Bannockburn, conſiſting of one hundred thouſand men, with an army of reſolute and well diſciplined men, not above thirty thouſand in all; and after a reign of twenty-five years full of war, died in peace the 7th day of June, *anno* 1329. I leave to the relation of our hiſtorians, in regard theſe things would be too long to deſcend on here.

But to return to James, high ſteward of Scotland, who, as I obſerved, was very much concerned in all the tranſactions of the kingdom, from the time of king Alexander III's death, when he was choſen one of the governors of Scotland, until king Robert was ſettled on the throne; which he ſurvived only three years, his death happened July 16. in the year 1309, and was buried in the monaſtery of Paiſley among his anceſtors, to which he was alſo a benefactor, by his ample confirmation of all donations, by his predeceſſors, to that abbey, in the year 1294. He was married to ... Dunbar, daughter to the earl of March, then one of the moſt potent families of Scotland; by whom he had Walter his ſon and heir, and James, who obtained the barony of Duriſdeer from king Robert I. He was anceſtor of the Stewarts of Roſyth in Fife, whoſe poſterity failed but lately in the perſon of William Stewart of Roſyth.

WALTER, ſon of James, high ſteward of Scotland, was a perſon of a very martial ſpirit, being one of thoſe noble Scots who aſſiſted king Robert in his wars, for recovering the liberty of Scotland, and one of the generals of the Scots army at the famous battle of Bannockburn, which was fought the 25th of June 1314, where the Engliſh received the greateſt overthrow they ever met with from this nation; which ſo much diſcouraged

the Engliſh, that a hundred of them, ſays Walſingham, would flee from three Scots. In this engagement Walter, high ſteward of Scotland, did ſo eminently ſignalize his valour and conduct, that king Robert, as a mark of his royal favour, did confer on him the honour of knighthood.

And, in *anno* 1316, when king Robert paſſed over to Ireland, to aſſiſt his brother Edward, earl of Carrick, then king of Ireland, he appointed Sir Walter Stewart, and Sir James Douglaſs, governors, in his abſence; and upon the taking of Berwick by the Scots, Sir Walter, ſteward of Scotland, was made governor thereof, which he moſt valiantly defended againſt the Engliſh; the circumſtances of which are related at large by ſome of our hiſtorians: Yea, the king had ſuch an eſteem of his worth, that, as a reward of his eminent ſervices, he beſtowed upon him in marriage, with conſent of his parliament, the lady Marjory, his only daughter, (by Iſobel his firſt queen, daughter of Gratney earl of Marr,) and at that time the apparent heir of his crown. By this royal match the ſteward of Scotland obtained by a charter, dated at Berwick, in portion with her many lands, which will beſt appear from an extract of that grant yet extant (*g*).

" ROBERTUS, Dei gratia rex Scotorum: Sciatis, me dediſſe dilecto et fideli noſtro
" Waltero, ſeneſcallo Scotiæ, in liberam maritageam cum Marjoria filia noſtra ba-
" roniam de Bathgeto, baroniam de Rathoe, cum terra de Riccartoun, et terras de Barns,
" juxta Linlithgow, et terra quæ vocatur le Brome, prope lacum ejuſdem, et terras de
" Bonningtoun, Kingalach et Gallowhill juxta Linlithgow, et annuum reditum de Carſe,
" Stirlyn, quas abbas et canonici monaſterii ſanctæ crucis de Edinburgh, tenent de nobis
" et annuum reditum centum ſolidorum percipiendi de terra de Kinpunt et terram de
" Edinam in vicecomitatu de Roxburgh tenend. idem Walt. et hæredibus ſuis inter ipſum
" et dictam Marjoriam filiam noſtra procreandis, &c."

i. e. Robert, by the grace of God king of Scots: Be it known to you, that I have given to our dear and truſty Walter, high ſteward of Scotland, with our daughter Marjory, in free marriage, the barony of Bathgate, the barony of Rathoe, with the land of Riccartoun, and the lands of Barns, near Linlithgow, and the lands which is called Le Brome near the loch thereof, and the lands of Bonningtoun, Kingalach and Gallowhill, near Linlithgow, and the annual revenue out of the Carſe of Stirling, which the abbot and canons of the monaſtery of the holy croſs of Edinburgh hold of us, and an annual revenue to be raiſed from the lands of Kinpont, and Edina, in the ſheriffdom of Roxburgh, to be held by the ſame Walter and his heirs, to be begotten between him and the ſaid Marjory our daughter, *&c.*"

(*g*) Haddington's Collections.

But this lady died upon the .. day of October, *anno* 1317, as some relate in this manner: Riding betwixt Paisley and the castle of Renfrew, then the principal residence of the great steward of Scotland, her husband, she was thrown from her horse, and by the fall suffered a dislocation of the *vertebræ* of her neck; she, being pregnant, fell in labour (of king Robert II.); the child or *fœtus*, as they report, was a cesar: The operation being by an unskilful hand, his eye was touched by the instrument, which afterwards proved incurable, from which he was called king Bleareye; she died upon the spot: And on the fatal place where this accident happened, there was erected a cross, yet standing, called queen Bleareie's cross.

By the said lady Marjory Bruce, Walter, high steward of Scotland, had a son, Robert, of whom afterwards. I have seen a donation, by Walter, high steward of Scotland, in *anno* 1318, of the patronage of the church of Largs, with the tithes thereto belonging, to the monks of Paisley, for the welfare of the soul of Marjory Bruce, his deceased wife. He married a second wife, by whom he had a son, Sir John Stewart, who is designed brother to Robert earl of Strathern, in a donation by that earl to the church of Glasgow, *anno* 1364. I'm informed he was ancestor of Stewart of Ralstoun. He had likewise a daughter, called Giles, married Sir James Lindsay, son and heir of Sir James Lindsay of Crawfurd: Take for authority of this a charter granted by king Robert II. to Sir James Lindsay, his nephew, of the castle and barony of Crawfurd. The said Giles married, for a second husband, Sir Hugh Eglinton of that ilk: For this I have seen a charter granted by king Robert II. "*dilecto fratri suo Hugone de Eglintoun, milite, de tota terra de Bonnietoun, et dimidietatem terrarum de Nortoun, in vicecomitatu de Edinburgh; i. e.* to his beloved brother Hugh of Eglinton, baronet, of the whole lands of Bonnington, and half of the lands of Norton, in the sheriffdom of Edinburgh." As also I have seen, in the public register, a charter granted by that king to Sir Hugh Eglinton of that ilk, and Giles his wife, the king's sister, the lands of Lochliboe-Side, in Renfrewshire, in the year 1374.

This much as to the civil actions of this illustrious person; what respected his works of piety, I find only this memorable note, That he gave, in pure alms, to the abbey of Dryburgh (founded by Hugh Morvil, constable of Scotland, inhabited by monks of the order of *Promontre*,) the patronage of the church of Maxtoun, with the church-lands thereto belonging. Which gift he expresses to be made for the safety of his soul, *&c.* And thereto appends his seal. And departing this life in the year 1528, at Bathgate, he was solemnly interred at Paisley; which Mr. Barbour, in the life of king Robert Bruce, expresses thus:

"When long time they their dule had made
"The corps to Paisley have they had,
"And there with great solemnity,
"And with great dule eirded was he."

To Walter, high ſteward of Scotland, ſucceeded

ROBERT, his ſon; which Robert obtained from king Robert Bruce, his grandfather, the lands of Langnewtoun, Maxtoun and Cavertoun, fallen to the crown by the forfeiture of William de Soules. During the war againſt the Engliſh, he did, in a moſt ſignal manner, manifeſt his conduct and valour in defence of the independency of his country, and of his uncle, king David Bruce's title, againſt Edward Baliol, to his immortal honour: He was unanimouſly choſen governor of Scotland, in his uncle's (king David) abſence, in the year 1338, which he retrieved from the Engliſh and Baliol's claim, and eſtabliſhed king David in poſſeſſion of his crown: But, in the year 1348, the Scots being defeat at the battle of Durham, and the king taken priſoner, he was a ſecond time elected governor of the kingdom; which eminent ſtation he diſcharged faithfully, until the king returned, in *anno* 1359, who beſtowed on his nephew Robert, high ſteward of Scotland, the earldom and dignity of Strathern, in reward of his faithful ſervices; which title he enjoyed until the death of king David, that, in *anno* 1370, the crown devolved upon him, and was crowned at Scoon the 27th of March that year. In the beginning of his reign he had ſome encounters with the Engliſh, wherein he was ſucceſsful; which the French king hearing of, ſent his ambaſſador to Scotland, to congratulate his happy ſucceſs, and requeſting him never to lay down arms till he was revenged of the Engliſh; and alſo to renew the league betwixt the two crowns, which was ſolemnly done at Edinburgh: And to confirm the ſame league, king Robert ſent cardinal Wardlaw, biſhop of Glaſgow, to France; which accordingly was done at Paris, to the ſatisfaction of both parties. But the hiſtory of the wars, king Robert had with the Engliſh, I leave to the relation of our hiſtorians, and ſo I proceed to take notice of his marriage and iſſue.

Our hiſtorians relate, That, before his marriage with Eupham Roſs, he had three ſons by Elizabeth More, a concubine, while he was earl of Strathern and ſteward of Scotland; which Elizabeth, ſay they, was not his wife until the third year of his reign, that his queen died: This ſcandalous aſperſion, that is not only injurious to the ſucceeding kings of Scotland, but to many other foreign princes, who have intermarried with our royal family, is abſolutely falſe in itſelf, as will appear from many original charters, and other authentic records yet extant, ſuch as,

1. That the ſaid Elizabeth More was the firſt and lawful wife of king Robert II. when ſteward of Scotland, doth evidently appear from an authentic charter, in the archives of the Scots college at Paris, which bears date January 12. *anno domini* 1364, wherein he founds a chaplainry in the cathedral church of Glaſgow, and that, in performance of an obligation he lay under to the biſhop of that ſee. The pope's legate diſpenſing with a marriage betwixt himſelf "*et quondam Elizabeth More dum ageret in humanis, non obſtante impedimento conſanguinitatis et affinitatis, i. e.* and the former Elizabeth More, while ſhe was in life, notwithſtanding the obſtacle of relation and affinity." Which grant

is ſix years before his acceſſion to the crown, which proves it falſe that ſhe died the third year of his reign.

II. John lord Kyle and earl of Carrick, king Robert's eldeſt ſon by Elizabeth More, was not only owned by his father, by ſeveral public inſtruments, both before and after his acceſſion to the crown, as his eldeſt lawful ſon and apparent heir; but alſo by king David Bruce and queen Eupham Roſs, his mother-in-law. For authority of this, though very many proofs might be given, yet I ſhall only adduce theſe: There is a charter of confirmation by Robert earl of Strathern, and John lord Kyle, his ſon and apparent heir, of a mortification of the lands of Coudams and Camſeſtrang, by Reginald More, father of Sir William More of Abercorn, to the monks of Paiſley (*b*). And under that title and relation he was owned by king David Bruce, his granduncle, in a confirmation of the pope's bull, allowing the biſhops to diſpoſe in teſtament upon their own moveables: In which charter "*Robertus, ſeneſcallus, comes de Strathern, nepos noſter, et Johannes, ſeneſcallus, comes de Carrick, filius ſuus primogenitus et hæres, i. e.* Robert, high ſteward, earl of Strathern, our grandſon, and John, high ſteward, earl of Carrick, his firſt-born and heir," are mentioned witneſſes. As alſo there is a charter granted, *anno* 1371, of the lands and caſtle of Kinroſs, by king Robert, in favours of Eupham Roſs his queen; "*Joannis comes de Carrick, filius noſter natu maximus et hæres, i. e.* of John earl of Carrick, our eldeſt ſon and heir," is a witneſs thereto: Which is an unanſwerable proof of the legitimacy of his birth.

III. For a further vindication of the royal line, it appears evidently, on record, That the three eſtates convened in parliament, upon king Robert's coming to the crown, yea on the very day of his coronation, his majeſty declared, That whenever it ſhould happen him to depart this life, that John earl of Carrick and ſteward of Scotland, ſhould and ought to be his lawful heir, and ſucceed him in the kingdom. Which act of parliament is yet extant in the public records, to which the great ſeal is appended, with fifty-two ſeals of the prelates, noblemen and barons aſſembled in parliament. By which it plainly appears there was no baſtardy in the caſe of king Robert III. and that he needed not the aſſiſtance of an act of the eſtates, to capacitate him to ſucceed; but that his title is clear beyond all controverſy and diſpute.

And it is alſo evident, that Elizabeth More, daughter of Sir Adam More of Rouallan, was ſo far from being an obſcure perſon or a concubine, that ſhe was a lady of good quality, and ſo nearly related to Robert earl of Strathern, her husband, that he was obliged to procure the pope's diſpenſion to marry her. And I am informed, one of the barons of Rouallan was married with a daughter of one of the high ſtewards of Scotland; and they ſtanding in the degree of conſanguinity, forbidden by the canon law, gave occaſion to the diſpenſation for their marriage. The family of Rouallan is one of the ancienteſt

(*b*) Chartulary of Paiſley.

in the ſhire of Ayr, and poſſeſt of an opulent fortune, for many ages. Their anceſtor David de More, in the reign of king Alexander II. is mentioned witneſs in a charter to Hugh Crawfurd, of the lands of Stevenſtoun, *anno* 1246 (*i*). Which family is now repreſented by Jean, daughter and ſole heir of William More of Rouallan, wife to David earl of Glaſgow.

The Children of King ROBERT II. *by* ELIZABETH MORE.

I. John, earl of Carrick, afterwards king of Scotland, by the name of Robert III.

II. Walter, who married Iſobel M'Duff, daughter and ſole heir of Duncan earl of Fife; but he died without ſucceſſion.

III. Robert, who obtained the earldom of Monteith, by marriage of Margaret, daughter and heir of Murdoch earl of Monteith. He was afterwards created duke of Albany, by king Robert III. *anno* 1399, and choſen governor of Scotland: But of him and his poſterity I ſhall treat afterwards.

IV. Alexander of Badenoch, created earl of Buchan by his father, the fifth year of his reign. He married Eupham, daughter and coheir of William earl of Roſs, in right of whom he aſſumed that title. Alexander Stewart, earl of Marr, was his ſon, who obtained that earldom by marriage of Iſobel Douglaſs counteſs of Marr, only daughter of William, firſt earl of Douglaſs, and of Margaret his wife, ſiſter and heir of Thomas earl of Marr. For this I have ſeen a reſignation, in the year 1404, by Iſobel counteſs of Marr, in favours of Alexander Stewart, eldeſt ſon of Alexander earl of Buchan, "*cauſa matrimonii contracti inter eundem Alex. et nos; i. e.* on account of a contract of marriage between the ſaid Alexander and us." He was commander in chief of the army at the battle of Harlaw, *anno* 1411, where he gave ſufficient proof of his being a brave general. He deceaſed without ſucceſſion in the year 1436.

V. Marjory, married John Dunbar, ſon of George earl of March, with whom he obtained the earldom of Murray. For this I have ſeen a charter granted by king Robert II. "*Dilecto filio ſuo Johanni de Dunbar, et Marjoriæ ſponſæ ſuæ, filiæ noſtræ chariſſimæ de toto comitatu Moraviæ, i. e.* (Giving) the whole earldom of Murray to John of Dunbar, his beloved ſon, and Marjory his wife, our moſt beloved daughter," in the year 1372 (*k*). Whoſe ſucceſſor, James earl of Murray, dying without ſucceſſion, his eſtate and dignity went, by Anne, his daughter and heireſs, to Archibald Douglaſs, brother of James earl of Douglaſs, who was forfeited with others of their kindred, by king James II. *anno* 1455.

VI. Jean, to Sir John Lyon (called the white Lyon from his complexion), with whom he obtained the baronies of Glames and Kinghorn, *anno* 1379 (*l*). And in honour of this royal match he got the double treſſure added to his arms, and the creſt belonging

(*i*) Preface to the Obſervation concerning the Scots Hiſtory. (*k*) Carta in Publicis Archivis.
(*l*) Carta penes Jo. comitem de Strathmore.

thereto, *viz.* A lady above the middle, encircled with laurels. He was preferred by that king to the office of lord high chancellor of Scotland. John, now earl of Strathmore is his lineal heir. After the death of Sir John Lyon, the lady Jean Stewart married Sir James Sandilands of Calder: For this I have seen a charter by king Robert II. of the lands of Slamannan, *&c.* "*Jacob. Sandelins, militi, et hæredibus inter ipsum et Jeana, filia nostra procreandis, quam Deo duce, ducet in uxorem* (*m*), *i. e.* To Sir James Sandilands, and his heirs begotten of our daughter Jean, whom GOD conduct (or preserve) in their marriage

VII. Elizabeth, was married to Sir Thomas Hay of Errol, by whom he obtained the lands of Inchtuthill. There is a grant by king Robert, *anno* 1372, of an annuity out of the said lands, "*Thom. Hay, constabulario Scotiæ, et Elizabeth sponsæ suæ filiæ nostræ charissimæ; i. e.* to Thomas Hay, constable of Scotland, and Elizabeth his wife, our most beloved daughter;" of whom is Charles earl of Errol lineally descended.

VIII. Margaret, to John M'Donald, lord of Isla: There is a charter in the public rolls, by king Robert II. *anno* 1376, to John of Isla and Margaret his spouse, the king's daughter, of the lands of Lochaber and Knoydart (*n*).

IX. . . . married David Lindsay, earl of Crawfurd. I have seen a charter by king Robert II. to David Lindsay of Glenesk, his son in law, of the lands of Glenesk and Strathnairn, upon his own resignation; whose successor is John earl of Crawfurd.

X. Giles, married William Douglas, son to the lord of Galloway, with whom he obtained the lordship of Nithsdale; for which there is extant a charter in the public records, by king Robert II. "*Willielmo Douglas et Egidiæ sponsæ suæ, filiæ nostræ charissimæ, i. e.* to William Douglas and Giles, his wife, our most beloved daughter." His great endowments both of body and mind, and his approven merit, procured him the honours of duke of Spruce and prince of Danskin. He was treacherously killed by the lord Clifford, in *anno* 1390, leaving issue, by the said Giles his wife, one daughter, called Giles, married Henry St. Clair, earl of Orkney, of whom is descended Henry lord St. Clair.

King Robert II. after the death of Elizabeth More, married Eupham Ross, daughter of Hugh earl of Ross, and dowager of John Randolph, earl of Murray.

The Issue of King ROBERT II. *by* EUPHAM ROSS.

I. David, on whom he conferred the earldom of Strathern, and created him into that dignity, in the year 1370; but, dying without male succession, his estate and honours devolved on Eupham, his daughter and sole heir; who married Patrick Grahame, younger son of Sir Patrick Grahame of Kincardine, ancestor to the duke of Montrose, of whom descended the earls of Monteith; which came to a period but lately in the person of William earl of Airth.

(*m*) Carta in Publicis Archivis. (*n*) Carta in Rotulis Rob. II.

II. Walter, who obtained the lands of Badenoch from his father, in the year 1370, and was afterwards created earl of Athole: He married Margaret, daughter and heireſs of Sir David Barclay of Brichen, by whom he had David, his eldeſt ſon, who died in England, one of the hoſtages for the ranſom of king James I. Allan, his ſecond ſon, was created earl of Caithneſs by that prince: He was killed at the battle of Innerlochy, by Donald Balloch, *anno* 1428: So his eſtate returned to the crown. This Walter earl of Athole, was the principal actor in the murder of king James I. his nephew, which proceeded (if we believe our hiſtorians) from a reſponſe he had from ſome of his highlanders, in whom he had great confidence, who aſſured, that before his death he ſhould be crowned in a ſolemn aſſembly: For which horrid and unnatural crime, the ſentence of death was executed upon him in a moſt exemplary manner, famous over all Europe.

III. Iſobel, married to the brave James earl of Douglaſs, to whoſe perſonal valour was in a great meaſure, owing that ſignal victory obtained over the Engliſh at Otterburn; which action fell out in the year 1388, but with the loſs of himſelf. By this lady he had no iſſue. She married, 2dly, Sir John Edmonſtoun: For this there is a charter by king Robert II. "*Jo. Edmonſtoun de baronia de Ednham, et Iſobellæ comitiſſæ de Douglaſs, filiæ noſtræ, i. e.* of the barony of Ednham to John Edmonſtoun and Iſobel counteſs of Douglaſs, our daughter."

Natural Iſſue of King ROBERT. II.

I. Sir John Stewart, ſheriff of Bute, commonly called the black Stewart: For this I have ſeen a charter under the great ſeal, by king Robert III. of an annuity of ten merks ſterling, to Sir Adam Forreſter, out of the cuſtoms of Edinburgh. In which grant "*Johanne, Seneſcallo vicecomite de Bute, fratre noſtro naturali, i. e.* John Stewart, viſcount of Bute, our natural brother," is a witneſs; and is dated 15th of February, in the year 1404 (*o*). Moreover, there is a charter in the public records, by Robert duke of Albany, when governor of Scotland, dated at Rothſay the 24th of Auguſt 1408, to John Campbell of Loudoun, of the lands of Chalucbreks in Carrick; to which "*Johanne Seneſcallo fratre ſuo naturali vicecomite de Bute, i. e.* his natural brother John Stewart, viſcount of Bute," is a witneſs.

II. Sir John Stewart of Dundonald, commonly called the red Stewart, from his complexion; on whom king James I. his nephew, conferred the honour of knighthood, at the ſolemnity of his coronation, *anno* 1424. But the ſame year James Stewart, ſon of Murdoch, duke of Albany, upon his father's impriſonment, accompanied with a number of outlaws, came to the town of Dumbarton, ſet it on fire, and ſurpriſed Sir John Stewart of Dundonald, whom he killed with ſeveral others.

(*o*) Charter in the hands of Mr. James Robertoun, advocate.

III. Thomas, arch-deacon of St. Andrews, who, upon the death of Walter Trail, bishop of that see, *anno* 1401, was elected bishop of St. Andrews: But he, affecting a retired life, would never accept the Episcopal dignity; so that the see continued vacant till his death, which happened *anno* 1404.

Natural Children of King ROBERT II. *by* MARION *de* CARDNEY, *Daughter of* John Cardney *of that Ilk.*

I. John, who obtained the lands of Kincleven, in Perthshire, from his father, as appears from a charter yet extant in the public rolls, "*dilecto filio nostro Johanne Seneschallo genito inter nos et Mariota de Cardney, anno regni nostri* 12, *i. e.* our beloved son John Stewart, begotten by us and Marion of Cardney, in the twelfth year of our reign."

II. James, who obtained the lands of Kinfauns, in Perthshire.

III. Alexander, who had a grant from his father of the lands of Lunan, in Forfarshire, of whom the Stewarts of Doually descended.

King Robert II. departing this life at his castle of Dundonald, the 13th day of May 1390, the 20th year of his reign, and 74th of his age, his crown and imperial dignity devolved upon John earl of Carrick, prince and steward of Scotland, his eldest son; but the name of John being ill liked by the nation, on account of John Baliol, he changed it, and was crowned king by the name of Robert III (John Fairnyear). The universal mistake of our historians, concerning the illegitimacy of his birth, which I have touched already, and is now effectually removed by the learned earl of Cromerty, in his vindication of that prince from the imputation of bastardy; who has shown, from undeniable and authentic records, That his father (king Robert) was first married to Ronallan's daughter: To which I refer my reader. This king being but a weak prince, and disabled to travel, by a stroke he had accidently received from a horse of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith's he appointed Robert earl of Fife, his brother, governor of the kingdom, whom he created duke of Albany, *anno* 1399: During whose administration the English invaded Scotland, and wasted the southern countries, but were repulsed by the valour of the earl of Douglas; which Buchanan, our renowned historian, relates at large, to which I refer my reader. King Robert was married to Anabella, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, ancestor to the earl of Perth.

Children of King ROBERT III. *by* ANNABEL DRUMMOND.

I. David, prince and steward of Scotland, who being a youth of a riotous temper, was committed, by his father, to the care and inspection of his uncle Robert duke of Albany, governor of the realm; but he being an ambitious man, and aspiring at the crown, caused imprison his nephew in the castle of Falkland, and ordered him to be starved;

yet his life was preſerved, as our hiſtorians relate, for ſome time, by the charity of two poor women, one of which afforded him ſome oat-bread though a chink of the wall, and the other gave him milk from her breaſts: But the governor having diſcovered them, they were both put to death, the poor prince being reduced to feed on the members of his own body, and to die amidſt the agonies of famine and torture, in *anno* 1401, and was buried at Lindor's abbey. But the puniſhment due ſuch an unnatural and inhuman crime, which himſelf, by the long-ſuffering patience of GOD, felt not, his ſon, Murdoch duke of Albany, and two of his ſons, ſuffered, being condemned for treaſon, upon king James I's return from England, in *anno* 1424, for which they loſt their heads.

II. James, prince of Scotland, of whoſe preſervation the king became very ſolicitous; and, to ſecure him from the attempts of the duke of Albany, ſends him to Charles VI. of France, appointing Henry St. Clair, earl of Orkney, his governor; who taking ſhipping with him at the Baſs, with ſeveral others of the Scots nobility and gentry; but, either by ſtreſs of weather or ſea-ſickneſs, they were neceſſitated to land upon the Engliſh coaſt: And notwithſtanding there was then a truce betwixt the two nations, yet he and his whole company were detained priſoners: This fell out upon the 30th of March in the year 1404.

III. Margaret, married to Archibald duke of Turin, earl of Douglaſs, lord Longuevil, and mareſchall of France; by whom ſhe had iſſue, Archibald and James, ſucceſſively earls of Douglaſs.

IV. Mary, married firſt to George earl of Angus, in *anno* 1396, as is evident from the contract yet extant. This earl was taken priſoner at the battle Homilden, *anno* 1402, and died that year in his return from England, leaving iſſue, by the ſaid lady Mary his wife, William earl of Angus, who was general of the Scots at Piperdein, *anno* 1436. His lady ſurviving him, remarried James Kennedy of Dunnure, in *anno* 1404, and by him ſhe had iſſue, Gilbert, firſt lord Kennedy; (created into that dignity by king James II.). He was one of the governors to king James III. David lord Kennedy, his ſon, was created earl of Caſſillis, by king James IV. and was killed at the battle of Floudoun: Of whom John, now earl of Caſſillis, is the lineal heir. She married, 3dly, Sir William Grahame of Mugdock and Kincardine, anceſtor to the duke of Montroſe; by whom ſhe had Robert, author of that branch of the Grahames of Fintrie, in Angus; and Patrick, who was arch-biſhop of St. Andrews.

A Natural Son of King ROBERT III.

John Stewart of Ardgowan, who, by three ſeveral charters, obtained the lands of Blackhall, Ardgowan and Auchingoun: Of whom Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, baronet, is lineally deſcended.

After king Robert III's death, *anno* 1406, Robert duke of Albany was governor of Scotland; in which eminent ſtation he continued till his death, which fell out *anno* 1419. The government of the realm was committed to Murdoch duke of Albany, his ſon; who being but a weak prince, and of an eaſy nature, all things went into diſorder, and his own ſons became not only a grievance to their father, but to the bulk of the nation. To remedy all which diſorders, the duke called a parliament, wherein it was agreed, That ſome of their number ſhould be ſent to England, to treat about the redemption of their king; and accordingly the ſtates nominated, for that effect, Archibald earl of Douglaſs, William Hay earl of Errol, conſtable of Scotland, Alexander Irvine of Drum, Henry Lighton, biſhop of Aberdeen, and Alexander Cornwall, arch-dean of Lothian. Theſe, coming to London, were very favourably received by the Engliſh, and had ſeveral conferences with their ſovereign king James: At length, having deſired audience in council, they were admitted, where biſhop Lighton delivered the following ſpeech:

"MY LORDS,

"THE reſpect and reverence, which the Scots nation carrieth towards all kings, "is every where known, but moſt that love and loyalty which they have to the "ſacred perſons of their own native princes; for, as monarchy is the moſt ancient form "of government, ſo have they ever eſteemed it the beſt, it being more eaſy to find one "inſtructed and trained up in heroical virtues, than to find many: And how well ſoever "governors and vice-gerents rule the commonwealth, yet is that government but as the "light of the moon or ſtars in abſence of the ſun, and but repreſentations of ſhadows "for real bodies. This hath moved the three eſtates of that kingdom to direct us here "unto you.

"Our king, theſe many years, hath been kept from us, upon juſt or unjuſt grounds, "we will not argue: That Providence, which hath appointed every thing to its own "end, hath done this for the beſt both to you and us; and we are now to treat with "you for his delivery, beſeeching you to remember, that his father, of ſacred memory, "recommended him, out of that general duty that one prince oweth to another, to your "king's protection, in hope of ſanctuary, and in requeſt of aid and comfort againſt his "ſecret, and conſequently, his moſt dangerous enemies: And we muſt confeſs, that hi-"therto he hath been better and more ſecure amongſt you, than if he had been in his "own native country; for your favours have been many ways extended towards him, "having brought him up in all liberal ſciences and arts; ſo that his abode with you "ſeemeth rather to have been a remaining in an academy than in any captivity, and that "he had been loſt if he had not been loſt. Beſides, though we have the happineſs to "claim his birth and ſtem, ye have the claim of his ſucceſſion and education, he be-"ing now matched with the royal blood of England (for he had married the earl of "Somerſet's daughter): So that his liberty, which we aſk, is a benefit to yourſelves and "thoſe princes which ſhall claim the deſcent of his offspring: For, if it ſhould fall

" forth (as what may not, by the variable changes of kingdoms, come to paſs) that this " prince ſhould be dethroned, it is your ſwords that ſhould reſtore him to the poſſeſſion " of his royal diadem; and we expect, that as you have many times rendered him yours, " you will not refuſe to engage him yet more by his liberty, which he muſt acknow- " ledge wholly and freely to receive from you; and, by benefits and love, to overcome " a king, is more than by force of arms. And ſince he was not your priſoner by chance " of war (ſince he never raiſed arms againſt you), but by way of protection, detained " here and entertained; ſo we expect, that you will act according to your ancient ho- " nour and generoſity, and ſend him freely back to his own: Yet if it be ſo, that you " will have an acknowledgement for what ye have beſtowed on his education, the diſtreſs " of the preſent ſtate of his ſubjects and crown conſidered, we will not ſtand upon trifles " of money, for the redemption of a prince above all price."

The governor and eſtates of Scotland, being acquainted with the ſum required for the ranſom of the prince, a part of it was quickly raiſed, and hoſtages ſent for the reſt, who were, David Stewart, eldeſt ſon of Walter earl of Athole; Alexander earl of Crawfurd; Alex. maſter of Huntley; Malis Grahame, earl of Strathern; Patrick Lyon, ſon and heir of Sir John Lyon of Glames; Sir William Ruthven; Sir David Ogilvy, and David Moubray. Theſe were honourably received at the Engliſh court; but ſeveral of them died before they were redeemed.

The king was accompanied to the borders of Scotland by ſeveral of the Engliſh nobility and gentry, who their taking their leave, returned back. And the king with a ſplendid retinue, arrived at Edinburgh in the month of April; and paſſing from thence to Perth, in the month of May following, with his queen, they were ſolemnly crown at Scoon. At which ſolemnity his majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on the following perſons, *viz.* Alexander Stewart, ſon to Murdoch duke of Albany; Archibald earl of Douglaſs; William earl of Angus; George earl of March; Adam Hepburn of Hales; Thomas Hay of Locheret; Walter Ogilvy; Walter Halliburton of Dirltoun; David Stewart of Roſyth; Alexander Seton of Gordon; Patrick Ogilvy of Auchterhouſe; John Stewart of Dundonald; David Mackay of Gaſk; John Stewart of Cairdin; William Hay of Errol; John Scrimzeor, conſtable of Dundee; Alexander Irvine of Drum; Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock; Herbert Harris of Teregles; Andrew Gray of Foules; Robert Cunningham of Kilmaurs; Alexander Ramſay of Dalhouſie, and William Crighton of that ilk.

Upon the king's return to Edinburgh, he called a parliament, in which was enacted a ſubſidy for relieving the hoſtages then remaining in England for his ranſom: And diſſolving the parliament, he went for Perth, where having aſſembled all the preſent officers, and ſuch as had borne authority in the ſtate during the government of the dukes of Albany; he underſtood that moſt part of the royal revenue was beſtowed by the governors on their friends and dependents. Upon this Sir Walter Stewart, the duke of

Albany's ſon, was ſent priſoner to the Baſs, as alſo Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, and ſeveral others, were committed to priſon, but afterwards releaſed. The king calling a ſecond parliament, wherein Murdoch duke of Albany, the late governor, Walter and Sir Alexander Stewarts, his ſons, and Duncan earl of Lennox, his father-in-law, were attainted of treaſon, and found guilty by a jury conſiſting of the following perſons, *viz.*

Walter earl of Athole,
Archibald earl of Douglaſs,
Alexander earl of Roſs, lord of the Iſles,
Alexander Stewart, earl of Marr,
William earl of Angus,
William earl of Orkney,
George earl of March,
James Douglaſs of Balveny,
Gilbert Hay of Errol, conſtable of Scotland,
Robert Stewart of Lorn,
Sir John Montgomery of Ardroſſan,
Sir Thomas Somerville of Carnwath,
Sir Herbert Harris of Teregles,
Sir James Douglaſs of Dalkeith,
Sir Rob. Cunningham of Kilmaurs,
Sir Alex. Livingſton of Callender,
Sir Thomas Hay of Yeſter,
Sir William Borthwick of that ilk,
Sir Alex. Ogilvy, ſheriff of Angus,
Sir John Forreſter of Corſtorphine,
Sir Walter Ogilvy of Lintrachan,

And the ſame day, upon which the ſentence was pronounced, the duke's two ſons, Walter and Alexander, were beheaded; and the next day the duke himſelf and the earl of Lennox loſt their heads.

The war continuing betwixt the Engliſh and the French, Charles the VII. of France, ſent Sir John Stewart of Darnley, Archibald earl of Douglaſs, both mareſhalls of that kingdom, with the arch-biſhop of Rheims, ambaſſadors to Scotland, to renew the ancient league betwixt the two crowns, and to propoſe a match betwixt Lewis the dauphin, king Charles's ſon, and the lady Margaret, king James's daughter; which was agreed to: Whereupon four thouſand ſoldiers were levied and ſent to France, in the year 1426.

The Engliſh foreſeeing the inconveniencies that would ariſe from this match, ſent the lord Scroop ambaſſador into Scotland, with the propoſal of a breach with France, and a marriage betwixt the lady Margaret, king James's daughter, and Henry VI. their king; but it was reſolved that the French ſhould be ſatisfied in their demands: Whereupon the Engliſh ambaſſador from fair words went to threatning; but the king was ſo far from being moved by this, that he immediately cauſed prepare a fleet of 46 good ſhips, under the command of Henry earl of Orkney, admiral of Scotland; and putting to ſea with the lady Margaret, ſhe landed ſafely at Rochell, and from thence paſſed to Tours, where, with extraordinary pomp and magnificence, ſhe was married to the dauphin, on the 24th of June 1436. The Engliſh, after this diſappointment, invaded Scotland with an army of 4000 men, under the command of Henry earl of Northumberland, againſt whom the king ſent an army, under the conduct of William earl of Angus, his ne-

phew, who defeat the Engliſh in battle at a place called Piperdein. The action happened in the year 1436.

The king encouraged by this victory, reſolved to invade England with an army, and accordingly marched the length of Roxburgh, and laid ſiege to the caſtle: But when the Engliſh garriſon was juſt about to ſurrender, the queen came to the camp, repreſenting to her husband a conſpiracy againſt his life; upon which he immediately disbanded his army, and returned home, and, for his greater ſafety, retired to the monaſtery of the Carthuſians at Perth.

The conſpirators were, Robert Grahame, tutor of Strathern, Robert Stewart, grandchild of Walter earl of Athole; but the prime contriver and actor was the earl of Athole himſelf, the king's uncle: Theſe having concerted the meaſures they were to follow, came, in the night, to Perth, and entering the monaſtery, they made their way with little difficulty, where the king was, whom they moſt cruelly murdered, upon the 21ſt day of February, *anno* 1436, in the 44th year of his age, and the 13th of his reign.

This prince was, both for the endowments of body and mind, one of the braveſt kings of the age he lived in: He was a great maſter in all the liberal arts and ſciences, but eſpecially in poetry, mathematics and politics: And though he uſed to complain of the prodigality of his anceſtors in exhauſting ſo much of the revenue, to found and enrich religious houſes, and uſed to call king David I. (commonly called St. David) *a ſore ſaint to the crown;* yet did he not refrain from building a beautiful monaſtery for Carthuſian monks, where he was interred.

He was married to Jean, daughter of John Beaufort, earl of Somerſet, ſon to John duke of Lancaſter, by whom he had theſe children.

I. James, born, *anno* 1430, who ſucceeded him in the kingdom: Of whom afterwards.

II. Margaret, married Lewis XII. of that name, king of France; ſhe died in the year 1449, without ſucceſſion (*p*).

III. Iſobel, married Francis I. duke of Bretainge, who deceaſed *anno* 1450; by whom ſhe had three daughters; (1) Margaret, married Francis of Bretaigne, count de Eſtampes, and lord of Cliſſon; (2) Catharine, to John, lord of Rohan, and viſcount Lyons; (3) Frances, to John, lord de Albret.

IV. Jean, married James earl of Angus, who ſeaſonably aſſiſted Sir Alexander Livingſton and Sir William Crichton, governors of Scotland, in the minority of king James II. againſt his chief, the earl of Douglaſs. He died *anno* 144 , without iſſue. She married afterwards George, ſecond earl of Huntly, by whom ſhe had (1) Alexander, third earl of Huntly, his ſucceſſor (of whom George duke of Gordon is lineally deſcended); (2) Adam Gordon, who married Elizabeth, ſiſter and ſole heir to John earl of Sutherland; of whom John, now earl of Sutherland, is the lineal heir; (3) Sir William Gordon, ſlain at

(*p*) *Hiſtory of France.*

the battle of Floudoun; (4) Catharine Gordon, given in marriage, by king James III. to Perkin Varbeck, the impoſtor, duke of York; but to him ſhe had no iſſue. After his death ſhe married Sir Matthew Craddock, in Glamorganſhire, in Wales (*q*). The lady Jean ſurviving her ſecond husband, was married a third time unto James lord Dalkeith, created into the dignity of earl of Morton, by king James II. *anno* 1457, by whom he had John earl of Morton, his ſon and heir.

V. Helenor, married Sigiſmund, arch-duke of Auſtria and earl of Tyrol, ſon and heir of arch-duke Frederick, ſirnamed the Old; but he died *anno* 1497 (*r*), without any iſſue.

VI. Mary, married to John lord Camphere and Zealand.

King James cut off in this manner, in the very prime of his days, the eſtates of the kingdom aſſembled at Edinburgh, on the 26th of Auguſt 1437, and ſolemnly crowned James, his ſon, in the 6th year of his age, and appointed Sir Alexander Livingſton of Callender, governor of the kingdom, and committed the cuſtody of the young king, with the command of the caſtle of Edinburgh, to Sir William Crichton then chancellor.

Archibald earl of Douglaſs, declining to give obedience to the governor and chancellor, pretending royal grants and exemptions to him and his anceſtors, from ſuch a juriſdiction in the minority of a king; but his death, which happened in *anno* 1438, made way for William earl of Douglaſs, his ſon, a youth about fourteen years of age: The vanity of whoſe followers, and want of experience, made him guilty of a great many miſdemeanours. And being on his journey to a parliament, on his way to Edinburgh, he was met by chancellor Crichton, and nobly entertained at his houſe of Crichton; who *taking occaſion to mind him of the greatneſs* and merit of his family, and of his own duty to his ſovereign, he in return acknowledged his bypaſt eſcapes, promiſed amendment for the future; and after all this was invited by the chancellor to the caſtle of Edinburgh: Being ſet at the king's table, amidſt the entertainment he was ſuddenly removed, together with David, his younger brother, and Sir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, his conſtant friend, and moſt treacherouſly murdered by the governor's order, *anno* 1441, the 16th year of his age, neither regarding the tears and entreaties of the young *king*, the laws of hoſpitality, nor the honour contained in the invitation he had received. The earl of Douglaſs, thus taken away, his eſtate and honours deſcended on James lord Abercorn; but he leaving this world, *anno* 1443, left for his ſucceſſor William, his ſon, who, in *king* James II's minority, getting into that prince's favour, in a ſhort time had the government of the whole affairs of the nation: And having turned the governor and chancellor out of their poſts, got them denounced rebels in a parliament, and orders given to Sir John Forreſter of Corſtorphine to proſecute them with fire and ſword: The caſtle of Crichton was taken, plundered, and a garriſon put into it. But all this time the chancellor kept out the caſtle of Edinburgh, which the earl

(*q*) Hiſtory of the family of Huntly. (*r*) Opus Catholicum Genealogicum, ab Eliæ Reuſneri.

of Douglaſs laid ſiege to; and after nine months ſtay before it, he was forced to capitulate with the chancellor, upon condition he ſhould be reſtored to his office, and whatſoever had been withheld from him by his enemies: That all former diſcontents ſhould be done away: And that he ſhould paſs out of the caſtle with bag and baggage.

Shortly after this, in *anno* 1447, the king calls a parliament, wherein Sir Alexander Livingſton, the late governor, Alexander Livingſton, his ſon, Sir Robert Livingſton of Drumray, late treaſurer, Sir David Livingſton, Sir James Dundaſs of that ilk, and Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan, were forfeited for converting the king's treaſure into their own private uſe. The old governor, with the lairds of Dundaſs and Clackmannan, were remitted; but Alexander Livingſton, the governor's ſon, Sir Robert and Sir David Livingſton, were executed at Edinburgh.

The earl of Douglaſs, for the further ſecuring himſelf againſt the chancellor and his faction, entered, in *anno* 1445, into a league with the earls of Crawfurd, Roſs, Murray, Ormond, the lord Balveny, Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, and many other barons; wherein they engaged ſolemnly never to deſert one another, and that the injury done to one of them ſhould be as done to all, and revenged as their common quarrel. After this, the earl became ſo inſolent, that he had no regard to the king's authority; and the king endeavouring to reduce him to his obedience by fair means, in order thereto wrote him a very obliging letter, wherein he deſired him to meet him at Stirling, that affairs might be peaceably accommodated: But the earl, conſcious of the crimes he had committed, refuſed to come, unleſs he got a public aſſurance, under the great ſeal, for ſafe coming and returning; which being granted him, he came to Stirling-caſtle, where the court then was, with a powerful retinue. The king having received him very graciouſly, towards the evening, the gates of the caſtle being ſhut, his majeſty took the earl aſide, and urged him to break the league; which he abſolutely refuſing, the king ſtabb'd him, on the 13th of February 1452.

The earl's friends, who had accompanied him thither, hearing what was done, got immediately to arms; and James earl of Douglaſs, earl William's brother, proclaimed the king and the whole court faith-breakers.

Amidſt theſe confuſions, the king called a parliament to meet at Edinburgh; to which the earl of Douglaſs and his adherents were ſummoned to compear: But they not thinking fit to obey, the parliament having met, they declared James earl of Douglaſs, Archibald earl of Murray, Hugh earl of Ormond, John lord Balveny, his three brothers, Alexander earl of Crawfurd, public enemies to the government: And after this, in *anno* 1455, being driven to the neceſſity of a battle againſt the king, his brother, the earl of Murray, was killed, and the earl of Ormond taken priſoner, and beheaded; but himſelf, with his brother, the lord Balveny, eſcaped, fled afterwards to England, and, in *anno* 1456, with the aſſiſtance of Henry earl of Northumberland, invaded the borders; but, in *anno* 1457, were overthrown by the valour of George earl of Angus, and James lord Hamilton.

The ſame year came ambaſſadors from Henry VI. of England, imploring king James's aid and aſſiſtance againſt the rebellion of Richard duke of York, offering, providing he would aſſiſt them with an army, he ſhould have reſtored whatſoever lands his anceſtors had poſſeſſed in England: And about the ſame time came the like meſſage from the duke of York. King James anſwered the Engliſh ambaſſadors indirectly; and having diſmiſſed them, he raiſes an army, and marches towards England, layeth ſiege to the caſtle of Roxburgh, where, by the accidental burſting of a piece of ordnance, he was killed, on the 3d of Auguſt 1460, the 30th year of his age, and 24th of his reign. This prince was married with Mary, daughter of Arnold duke of Gelders, and niece to Philip duke of Burgundy.

Children of King JAMES II. *by* MARY, *his Queen.*

I. James, his ſucceſſor, the third of that name, king of Scotland: Of whom afterwards.

II. Alexander duke of Albany, a prince, who, by the reſtleſſneſs of his own diſpoſition, occaſioned much diſquiet, both to the king, his brother, and to himſelf. He was impriſoned in the caſtle of Edinburgh, from whence he eſcaped, and fled to France, where he was kindly received by Lewis XI. and was afterwards killed at a tournament by Lewis duke of Orleans, by the ſplinter of a ſpear, which penetrated into his brain, *anno* 1484. He was married, 1ſt, to Catharine Saintclair, daughter of William earl of Orkney, from whom he divorced, becauſe of their conſanguinity, forbidden by the canon-law, in the year 1477 (which was ratified in parliament, *anno* 1516,); leaving iſſue by the ſaid lady, Alexander, abbot of Inchaffrey and Scoon, and afterwards promoted to the epiſcopal ſee of Murray, *anno* 1534 Before he was a churchman, he married Margaret Crichton, daughter to the lord Crichton; by whom he had a daughter, Margaret, married David lord Drummond (*f*). Alexander duke of Albany, being divorced from Catharine Saintclair, was remarried to Agnes, daughter to the earl of Boulogne; by whom he had John duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, in king James V's minority: married Anne, daughter and heir of John count de Lauraguez; but had no ſucceſſion.

III. John, created earl of Marr, by his father, in the year 1460; but died in 1479, without iſſue.

IV. Mary, married Thomas, maſter of Boyd, ſon and heir of Robert lord Boyd, chancellor and governor of Scotland, in king James III's minority; a youth of extraordinary endowments, both of body and mind; with her he obtained the iſle of Arran and many other lands, and was created into the dignity of earl of Arran, *anno* 1467. But, in 1468, being commiſſioned ambaſſador to Denmark, to attend Margaret, daughter of Chriſtian king of Denmark, king James III's queen, home to Scotland, his greatneſs procured

(*f*) Hiſtory of the family of Drummond, in MS.

him envy; and, in his abſence, his enemies plotted his ruin. Robert lord Boyd, his father, and Sir Alexander Boyd, his uncle, were ſummoned to anſwer ſuch points as ſhould be exhibited againſt them in parliament: They were declared enemies to the ſtate. Robert lord Boyd retired to England, *anno* 1469, where he, in a very ſhort time, ended his days. Sir Alexander, his brother, was challenged and convicted of his treaſonable carrying his majeſty in perſon, againſt his inclination, on his way to the caſtle of Callender, to Edinburgh; which Sir Alexander offering to produce an act of parliament for, approving it good ſervice (and is yet extant); it was kept up, and he condemned to loſe his head; which ſentence was execute on him. Thomas earl of Arran, arriving with the queen in the Frith, in July 1469, and preparing himſelf to come aſhore, reſolving to throw himſelf upon the king's clemency; his lady coming to him diſguiſed, gave him particular information of the circumſtances of his family, the weakneſs of his intereſt at court, and the many ſnares laid by his enemies to cut him off: And, reſolving to partake with him in his misfortunes, returned back to Denmark, from thence to France, and thereafter to Antwerp. King James writes to his ſiſter very kindly to return home: The lady, believing her preſence might influence the king, her brother, to reſtore her huſband to his favour, comes for Scotland, leaving him at Antwerp, where, in a very ſhort time, he died; leaving iſſue, by the ſaid lady Mary, his wife James, who, by the bounty of his uncle, was reſtored to the dignity of lord Boyd, and to the lands of Kilmarnock, Dalry, Kilbride, Nodſdale, *&c.* in 1482; but he was killed, in a feud, by the Montgomeries, *anno* 1487, and died without ſucceſſion. He had likewiſe a daughter, Margaret, married, 1ſt, unto Alexander lord Forbes; and ſurviving him, ſhe remarried with David, firſt earl of Caſſilles, but had not any ſucceſſion.

In the year 1474, ſome two years after the death of Thomas earl of Arran, the lady Mary was, by the king, her brother, given in marriage to James lord Hamilton; by whom ſhe had iſſue James lord Hamilton, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married Matthew, firſt earl of Lennox, of whom that illuſtrious family deſcended: Which James lord Hamilton, nephew to king James III. obtained from king James IV. the iſle of Arran, as a gratification to him for his great charge in negotiating the king's marriage with Margaret, daughter of king Henry VII. and was created by him into the dignity of earl of Arran, the 9th day of January 1503. James earl of Arran, his ſon, was declared governor of Scotland, upon the death of king James V. during the minority of queen Mary; and, by an act of parliament, declared ſucceſſor to the throne, if the queen died without iſſue. He was honoured with the title of duke of Chatlerault, by king Henry II. of France, in 1548. He ſtood firm to the intereſt of queen Mary, until his death which happened the 22d of January 1576.

V. Cecilia, married William lord Crichton, by whom ſhe had only one daughter, Margaret, married George earl of Rothes, from whom he divorced upon the ſcore of conſanguinity (others ſay they were not married); but by her he had iſſue, (1) Norman Leſley, maſter of Rothes, a gentleman of great endowments and ſingular valour: But,

his misfortune in killing cardinal David Beaton, biſhop of St. Andrews, very much leſſened his eſteem in Scotland, ſo that he thought fit to retire to France, where he was preferred by king Henry II. to the command of the Scots troop. He was killed at Renton, in Picardy, and died without ſucceſſion. (2) Robert Leſley, of whom deſcended the family of Findareſſie; (3) Janet Leſley, married to Grant of that ilk; (4) Helen Leſley, to John Seton of Parbroath; and ſurviving him, ſhe was remarried unto Mark, commendator of Newbottle, anceſtor to the marquis of Lothian, and had iſſue.

JAMES III. of that name, ſucceeded his father, when a child of ſeven years of age, and was crowned at the abbey of Kelſo: His education was committed to the queen, his mother. Andrew Stewart lord Evandale, William earl of Orkney, John lord Kennedy, Robert lord Boyd, chancellor, Patrick lord Grahame, James biſhop of St. Andrews, William biſhop of Glaſgow, and Thomas biſhop of Dunkeld, were declared governors of the realm.

About this time, Edward earl of March, having defeat king Henry the VI. of England, at Tantoun, in Yorkſhire, came to the crown of England, by the name of Edward IV. King Henry, with his queen, and Edward prince of Wales, his ſon, fled to Scotland for aſſiſtance to recover his crown, delivering up to the Scots the town of Berwick, and at the ſame time, the better to engage them to his intereſt, treated of a match betwixt Edward prince of Wales, and the lady Mary, the king's ſiſter, which took no effect.

In the year 1468, Andrew Stewart, lord Evandale, then chancellor of the kingdom, ... biſhop of Glaſgow, and William earl of Orkney, were ſent ambaſſadors to Denmark, to demand Margaret, daughter of Chriſtian I. king of Denmark, in marriage for king James, which was agreed to, the Danes reſigning their claim to the iſles of Orkney, Shetland, *&c.* in lieu of her dowry. They were ſolemnly married in the abbey-church of Holyroodhouſe, the 10th of July 1469.

In *anno* 1473, the public peace of the kingdom was diſturbed, by the inſurrection of John, lord of the Iſles, who proclaimed himſelf king of them, and impoſed taxes on the country: But, by the courage and conduct of John earl of Athole, the king's lieutenant, he was, reduced, and brought to ſubmit to the king's clemency; and the earldom of Roſs, which he then ſtood poſſeſſed of, was annexed to the crown: His majeſty, in 1476, was pleaſed to reſtore him to the dignity and lordſhip of the iſles.

About this time, Alexander duke of Albany, the king's brother, was impriſoned in the caſtle of Edinburgh, for treaſonable practices, who, having made his eſcape to France, and from thence coming over to England, prevailed with king Edward to ſend the duke of Glouceſter with an army to invade Scotland; and, having gained the factious nobility to his party, the Engliſh entered the country with an army of 22,000 men: And the king levies an army, and marches to Lauder, in order to invade England, much againſt the mind of the nobility, who were highly diſſatisfied with the preſent adminiſtration of the government, and particularly with his favourites, men of a mean birth;

for Robert Cochran, from a maſon, he raiſed to be earl of Marr; and one William Rodger, a muſician, he promoted to the honour of knighthood. Whereupon ſeveral of the nobility (the principal of whom were Archibald earl of Angus, Alexander earl of Huntly, John lord Darnley, and Robert lord Lyle) met at the church of Lauder, where they reſolved to rid the king of his wicked counſellors: And as the nobility were making towards the king's tent, to ſeize them, his majeſty, upon notice of the meeting of the nobility, ſent Robert Cochran, earl of Marr, to know what was the matter; but he was taken by the earl of Angus in his way, and put under cuſtody: The earl going forward to the king's tent, he took thence the reſt of his courtiers, *viz.* Sir William Rodger, and one James Homil, who were immediately tried before the army. The principal crimes they were charged with, were, adviſing the king to coin baſe money, and to cut off his relations. Cochran was immediately hanged over Lauder-bridge, in his own ſcarf, and the other two on a gibbet, erected for that purpoſe, as the authors of the miſmanagement of the public affairs. The execution being done, the army was disbanded, and the king conveyed to the caſtle of Edinburgh, under the cuſtody of John earl of Athole. Alexander duke of Albany, Colin earl of Argyle, John earl of Athole, Andrew lord Evandale, and William biſhop of St. Andrews, were conſtituted governors of the kingdom, which they held nine months. But the duke of Albany, being daily importuned by the queen, and imagining he was not ſo much reſpected by the reſt of the governors as his birth and merit deſerved, by the aſſiſtance of the citizens of Edinburgh, ſet the king at liberty; in recompence of which, that city got a charter, containing many ample privileges, which they yet enjoy. But the duke of Albany, falling again into the king's diſpleaſure, fled to England, where he was aſſiſted by Richard III. to invade Scotland, with James earl of Douglaſs: But, by the valour and conduct of the laird of Johnſton, then warden of the Marches, and the laird of Cockpool, they were entirely defeated; the duke eſcaped to France, where he died next year, and the old turbulent earl of Douglaſs was taken priſoner, and confined to the abbey of Lindores, where he died, *anno* 1488, which put a period to the principal family of Douglaſs.

In the year 1488, matters coming to an open rupture betwixt the king and many of his nobility, he takes arms; the lords do the like, chuſing the prince their general: Both armies encountering at Bannockburn, the king's troops were defeat, and himſelf ſlain (*t*). The action was upon the 11th of June 1488. His body was ſolemnly buried in the abbey of Cambuſkenneth, near Stirling.

Children of King JAMES III. *by* MARGARET, *daughter of* Chriſtian *King of* Denmark, *his Queen.*

I. James, who ſucceeded him in his throne, by the name of James the IV.

(*t*) *Buchanan, Leſley and Drummond.*

II. Alexander duke of Roſs, who was provided to the arch-biſhopric of St. Andrews, upon the death of biſhop Schevez, in *anno* 1496. He died *anno* 1503, without iſſue.

III. John earl of Marr, created into that dignity by his father, 1480; but he alſo died *anno* 1481, without any ſucceſſion.

JAMES, ſon and heir of king James III. upon his father's death, was crowned at Edinburgh, June . . 1488, in the 16th year of his age; he nominated Colin, earl of Argyle, lord high chancellor; Patrick earl of Bothwell, James earl of Buchan, Robert lord Lyle, Laurence lord Oliphant, William lord Ruthven, Matthew Stewart, ſon and apparent heir of John earl of Lennox (of the nobility), to be of his privy council, and calls a parliament to meet at Edinburgh, in February 1490, wherein it was enacted, That they who had aſſiſted the late king at Bannockburn, and enjoyed hereditary offices, ſhould be ſuſpended for three years; and ſuch as enjoyed places during life, ſhould loſe them entirely; and all promotion to honour, by the late king, after he took the field, reduced: Thus the earl of Crawfurd was diveſted of the title of duke of Montroſe, the lord Kilmaurs of his dignity of earl of Glencairn, and John Ramſay of Balmain of being earl of Bothwell. At the ſame time Patrick lord Hales created earl of Bothwell, is ſent ambaſſador to Spain, James, arch-biſhop of Glaſgow, to France, and Sir James Ogilvy of Airly, to Denmark, to renew the ancient leagues with theſe crowns.

The ſame year, 1490, Perken Varbeck, pretending himſelf Richard duke of York, ſon to king Edward the IV. arrives in Scotland, and cajoled the king and council unto a belief, that he was the perſon he pretended; whereupon he was honourably entertained as a prince: And king James, to perſuade the world, that he thought him ſo indeed, gave him in marriage his couſin Catharine Gordon, daughter of George earl of Huntly, and aſſiſted him with an army to invade England; but king James, perceiving the Engliſh did not join him, he waſted Northumberland; at which Perkin ſeemed to be concerned, ſaying, *It grieved him to the heart to ſee ſuch havoc made of his people*: To which the king anſwered, *You take care for them, who, by any thing yet appears, are none of yours.* King Henry, to revenge this injury, acquaints his parliament, That he was under a neceſſity of making war upon the Scots; and in all haſte an army is provided, and ſent into Scotland, under the conduct of the lord Daubeny: But, before he arrived there, he was called back to appeaſe a commotion in Cornwall; and while the Engliſh army were on their march to London, king James invades England, and, in perſon, beſieges the caſtle of Norham: But, underſtanding the earl of Surrey was advancing towards him, he thought fit to return home. Surrey, the Engliſh general, enters Scotland, and took the caſtle of Aitoun. But, the weather proving unſeaſonable, the earl returned into England. Shortly after this, by the mediation of one Peter Hilias, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, a truce was concluded betwixt Scotland and England, for ſeveral years.

In the year 1503, king James was married to Margaret, eldeſt daughter of king Henry VII. of England, the portion being 10,000*l.* Objections being made, at the council-

board, againſt this marriage, *viz.* That thereby the crown of England might come to the Scots. King Henry made anſwer, *That if any ſuch thing ſhould happen, I ſee* (ſays he) *it will come to paſs that England ſhall loſe nothing thereby, becauſe there will not be an acceſſion of England to Scotland, but of Scotland to England; ſeeing the leſs accrueth always to the greater.* From this match proceeded the union of the two kingdoms afterwards in the perſon of king James VI. of Scotland, the great grandſon of this marriage, ſole monarch of the iſland of Great-Britain. King Henry accompanying Margaret, his daughter, on her way to Scotland, as far as Coleiveſtoun, beſide Northampton; Having given her his bleſſing, with fatherly counſel and exhortation, committed the guard and conduct of her perſon to the earls of Surrey and Northumberland, who, with a ſplendid retinue, attended her as far as Berwick. And at St. Lambert's kirk, in Lammermoor, in the Merſs, king James, attended by the principal of his nobility, eſpouſed her.

This conjugal alliance produced perfect peace and amity between the two realms of England and Scotland, for a long time after, but did not take away the ſtanding animoſity between the two nations, nor interrupt the alliance between France and Scotland: For king Henry having invaded France, king James ſent an ambaſſador to him, while he lay at the ſiege of Tournay, deſiring he might deſiſt from troubling the French his allies; which not being yielded unto by king Henry, he denounced war againſt England, and raiſes an army, invades that kingdom, and, in perſon, takes the caſtles of Norham, Wark, *&c.* By this time the earl of Surrey, the Engliſh general, had gathered an army, was come within three miles, where the Scots were ſo advantageouſly encamped, that it was impoſſible to attack them without great diſadvantage. The earl of Surrey ſends a herald, to deſire king James to leave that place, and come to ſome indifferent ground, where he would be ready to bid him battle; and both armies encountering upon the 9th of September 1513, at Floudoun-field, the Scots were defeat, and the king, who ſhowed a great deal of valour in the battle, had the ill fate to loſe his life, with the flower of his nobility and gentry, the chief of whom were, Archibald earl of Argyle, Matthew earl of Lennox, William earl of Errol, Patrick earl of Bothwell, John earl of Athole, David earl of Caſſillis, William earl of Montroſe, Alexander earl of Crawfurd, William earl of Rothes, Alexander biſhop of St. Andrews, the king's natural ſon, David biſhop of the Iſles, George maſter of Angus, Alexander lord Elphinſton, Robert lord Erſkine, John lord Maxwell, Andrew lord Harris, George lord Seton, John lord Forbes, William lord Borthwick, John lord Semple, John lord Roſs, William lord Ruthven, Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure, Sir John Somerville of Camnethan, John Murray younger of Tillibardin, Sir John Hadden of Gleſnagies, Sir William Maitland of Lethingtoun, Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail, Robert Douglaſs of Lochlevin, David Home of Wedderburn, Thomas Maclellan of Bombay, Sir Robert Livingſton of Eaſter-Weems, *&c.*

Children of King JAMES IV. *by* MARGARET *his Queen, eldeſt daughter of King* Henry VII. *of England.*

I. James, born at Holyroodhouſe, the 21ſt of February 1507, died in his infancy, July 14. 1510.

II. Arthur, born the 20th of October 1509. He deceaſed an infant.

III. James, born the 5th of April 1511, was after his father's death king of Scotland.

IV. Alexander, born the 30th of April 1514, after his father's death created duke of Rothſay, deceaſed the 15th of January 1516.

Natural Iſſue of King JAMES IV. *by* MARY BOYD, *daughter of* Archibald Boyd *of* Bonſhaw.

I. Alexander, commendator of Dunfermline and Coldingham, was ſent abroad for his education, and followed his ſtudies under the direction of the moſt famous Eraſmus, from whom he got a very noble character. He was elected biſhop of St. Andrews, *anno* 1506, and afterwards lord high chancellor of Scotland; he was killed in the battle of Floudoun.

II. Catharine, married James earl of Morton, by whom ſhe had iſſue three daughters; (1) Margaret, married James duke of Chatlerault, and earl of Arran, and had iſſue; (2) Elizabeth, to James Douglaſs, ſon to Sir George Douglaſs of Pittendreich, in right of whom he became earl of Morton; (3) Beatrix, to Robert lord Maxwell, and had iſſue.

A natural Son of JAMES IV. *by* JEAN KENNEDY, *daughter to the Earl of* Caſſillis, *afterwards Counteſs of Angus.*

James, created earl of Murray by John duke of Albany, in the 1515. He deceaſed in 1544, leaving iſſue, by Iſobel his wife, daughter of Archibald earl of Argyle, one daughter, married to John maſter of Buchan, killed at Pinkie.

A natural Daughter of King JAMES IV. *by* MARGARET, *daughter of* John *Lord* Drummond.

Margaret, married, 1ſt, John, maſter of Huntly, ſon and heir of George earl of Huntly; by whom he had two ſons, (1) George earl of Huntly; (2) Alexander, abbot of Inchaffrey, provided to the arch-biſhopric of Glaſgow, by Mary the queen regent. But, while he travelled to Rome for conſecration, James Beaton, by the intereſt of the duke of Chatlerault, is promoted to that ſee: Upon this diſappointment, he got the

bishopric of the Isles, and by pope Paul the III. made titular arch-bishop of Athens, and, in *anno* 1558, translated to the episcopal see of Galloway. He was one of our popish bishops that embraced the Reformation, and enjoyed his office till his death, in 1576 (*u*). She was, 2dly, married with Sir John Drummond of Innerpeffer, by whom she had four daughters, (1) Agnes, married Hugh earl of Eglinton, and had issue; (2) Isobel, to Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudon, and had issue; (3) Margaret, to Robert lord Elphinston, and had issue; (4) Jean, to Sir James Chisholme of Cromlix, and had issue.

A natural Daughter of King JAMES IV. *by* ISOBEL STEWART, *daughter of* James *Earl of* Buchan.

Jean, married Malcolm lord Fleming, great chamberlain of Scotland, by whom she had, (1) James lord Fleming, who died without male succession; (2) John lord Fleming, a constant friend to queen Mary; (3) Margaret, married Robert, master of Grahame, and afterward unto John earl of Athole, and had issue.

James IV. thus cut off, his son JAMES, a child of two years of age, is crowned at Scone, the ordinary place of inauguration of our kings, the 21st of December 1513; and the queen, his mother, is declared regent so long as she continued a widow, with this limitation, to conclude nothing in the administration of the government, but by the advice of James, bishop of Glasgow, lord chancellor, Alexander earl of Huntly, Archibald earl of Angus, and James earl of Arran: In the mean time she writeth to king Henry VII. her brother, imploring his royal and brotherly favour, particularly, that he would be pleased, out of regard to her and the infant king, her son, not only to abstain from prosecuting a war against Scotland, but take them into his special protection, and defend them as well from foreign injuries, if offered, as from the factions of the nobility at home. To which he returned answer, *That if the Scots would live in peace they should have it from him; and that he was willing to prohibit all acts of hostility against Scotland, during the minority of her son; and, for a remedy against present evils, to make a truce for a year.* But the queen, marrying Archibald earl of Angus, soon after thereby lost her regency; and, in 1514, John duke of Albany, the nearest of the royal line, was chosen regent, and ambassadors dispatched to France, to acquaint him with their proceedings; who, being furnished with a noble equipage by the French king, arrives in Scotland *anno* 1515. And some time after him came an ambassador from France, to renew the ancient league betwixt the two nations: The parliament made choice of the duke of Albany, the governor, to accomplish that solemn action upon their part.

The duke going to France, *anno* 1517, deputed six others to manage the affairs of the kingdom during his absence, *viz.* the earls of Arran, Angus, Argyle, Huntly, and the two

(*u*) *History of the family of Sutherland, in MS.*

archbiſhops of St. Andrews and Glaſgow. And, to prevent diſorders among themſelves, he aſſigned to each of them their particular provinces: Notwithſtanding this care, ſeveral diſorders were committed. After ſome years abſence the governor returned, October 28. 1521, and indicts a parliament, wherein it was agreed, That an army ſhould be raiſed to invade England, to divert the Engliſh then warring in France; but a truce was concluded betwixt the two nations for ſome years. The governor goeth again to France to demand aſſiſtance againſt England, and arrives again in Scotland, in October 1523, with 4000 well armed men. In the mean time, king Henry raiſes an army of 40,000 horſe and foot, and marches towards Scotland; but this expedition ended alſo in a truce with England for ſome time.

In *anno* 1524, the duke paſſeth again unto France; during his abſence, the king, then arrived to the 12th year of his age, taketh the management of the government in his own hands, and made choice of James, biſhop of St. Andrews, Archibald earl of Angus, Archibald earl of Argyle, John earl of Lennox, Gavin, biſhop of Glaſgow, Gavin biſhop of Aberdeen, and George, biſhop of Dunkeld, to remain with, and adviſe him in all affairs relating to the welfare of the country: But Archibald earl of Angus, in a ſhort time, ſeizes the young king, takes the entire management of the government upon himſelf, and retains him in effect a priſoner. The reſt of the nobility, being diſcontented that the king ſhould be thus kept in a manner a priſoner by Angus, the laird of Buccleugh, by the king's ſecret command, endeavoured to relieve him, but was defeat in the attempt, which happened at Melroſs, July 20. 1526. Afterwards, John earl of Lennox, at the king's earneſt deſire, reneweth the deſign; but his party was worſted (by Angus) and himſelf ſlain in the field. This action fell out at Aven, in the month of September 1526. But at length, in *anno* 1527, the king eſcaped privately out of Angus's cuſtody, by night, from the caſtle of Falkland, to Stirling, where the earls of Huntly, Argyle, Glencairn, Athole, Montroſe, Monteith, Eglinton, Rothes; the lords Drummond, Livingſton, Saintclair, Lindſay, Evandale, Ruthven, Semple, Maxwell, repaired to him; by whoſe advice his majeſty iſſued out a proclamation, diſcharging Angus to meddle any further in public affairs, or him, or any of his name, to come near the court by twelve miles, under pain of treaſon: He was forfeited in the enſuing parliament, and declared an enemy to the king and country.

In the year 1532, king James V. inſtituted the college of juſtice, or the lords of the ſeſſion, confirmed by the pope, *anno* 1534, and ratified afterwards in parliament, *anno* 1537.

At the ſame time king Henry VIII. invades Scotland, and ſpoils the country towards Dunſe: The main cauſe pretended for the war was, to have the earl of Angus reſtored. But a peace was ſoon afterwards concluded betwixt the two nations.

King James, weary of a ſingle life, commiſſions David Beaton, abbot of Aberbrothick, to France, to treat concerning a marriage with Magdalene, eldeſt daughter of Francis I. which was agreed to. The king himſelf in perſon goes to France, and commits the go-

vernment of the realm to the earls of Huntly and Eglinton, and was ſolemnly married, on January 1. 1537, and arrived in Scotland, the 29th of May thereafter. It is reported, That as ſoon as ſhe ſet her foot on the ſhore, ſhe kiſſed the ground, and prayed for all happineſs to the country; but contracting a fever, ſhe deceaſed, July 22. the ſame year, to the great grief of the king and the people, and was ſolemnly buried in the abbey-church of Holyroodhouſe, with the greateſt funeral ſolemnity ever before that time known in Scotland.

But the king, deſirous of ſucceſſion, commiſſions Robert lord Maxwell, and David, abbot of Aberbrothick, ambaſſadors, to propoſe for a marriage betwixt him and Mary of Lorrain, daughter of Claud duke of Guiſe, and widow of Lewis of Orleans, duke of Longuevil; which was agreed, and ſhe eſpouſed by proxy, June 19. 1538. And, arriving in Scotland, in a few months they were ſolemnly married at St. Andrews. King Henry VIII. of England had ſeveral times deſired an interview with his nephew king James, and ſome time before had ſent Dr. Barlow, biſhop of St. Davids, with the compliment of ſome books written in defence of his proceedings, and deſired him to examine them impartially: He alſo propoſed the interview at York. The clergy of Scotland were very apprehenſive of his ſeeing his uncle, leſt king Henry might have perſuaded him to follow his example, in aboliſhing the pope's authority, and making ſome advances in a reformation. The churchmen uſed ſuch perſuaſions, that theſe, ſeconded by a meſſage from France, diverting the king from his purpoſe.

Which king Henry reſented to that degree, that he declared war againſt Scotland, pretending, That the crown of Scotland owed him homage: The Scots, on the other hand, aſſerted they were a *free and independent kingdom*; That the *homages anciently* made by their kings, were only for lands which they had in England. King Henry ſends an army, conſiſting of 3000 men, under the command of Sir Robert Bowes; but, after he had waſted the country of Teviotdale, he was repulſed with conſiderable loſs, by the valour and conduct of the earl of Huntly, at Haldenridge, the 24th of Auguſt 1541. In the mean time king Henry, next ſummer raiſes an army of 20,000 men, under the command of the duke of Norfolk; but after he had burnt ſome ſmall towns, and waſted Teviotdale, he returned back to England. King James was reſolved to follow him, which the nobility abſolutely refuſed: So the king returned to Edinburgh, and immediately disbanded his army. But he was encouraged by the clergy to engage in a war againſt king Henry, who both aſſured him of victory, ſince he fought againſt an heretical prince, and advanced an annuity of 50,000 crowns for proſecuting the war. Whereupon, in the end of November 1542, he brought together an army of 15,000 men, with a good train of artillery, intending to march into England by the weſtern road. The king himſelf in perſon came to Lochmaben, attending the event, and ſent a commiſſion to Oliver Saintclair, a private gentleman, a brother of the family of Roſlin, to command in chief; which ſo much diſguſted the nobility, that they refuſed to march, and were beginning to ſeparate. While they were in this diſorder, the Engliſh, under

the command of Sir Thomas Wharton, took advantage of their disorder, fell upon them, and *dispersed them*: They took all their ordnance and baggage, and a thousand prisoners, of whom two hundred were gentlemen of quality. The news of this voluntary defeat coming to the king at Lochmaben, he retired to his palace of Falkland, where he fell into such extremity of grief, that in a few days it caused his death, December 13. 1542; and, in January thereafter, his body was carried to Edinburgh, and buried in the abbey-church of Holyroodhouse.

Children of King JAMES V. *by* MARY *of Lorrain, his Queen.*

I. James duke of Rothsay, born 1538, deceased in his infancy.

II. Arthur, born 1540, and on the day of his baptism created earl of Fife, and duke of Albany. He died an infant.

III. Mary, born the 5th of December 1542. The heir of his crown and misfortunes.

Natural Issue of King JAMES V. *by* MARGARET, *daughter of* John *Lord* Erskine, *afterwards Wife of* Robert Douglas *of* Lochlevin.

James, provided first to the priory of St. Andrews, *anno* 1540; and, because of his non-age, Alexander Miln, abbot of Cambuskenneth, was appointed administrator *in spiritualibus et temporalibus*: He was, by queen Mary, his sister, created earl of Murray, by letters patent, bearing date the 10th of February 1563. And upon her resignation of the crown and imperial dignity, *anno* 1567 (whether extorted or not, I shall not determine), she appointed him tutor and regent to her son king James. He was murdered in the 4th year of his regency, by James Hamilton of Bothwell-haugh, in the town of Linlithgow, upon the 23d of January 1570. His body was, few days after, removed from Linlithgow, and interred in St. Giles's church of Edinburgh, where there was a monument erected to his memory, with this inscription:

Pietas sine vindice luget: Jus exarmatum est, 23. Januarii 1570.

JACOBO STEWARTO, moraviæ comiti, Scotiæ proregi, viro, ætatis suæ, longè optimo, ab inimicis omnis memoriæ deterrimis, ex insidiis extincto, ceu patri communi, patria mœrens posuit.

In English thus:

Godliness mourns without a defender: Law is disarmed.

To JAMES STEWART, earl of Murray, regent of Scotland, the far beſt man of the age he lived in, treacherouſly murdered by his enemies, the worſt perſons in all memory, as to a common father, The mournful country erected this monument.

This earl of Murray was one of the principal perſons, whom GOD honoured to promote our happy reformation; a nobleman of rare abilities and eminent zeal for religion; who, notwithſtanding of all the aſperſions caſt on his memory, by ſome of late, will always be known by the character of the *Good Regent;* and celebrated among the moſt illuſtrious perſons this nation ever produced. He left iſſue by *Agnes* his lady, daughter of William earl Mariſhal, a daughter, Iſobel, on whom his eſtate and honours did deſcend: Of whom, and of James Stewart, lord Doun, her husband, is lineally deſcended Charles now earl of Murray.

Natural Children of King JAMES V. *by* EUPHAM, *Daughter of* Alexander *Lord* Elphinſton.

Robert, prior of Holyroodhouſe: He made an exchange of that abbey, with Adam Bothwell, biſhop of Orkney, for his right of that biſhopric, *anno* 1570; and was created into the dignity of earl of Orkney, by king James VI. his nephew, by letters patent, bearing date, at Edinburgh 21ſt of October 1581. He was married unto Jean, daughter of Gilbert earl of Caſſillis, by whom he had, (1) Patrick, his ſon and heir, forfeited for treaſon, for which he loſt his head, in the year 1614. (2) John, created lord Kincleven, by king James VI. the 5th of Auguſt, in the year 1607, and improven by king Charles I. in the year 1633, to the dignity of earl of Carrick: But, ſo much as I know, the dignity at preſent is not claimed by any. (3) Sir James Stewart, one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to king Charles I. (4) Mary, married to Patrick lord Gray, and had iſſue. (5) Jean, to Patrick lord Lindores, had iſſue. (6) Elizabeth, to Sir James Saintclair of Murthill, and had iſſue.

Natural Children of King JAMES V. *by* ELIZABETH, *Daughter of Sir* John Carmichael, *Captain of* Crawſurd; *afterwards Wife of Sir* John Somerville *of* Camnethan.

I. John, prior of Coldingham, who by marriage of Jean, daughter of Patrick, and ſiſter and ſole heir of James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, ſome time duke of Orkney, obtained the reverſion of that fair lordſhip. Francis Stewart, his ſon, had alſo the dignity of earl of Bothwell: He was forfeited for his rebellious practices againſt the government, in *anno* 1593, and retired to France, thence to Italy, where he lived until the year 1624.

II. Janet, married Archibald earl of Argyle, but had not any ſucceſſion.

A Natural Son of King JAMES V. *by* ELIZABETH STEWART, *Daughter of John Earl of Lennox.*

Adam, prior of the charter-houſe of Perth, had not any ſucceſſion.

A Natural Son of King JAMES V. *by* ELISABETH SHAW, *of the family of Sauchie.*

James, abbot of Kelſo, died in the year 1558, *ſans iſſue.*

MARY, queen of Scotland, the only lawful child of king James V. was born at Linlithgow, on the 8th day of December 1542, and ſucceeded him in his crown and imperial dignity, the 8th day of her age. The adminiſtration of the government was committed to James earl of Arran, during the queen's minority; and, by an act of parliament, he was declared ſucceſſor to the throne, if the queen died without iſſue. King Henry VIII. of England conceiving this young queen would be a fit match for prince Edward, his ſon, and thereby make an union betwixt the two kingdoms; to this purpoſe he conferred with the Scots lords, taken priſoners at Solway-field; who liked the propoſal very well, and promiſed to promote it all they could: And ſo, upon their giving hoſtages for the performing their promiſes faithfully, they were ſent home; and at the ſame time king Henry ſent Sir Ralph Saidler ambaſſador to the governor, and, to induce him to ſet forward the match, offered him the lady Elizabeth, his daughter, in marriage to his ſon. He (the governor) calls a meeting of the eſtates, wherein the match was agreed to, and confirmed in parliament in Auguſt 1544. By this union both nations were to enjoy all the reciprocal advantages of an incorporating union; that is, an equality of all things, eſpecially in matters of trade: Yet ſo, as to remain two diſtinct nations, as before, though under one name of Britain, and to be governed by laws made and to be made in their reſpective parliaments. But the queen's mother and cardinal Beaton, an utter enemy to king Henry, ſo croſſed and perplexed the matter, that it came to nothing, but ended in a war between the two kingdoms. So king Henry invaded the country both by ſea and land, in *anno* 1544, under the command of the earl of Hartford and viſcount Liſle: They demanded the young queen to be delivered up to them; and, upon the governor's refuſal, they ſet the city of Edinburgh on fire, laid ſiege alſo to the caſtle, but were repulſed by the conduct and valour of James Hamilton of Stanhouſe, the governor. They revenged themſelves upon the neighbouring country, which they ravaged and laid waſte ſome ſeven or eight miles every way. All the ſhips in the harbour of Leith were ſeized and carried off, and the town burnt to the ground, and ſo they marched homeward: But the governor following them cloſe with an army, killed and took a great many of them priſoners.

King Henry VIII. leaving this world in the year 1547, his ſon Edward VI. ſucceeded him in the 10th year of his age: Edward earl of Hartford was choſen tutor to the young king, and protector of England, who, according to the charge king Henry had left with his council, to proceed in the marriage betwixt his ſon and the Scots queen, ſent a meſſage to the governor, inviting the Scots to conſent to the marriage; but before he would commit any act of hoſtility, cauſed proclamation to be made, That his coming was only to demand performance of the marriage-articles, which if they conſented to, he would peaceably return. And that he might more effectually perſuade them to accept the propoſition, he deſiſted from that demand of king Henry, about the giving up the queen to be educate at the Engliſh court; for he was willing ſhe ſhould continue in Scotland till years of maturity. This demand appeared reaſonable to moſt of the moderate party of Scotland; but thoſe of the French and Popiſh faction oppoſed it: Upon which enſued the battle of Pinkie, wherein the Engliſh had the victory, 8000 Scots being killed in the field of battle The action fell out the 10th day of September 1547. The Engliſh, in their return home, placed garriſons in the towns of Haddington and Lauder. The governor and ſo many of the nobility as had eſcaped in the fight, aſſembled at Stirling, where they determined to ſend the young queen unto France, (leſt ſhe ſhould fall into the hands of the Engliſh) accompanied by Arran the governor, James prior of St. Andrews, John lord Erſkine, and William lord Livingſton; and at the ſame time ambaſſadors were diſpatched to France to crave aſſiſtance, according to the league with that kingdom. Six thouſand men were granted, and arrived in Scotland in 1548; by whoſe aſſiſtance the governor laid ſiege to Haddington, which the Engliſh had fortified. But, in *anno* 1550, a peace was concluded with that kingdom.

In *anno* 1553, James duke of Chatlerault and earl of Arran, governor of Scotland, demits the regency in favours of Mary the queen-mother, who was a daughter of the duke of Guiſe, the family of all Europe moſt zealouſly addicted to the church of Rome.

In the year 1558, queen Mary of Scotland, being now arrived to the 14th year of her age, was married to Francis the dauphin, upon the 24th of April that year. The French king having deſired that certain commiſſioners ſhould be ſent from Scotland to the ſolemnity, a parliament was called for that effect, wherein they made choice of James arch-biſhop of Glaſgow, James Stewart prior of St. Andrews, the queen's natural brother, Gilbert earl of Caſſillis, George earl of Rothes, James lord Fleming, George lord Seton, Robert biſhop of Orkney, and Sir John Erſkine of Dun. Theſe commiſſioners were deſired by the French king to offer the dauphin the crown in right of his wife; but they ſaid, That exceeded the bounds of their commiſſion: So they only promiſed to repreſent the matter to the eſtates of Scotland, which diſpleaſed the French king exceedingly. Four of the ſeven that were ſent over died, and the fifth eſcaped narrowly; it being generally ſuſpected they were poiſoned. When the reſt returned to Scotland, an aſſembly of the eſtates was called, in which it was agreed to allow the dauphin the title of king of Scotland, and bear the royal arms of the kingdom impaled

with thoſe of France, under the ſame crown; and commiſſioned the earl of Argyle and the prior of St. Andrews to France to give an account of their proceedings.

During the government of the queen regent, the popiſh clergy of Scotland were not idle, but perſecuted all the profeſſors of the reformed religion their inquiſitors could find out: And though ſhe had given them all imaginable aſſurances of protection, yet reſolved to ſuffer the clergy to ſtrike a terror into the people by ſome ſevere execution. They began with one Walter Miln, an old infirm prieſt: He was accuſed particularly for aſſerting the lawfulneſs of the marriage of the clergy, and for having condemned the ſacrifice of the maſs and tranſubſtantiation, all which he confeſſed; and upon his refuſal to abjure them, he was condemned to be burnt. Yet ſo averſe were the people from thoſe cruelties, that it was not eaſy to find any that would execute the ſentence: Nor in the town of St. Andrews would any do ſo much as ſell a cord to tie him to the ſtake; ſo that the arch-biſhop was forced to ſend for the cords of his own pavilion. The old man expreſſed great firmneſs of mind, and ſuch chearfulneſs in his ſufferings, that the people were much affected at it. And this being every where looked on as a prologue to greater ſeverities that were to follow, many of the nobility and gentry began to conſider what was fit to be done. Theſe went under the name of the *Lords of the Congregation*: They had made open profeſſion of the truth, and ſupported and countenanced ſome worthy perſons, as Mr. Knox and others, who, to the danger of their lives, made open profeſſion of the proteſtant religion, and zealouſly preached down the error, ſuperſtition and idolatry of the church of Rome. They challenged the popiſh clergy to diſpute upon the controverted points of religion, to be decided by the Scripture; but they refuſed to be determined by any other rule than the authority of councils and the canon law. But the queen regent, being unwilling to irritate ſo great a party, promiſed that they ſhould have granted them whatever they pleaſed in matters of religion; but ſoon after ſhe ordered a citation to be ſerved on all the reformed miniſters. The earl of Glencairn was upon that ſent to put her in mind of her former promiſes; ſhe anſwered him roughly, *That maugre all that would take theſe mens parts, they ſhould be baniſhed Scotland*; and added, *That princes were only bound to obſerve their promiſes ſo far as they found it convenient for them to do it.* To this he replied, *That if ſhe renounced her promiſes, they would renounce their obedience to her.* The miniſters coming from all parts to anſwer the citation, great numbers of nobility, gentry and commons came with them. The queen regent, apprehending the ill effects of ſo great a confluence of people, ſent them word not to come; and upon this many went home again; yet, becauſe of their non-appearance, they were all declared rebels. This unfair dealing made many leave her, and go over to the reformed party, who then were aſſembled at Perth, where they broke in upon the houſes of the monks and friars: After they had diſtributed all they found in them to the poor, they pulled them down to the ground; and do the queen what ſhe could, they invaded all cloiſters and monaſteries in the kingdom, many of which they ſpoiled and demoliſhed. This provoked the queen ſo much, that ſhe re-

solved to punish the town of Perth in a most exemplary manner; so she gathered the French soldiers together, with such others as would join with her. But the earl of Glencairn, having gathered together 2500 men with incredible haste, marched to that place, where there were in all about 7000 armed men. This made the queen afraid to engage with them; so an agreement was made up, and oblivion promised for all that was past, matters of religion referred to a parliament, and the queen was to be received unto St. Johnston, without carrying the French with her; but she carried them notwithstanding of this into the town, and put a garrison in it, and punished many for what was past, contrary to the articles of pacification; and when her promises were objected to her, she answered, *Princes were not to be strictly charged with their promises, especially when they were made to heretics.* This turned the hearts of the most part of the nation from her. So she represents the state of the kingdom to the king of France her son-in-law, desiring a greater force might be sent over to reduce the country to her obedience. On the other hand, some were commissioned from the lords of the congregation to give a true representation of the matter, and to let him know that an oblivion for what was past, and the free exercise of their religion for the time to come, would give them full satisfaction. But the death of the queen regent, which happened soon after, delivered them, at that time, from all fear of a war from France.

In the year 1560, it pleased God, that, by authority of parliament, the pope's authority and jurisdiction was abolished, and our church reformed from the errors of popery, according to the rule of God's word in the holy scriptures, and a confession of faith penned by Mr. Knox, ratified the 24th of August that memorable year. These acts were only opposed by three temporal lords, *viz.* The earl of Athole, the lords of Borthwick and Somerville, who said they would believe as their fathers had done. When these acts thus agreed on in the parliament of Scotland, were sent over to France, for the queen's ratification, and the king of France her husband's, they were rejected; so that the Scots began to apprehend a new war: But Francis II. queen Mary's husband, being violently seized with a catarrh in his ear, it caused his death, the 5th of December 1560, which delivered them from all their fears. The queen returned home in August 1561, and the September following, she made choice of James duke of Chatlerault, George earl of Huntly, Archibald earl of Argyle, John earl of Athole, James earl of Morton, William earl of Marishal, Alexander earl of Glencairn, William earl of Montrose, Andrew earl of Errol, James prior of St. Andrews, John lord Erskine, John bishop of Ross, William Maitland of Lethington, Sir James Balfour clerk-register, and Sir John Bannatine of Achinoul justice-clerk, to be of her privy council.

In the year 1563, Matthew Stewart earl of Lennox, who had been forfeited during the duke of Chatlerault's government, was restored to his estate and honours; Henry lord Darnly, his son, came to Scotland a few months after him. This noble peer was one of the handsomest men of that age, and accounted the best-skilled in warlike exercises of any in his time. The queen, it is said, no sooner saw him but she fell in love

with him; he was certainly the moſt proper marriage ſhe could have made, for next to herſelf he was heir of the crown of England; and if he had married with any of the great families of that kingdom, it might have inclined the Engliſh nation to ſettle the ſucceſſion of their crown upon a native of their own kingdom; which ſhe thought was a wiſe part in her to prevent. And to make this noble perſon the fitter match for her, ſhe created him into the dignity of duke of Albany and earl of Roſs, by patent dated the 7th of July 1564, and ſolemnly married him the 28th day of the ſame month, with conſent of many of the peers, and the next day cauſed proclaim him king. Of this marriage was born James the VI. firſt monarch of Great-Britain, in the caſtle of Edinburgh, the 19th of June 1566. But her affection to king Henry began ſoon to cool, the unkindneſs being chiefly fomented by one David Rizio, an Italian, her ſecretary, for the French tongue; by means whereof he had frequent conferences with the queen, when (they ſay) the king was not admitted: Which indignity he revenged, by cauſing apprehend Rizio, being at the by-table in the queen's chamber; and, dragging him into the next room, killed him. This action, in which the king was concerned, proved the cauſe of all thoſe evils which befel that royal couple and this nation for many years after.

King HENRY, to the deteſtation of all good men, was murdered as he lay aſleep and a-bed, upon the 9th day of February 1567. The manner was variouſly reported, ſome thought the earls of Murray and Morton to be the authors, as Bothwell gave out (*x*); but the opinion of moſt was, That the earl of Bothwell himſelf both contrived and executed the villany: But being accuſed of the murder, by Matthew earl of Lennox, the king's father, he willingly ſurrendered himſelf a priſoner, deſired he might be brought to a public trial, and was acquit, by a very honourable jury, of all ſuſpicion as well as action in the murder, though the ſuſpicion of his guilt by the people was nothing diminiſhed; but that he really was the regicide, was and is generally believed by moſt men, though the fact was never fully proven againſt him, though at his death he ſolemnly proteſted, that the queen was wholly innocent, as is confidently reported by ſeveral perſons of reputation and honour.

Bothwell, as he thought, having now defeat the contrivances of his enemies, began to think of marrying the queen; and indeed his deſign was ſo far favoured by a conſiderable number of the nobility, that they ſubſcribed an addreſs, wherein they extol his merits, and lay before her majeſty the advantages which infallibly would redound to herſelf and the nation, by the choice of a huſband ſo very reaſonable and neceſſary. The misfortunate princeſs, abuſed by the treacherous counſels of ſome about her, not knowing whom to truſt; the earl, having obtained a divorce from lady Jean Gordon his wife, a daughter of the family of Huntly, upon the ſcore of conſanguinity, was created duke of Orkney, and married the queen, the 15th of May 1567, the moſt unfortunate

(*x*) *Spottiſwood.*

action of her life, by this ſtrengthening her enemies, who had caſt the ſcandal of the king's murder on her, the credit of the aſperſion being thereby ſupported. But ſome of the nobility, who had ſigned the addreſs for the marriage, began now openly to condemn it; the chief of theſe were the earls of Murray, Morton, Marr, Athole and Glencairn, the lords Lindſay and Boyd, who aſſembled at Stirling, and entered into an aſſociation for defence of the young prince, who, they thought, was in danger of being murdered by Bothwell, his father-in-law. The queen, at the ſame time, propoſed a counter aſſociation for the ſafety of her perſon and dignity.

In the mean time, the borderers growing unruly, and committing daily depredations upon the neighbourhood, the queen propoſed to make a progreſs towards the borders, charging her ſubjects to attend her thither armed, and with fifteen days proviſion. This rendezvous of the queen, the aſſociating lords thought ſhe deſigned to employ againſt them: Her majeſty retired to the caſtle of Borthwick; the aſſociators take arms, lay ſiege to the ſame, wherein the queen and Orkney lay; but next day Orkney eſcaped, and the queen after him in man's apparel, and came to the caſtle of Dunbar. Upon this the lords retired to Edinburgh, and the next day iſſued out a proclamation, wherein they declared, that they had betaken themſelves to arms, to bring the regicide Bothwell (now duke of Orkney) to a fair trial, who had laid violent hands upon his ſovereign's perſon, forced her, when in his power, to an unlawful marriage, and now deſigned to deſtroy the young prince, as he had done his father. For theſe ends, and to procure to themſelves and the nation ſuch laws, as ſhould appear neceſſary for their ſafety and the ſecurity of the proteſtant religion, they charged all and ſundry the lieges to be in readineſs upon three hours warning, to aſſiſt them for delivering the queen from captivity: And ſuch as would not join with them, in ſo good an undertaking, were ordered to depart from the city of Edinburgh in four hours after the publication of the ſaid proclamation, under the pain of being reputed enemies. The queen having eſcaped from Borthwick, there reſorted to her in all about 4000 men, with whom ſhe thought fit to take the field; and, abandoning Dunbar, came forward to Seton, and next morning to Carberry-hill. The aſſociating lords being advertiſed of her march from Dunbar, and that ſhe was advanced as far as Carberry, they muſtered their troops, and abandoned Edinburgh, marching directly to Muſſelburgh. As ſoon as they came within view of the queen's army, and were ready to join battle, the queen, out of tender regard of the ſhedding of the blood of her own ſubjects, Orkney retiring to Dunbar, ſurrenders herſelf to the lords, who, that night, brought her to Edinburgh; and, in a few days, ſhe was ſent priſoner to the caſtle of Lochleven (a place ſurrounded half a mile every way with water from the neareſt point of land). The aſſociators directed Patrick lord Lindſay and William lord Ruthven thither, to deal with her majeſty to make a reſignation of the government, with a power to inveſt her ſon in the ſame; which her majeſty, much importuned by the lords, was pleaſed to yield to, appointing the earl of Murray regent during his minority, if he thought fit to accept the ſame, and in caſe he ſhould

not, the duke of Chatlerault was nominated, with the earls of Lennox, Argyle, Athole, Morton, Glencairn and Marr, who were jointly to govern. The next day, being the 26th of July 1567, both the resignation and commission were proclaimed at the cross of Edinburgh; and on the 29th of the same month, in the church of Stirling, the prince was anointed king, by Adam bishop of Orkney, assisted by two of the superintendents (*y*), and crowned by John earl of Athole, the sermon on that occasion being preached by Mr. John Knox. But the queen, after ten months imprisonment, made her escape on the 2d of May 1568, in the habit of one of her servants, by means of George Douglas, the laird of Lochleven's brother. As soon as she came to land, to prevent a surprise, her majesty, attended by George lord Seton and James Hamilton of Ruchbank, came that night to Nidrie, a house of the lord Seton, and the next day to Hamilton, where she was received by the earls of Argyle, Cassillis, Eglinton and Rothes, the lords Somerville, Yester, Borthwick, Livingston, Harris, Maxwell, Sanquhar and Ross, with their friends and followers, to the number of a thousand men. The queen, calling a general council, solemnly delared, That the resignation of the government was extorted from her: Thereupon they decerned the resignation void and null, and determined, That in the mean time she should take possession of the castle of Dumbarton, and there remain, until her loving subjects came to her assistance. In pursuance of this resolution, she began her march on the 13th of May; but the earl of Murray, regent, being at Glasgow, posted himself in her way to oppose her passage, with an army of 3000 men, the queen's consisting of near 6000. Thus prepared, both armies met at a little village, called Langside, about a mile south of the city of Glasgow; and, joining battle, the queen's troops were defeat. This action fell out on the 13th day of May 1568. Whereupon the unfortunate queen fled towards England, sending Sir Robert Melvil express to queen Elizabeth, with a ring she had formerly received from that princess, certifying her, That if at any time she wanted her protection, she might be assured of it; and a letter, in which, after a short account of her misfortunes, she begged her protection and assistance, or, at least, a safe passage through England to France. But the unfortunate queen, without waiting for an answer, relying entirely upon the honour of the queen of England, accompanied with John lord Fleming, who ever stood firm to her interest, and the lord Harris, taking boat at Kircudbright, she landed at Wickerington in Cumberland, the 17th day of May 1568, and the same night wrote the following letter to queen Elizabeth, with her own hand.

" YOU are not ignorant (my very good sister) how some of my subjects, whom I " have raised to the highest pitch of honour, conspired to imprison me; I never- " theless received them again into favour, after they had, by the force of arms, been

(*y*) *Spottiswood's History of the Church of Scotland.*

" driven out of my kingdom. Yet theſe very men broke violently into my chamber, " cruelly murdered my ſervant before my face, though I was then big with child, and " forcibly detained me in their cuſtody. I nevertheleſs pardoned them a ſecond time; " but behold, they pretended a new crime againſt me, which they plotted themſelves, " and ſigned with their own hands, and were now ready with an army in the field to " charge me. Truſting however to my innocence, and deſirous to prevent the ſhed- " ding of blood, I willingly put myſelf into their hands; upon which they immediately " thruſt me into priſon, removed all my ſervants from me, except one or two waiting- " maids, my phyſician and my cook; conſtrained me by threats and terror of death, to " reſign my kingdom; and in an aſſembly of the eſtates, convocated by their own au- " thority, refuſed to hear me or my advocates; deſpoiled me of my goods, and barred " me from all conference with any man. Afterwards, by God's guidance, I eſcaped " out of priſon; and being guarded by the flower of the nobility, which gladly flocked " unto me from all parts, I put my enemies in mind of their duty and allegiance; I of- " fered them pardon, and propoſed that both parties might be heard in an aſſembly of the " eſtates, that the commonwealth might no longer be diſtracted with civil combuſtions. " Two meſſengers I ſent about this matter, both of them they caſt in priſon; thoſe who " aided me they proclaimed traitors, and commanded them, by public proclamation, pre- " ſently to leave me. I prayed them that the lord Boyd might, upon public faith and " aſſurance, treat with them about compoſing matters; but this alſo they flatly denied: " Yet I hoped, by your mediation, they might have been recalled to their duty. But " when I ſaw that I muſt have undergone either death or a new impriſonment, I re- " ſolved to go to Dumbarton. They in the way oppoſed themſelves againſt me, killed " and put my men to flight in battle. I betook myſelf to the lord Harris, with whom " I am come into your kingdom, truſting aſſuredly in your ſingular kindneſs, that you " will aſſiſt me, and excite others by your example. I do therefore earneſtly entreat " you, that I may be forthwith conducted unto you, who am now in very great ſtraits, " as I ſhall more fully inform you, when it ſhall pleaſe you to take pity upon me. God " grant unto you a long and ſafe life, and to me patience and conſolation, which I hope " and pray that I may obtain of him by your means."

This moving letter was ſo far from prevailing with queen Elizabeth, that, inſtead of the friendly reception queen Mary expected, ſhe was confined to Carliſle, under the cuſtody of the lord Scroop. This unexpected treatment very much ſurpriſed her; and then ſhe began too late to perceive her error, in coming into England, againſt the advice of her beſt friends: But, diſſembling her inward grief, ſhe ſent the lord Harris to entreat queen Elizabeth for a hearing in her own preſence, where ſhe might both clear herſelf, and ſhow how injurioſly ſhe had been dealt with by thoſe, whom, at her interceſſion, ſhe had recalled from baniſhment; or if that could not be obtained, to crave ſhe might be allowed to depart out of England, and not be detained as a priſoner, ſince ſhe

had come voluntarily thither, in confidence of her friendſhip, often promiſed and confirmed, as well by letters as by repeated meſſages. This requeſt was alſo rejected by queen Elizabeth, as the former; only ſhe was ſo far moved, that ſhe promiſed to write to the regent to delay all proceedings againſt thoſe ſubjects that ſtood in her defence. And inſtead of England's being a ſanctuary to the diſtreſſed queen of Scots, it became only a change of air, but not from confinement to liberty: And being toſſed from one priſon to another for the ſpace of eighteen years, ſhe was at laſt charged with being privy to a treaſonable deſign of invading the realm of England, to depoſe queen Elizabeth, and to take away her life. All which ſhe denied, and with great preſence of mind, and modeſty of behaviour, vindicated her own innocency, and refuſing to anſwer as a ſubject, ſhe being an abſolute queen: They nevertheleſs went on, and pronounced the ſentence of death upon her, which being intimated to her, ſhe was ſo far from being diſmayed at the news, that ſhe gave thanks to God for delivering her from a miſerable life, into a ſtate of glory.

In the mean time king James, her ſon, omitted nothing that became a dutiful ſon, and a wiſe and prudent king: For he moſt earneſtly ſolicited queen Elizabeth, by his ambaſſador, for ſparing her life, repreſenting to her, That he thought it ſtrange the nobility and counſellors of England ſhould take upon them to give ſentence upon a queen of Scotland, and would think it more ſtrange if ſhe would ſtain her hands with the blood of his mother, which as he could not believe would ever enter into her heart to do ſo; if it ſhould be, he deſired her to conſider, how much it concerned him in honour to be revenged of ſo great an indignity. This being all that the king was in a condition to do at that time, the French king, by his ambaſſador, interceded for her life; but it had the ſame effect with the former: For ſhe loſt her head by the ſtroke of an ax, at Fotheringham-caſtle, the 8th of February 1586.

This deplorable end had queen Mary, in the 46th year of her age: A princeſs of many virtues, but ſtill croſſed with the frowns of Fortune, which ſhe bore with great courage and magnanimity to the laſt. Her death was lamented by many; and ſome particular friend had the courage to ſhow it, in affixing near her ſepulchre the following inſcription, the author unknown.

" MARY, queen of Scotland, daughter of a king, widow of the king of France, " kinſwoman and next heir to the queen of England, adorned with royal virtues and a " princely ſpirit; having often, but in vain, implored to have the right done her that " was due to a prince, the ornament of our age and mirror of princes, by a barbarous " and tyrannical cruelty is cut off; and by one and the ſame infamous judgment, both " Mary queen of Scotland is puniſhed with death, and all kings living made liable to the " ſame ſtroke. A ſtrange kind of grave is this, wherein the living are included with " the dead; for with the aſhes of this bleſſed Mary thou ſhalt know, that the majeſty

" of all kings and princes lies here depreſſed and violated. But becauſe the regal ſe-
" cret admoniſhes all kings of their duty, traveller, I will ſay no more."

Her corps was ſolemnly interred in the cathedral church of Peterborough, where her body reſted, until king James, coming to the crown of England prepared a vault in the chapel of Weſtminſter, to which her corps was privately conveyed; and over the ſame erected a magnificent monument, with this inſcription, in Roman capitals.

D. O. M:

Bonæ memoriæ et ſpei æternæ.

MARIÆ STEWART, Scotorum reginæ, Franciæ dotariæ, Jac. V. Scotorum regis filiæ et hæredis unicæ, Henrici VII. Angl. regis ex Margareta majori natu filia (Jacobi IV. regi Scotorum matrimonio copulata) proneptis, Edwardi IV. Angl. regis, ex Elizabetha filiarum ſuarum natu maxima, abneptis, Franciſci II. Gallorum R. conjugis, dronæ Angl. dum vixit, certæ et indubitatæ hæredis et Jacobi, magnæ Britaniæ monarchi, potentiſſimi matris.

To GOD, the beſt, and greateſt,

Of happy memory and eternal hope,

MARY STEWART, queen of Scotland, queen dowager of France, daughter and ſole heireſs of James V. king of Scotland, great grand-daughter of Henry VII. king of England, by Margaret, his eldeſt daughter (who was married to James IV. king of Scotland), great great grand daughter of Edward IV. king of England, by Elizabeth, his eldeſt daughter; wife to Francis II. king of France, whilſt living, true and undoubted heir to the crown of England, and moſt potent mother of James king of Great Britain.

Iſſue of MARY *Queen of* Scotland, *by* HENRY *Lord* Darnley *and Duke of* Albany, *her Husband.*

JAMES VI. king of Scots, and firſt monarch of Great-Britain. This peaceable and wiſe prince was born on the 19th of June 1566, and at thirteen months old was crowned king, and James earl of Murray appointed regent; who, in the fourth year of his regency, met with a violent death, at Linlithgow. Matthew earl of Lennox, grandfather to the young king, was choſen regent, the 12th of July 1570; who, after he had governed the kingdom about fourteen months, was killed at Stirling, the 4th of Septem-

ber; and, on the 5th, the earls of Argyle, Morton and Marr, ſtood candidates for his poſt: The laſt of theſe was preferred, and when he had governed thirteen months, died at Stirling the 28th of October 1572; and, in the beginning of November thereafter, James earl of Morton was elected regent, who, after ſeven years enjoying the poſt, the adminiſtration of affairs was tranſlated to the king himſelf, in 1579, then thirteen years of age. The regent Morton being accuſed afterwards by capt. James Stewart, ſon to the lord Ochiltrie, as acceſſary to the murder of the king's father, he was thereupon beheaded, the 2d of June 1581.

Some few months after the king had taken the government in his own hands, arrived Eſme Stewart, lord Aubigny, from France: He was ſon of John lord Aubigny, younger brother of Matthew earl of Lennox, and ſo couſin-german to king Henry, king James's father. He was ſo very graciouſly received by the king, that, in a few days time, he was created earl of Lennox; the king's granduncle, Robert earl of March, who then poſſeſſed the title, being, in place thereof, created earl of March; and to ſupport his dignity, the abbacy of Aberbrothick (which fell by the forfeiture of lord John Hamilton, commendator thereof) was beſtowed on him at the ſame time: In *anno* 1580, he is made lord high chamberlain of Scotland; and as a further teſtimony of the royal favour, he was, by letters patent, dated the 5th day of October 1581, created duke of Lennox. He was in ſo great favour at court, that to prevent the duke of Guiſe, the king's kinſman, from employing his intereſt with the king, in favour, as they pretended, of that faction, John earl of Marr, William earl of Gourie, Patrick lord Lindſay, Robert lord Boyd, and others, endeavoured to remove the duke of Lennox and capt. James Stewart, then called earl of Arran, from the king. Accordingly they invited his majeſty to the caſtle of Ruthven, where they detained him, changed his ſervants, impriſoned capt. Stewart, and diſmiſſed the duke of Lennox into France; but the king reſcued himſelf, and eſcaped to St. Andrews, where ſeveral of the nobility reſorted to him, with ſome forces to protect him. But Gourie and others, plotting a ſecond ſurprize of the king, were diſcovered; Gourie impriſoned, condemned and beheaded, and his complices forced to fly.

King James, in the year 1589, was married to Ann, daughter of Frederick II. king of Denmark and Norway, by proxy, the 20th of Auguſt. Upon which ſhe, ſailing for Scotland, was, by ſtorm and ſtreſs of weather, carried to Norway, where being forced to ſtay, by reaſon of contrary winds, the king ſailed over thither, where the marriage was ſolemnized at Upſal, by Mr. David Lindſay, miniſter at Leith, afterwards biſhop of Roſs. The king and queen arrived at Leith the 20th of May 1590, where they were received with all imaginable demonſtrations of joy; and her majeſty was crowned by Mr. Robert Bruce of Kinnaird, miniſter in Edinburgh, in the abbey-church of Holyroodhouſe.

King James being arrived to the 36th year of his age, had always wiſely continued a good correſpondence with queen Elizabeth, as the only way to ſecure his ſucceſſion to

the crown of England; ſhe having a little before her death (which happened upon the 24th of March 1603) declared him her ſucceſſor, he deriving title from Margaret, his great grandmother, eldeſt daughter of king Henry VII. and of Elizabeth his queen, daughter of king Edward IV. of England, married to James IV. of Scotland). So that to him deſcended the rights, together with the blood, of all the ancient kings of England, both Saxon and Norman: For the lady Margaret, ſiſter and ſole heir of Edgar Atheling, the laſt prince of the Engliſh Saxons, being married to Malcolm Canmore king of Scots, conveyed to him the Saxon, as Margaret, king Henry VII's daughter, did bring to him the Norman titles and blood. Whereupon he was the ſame day proclaimed king of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, at Whitehall. And, having ſettled the affairs of Scotland, ſet forward for England, the 5th of April, attended by the duke of Lennox the earls of Marr, Argyle and Murray, the lord Holme, with a noble retinue; whence, by eaſy journies, he came to London on the 7th of May, and was ſolemnly crowned at Weſtminſter, the 25th of July, where the antique regal chair of inthronization, carried to England by king Edward I. did receive, with the perſon of his majeſty, the full accompliſhment of that prediction of this his coming to the crown of England.

This learned and peaceable prince, in the 60th year of his age, fell ſick of a quartan ague, the common meſſenger of death to aged people: After a month's languiſhing he departed this mortal life, on the 27th of March 1625. He was a prince excellently ſkilled in all the liberal arts, but excelled in divinity, as appeared at a conference at Hampton-court, betwixt the Epiſcopal and Presbyterian party, and the writings he left to poſterity; and in that part of politics, relating to monarchy, which he uſed to call *King Craft*, he was a great maſter. In a word, he was the *Solomon of his age*, as our learned hiſtorian Spottiſwood ſays. Many epitaphs were compoſed, to expreſs the ſorrow conceived by his death. The following I thought fit to ſubjoin.

ALL who have eyes awake and weep,
For he, whoſe waking wrought our ſleep,
Is fall'n aſleep himſelf, and never
Shall wake again till wak'd for ever:
Death's iron hand hath clos'd thoſe eyes,
Which were at once three kingdoms ſpies;
Both to foreſee, and to prevent
Dangers as ſoon as they were meant.
That head, whoſe working brain alone
Wrought all mens quiet but his own,
Now lies at reſt. O let him have
The peace he lent us, in his grave.
If that no Naboth all his reign,
Was for his fruitful vineyard ſlain;

If no Uriah loſt his life,
Becauſe he had too fair a wife;
Then let no Shimei's curſes wound
His honour, or profane his ground.
Let no black-mouth'd, no rank'd-breath'd cur,
Peaceful JAMES his aſhes ſtir.
Princes are gods; O do not then
Rake in their graves to prove them men.
For two and twenty years long care;
For providing ſuch an heir,
Who to the peace we had before
May add twice two and twenty more;
For his days travels and nights watches;
For his craz'd ſleep, ſtoll'n by ſnatches;
For two fair kingdoms join'd in one;
For all he did, or meant t' have done;
Do this for him, write on his duſt,
JAMES *the peaceful and the juſt.*

His body was, for the greater ſtate, conveyed from Theobald's to Denmark-houſe, by torch-light, where it reſted from the 23d of April to the 4th of May, and then was interred at Weſtminſter, with great ſolemnity. Upon his coffin was engraven this memorial:

D E P O S I T U M,

Invictiſſimi principis Jacobi, magnæ Britanniæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ regis, qui rerum apud Scotos Anno 59. menſes 3. dies duodecim; apud Anglos annos. 22. et dies 3. pacifice ac feliciter potitus; tandem in Domino obdormivit 27. die Martii, anno a Chriſto Nato 1625. Ætatis vero ſuæ 60.

i. e. Here lie the remains of the moſt invincible prince, James king of Great-Britain, France and Ireland. He reigned in Scotland 59 years, 3 months and 12 days; and in England 22 years and 3 days, enjoying peace and happineſs: At length he fell aſleep in the Lord, on the 27th day of March, from the birth of Chriſt 1625 years, and in the 60th year of his age."

Children of King JAMES *the* I. *Monarch of* Great-Britain, *by* ANN, *Daughter of* Frederick II. *King of* Denmark, *his Queen.*

I. Henry, born at Stirling the 19th of February 1594, and, on the day of his baptiſm created duke of Rothſay and earl of Carrick; and, after his father's coming to the crown of England, created duke of Cornwall, and prince of Wales, and inſtalled knight of the garter, *anno* 1609. In the 18th year of his age he fell ſick of a fever, which deprived him of his life, upon the 6th day of November 1612, and was buried at Weſtminſter the 7th of December, the funeral pomp being completed by the tears and lamentations of the people. He was a prince of vaſt hopes and extraordinary virtues; his death being univerſally lamented both at home and abroad.

II. Robert, died an infant.

III. Charles, duke of Albany, marquis of Ormond, earl of Roſs, lord Ardmanoch, duke of York, and prince of Wales, ſucceeded his father in the monarchy of Great-Britain.

IV. Elizabeth, born the 19th of Auguſt 1596, and was married to Frederick count Palatine of the Rhine, duke of Bavaria and Sileſia, in February 1613. Thus ſtrengthened with an alliance with the king of Great-Britain, he was thought a fit perſon to be king of Bohemia, and accordingly was elected by the ſtates of that kingdom: But he was no ſooner inveſted in the crown, but the emperor, with great force, aſſaulted him in Prague, and not only drove him with his wife and children from thence, but took alſo from him his own patrimony, the Palatinate. King James, his father-in-law, ſent his ambaſſador to the emperor to ſolicite his reſtauration, but to no purpoſe. This exiled prince, the king of Bohemia, died at Mentz, *anno* 1632.

Children of ELIZABETH, *Queen of* Bohemia.

I. Frederick, count Palatine, crowned king of Bohemia: He died *ſans* iſſue, *anno* 1629.

II. Charles, count Palatine, married Charlotte, daughter of William landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel; by which lady he had (1) Charles, count Palatine, died *anno* 1685, without any ſucceſſion. (2) Charlotte, married Philip duke of Orleans, only brother to Louis XIV. the preſent French king, and had by him Philip, now duke of Orleans, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married Leopold duke of Lorrain.

III. Rupert, count Palatine, came into England, *anno* 1642, and was elected a knight of the garter; and being looked upon as a fit man for action, was made general of his majeſty's horſe, and, *anno* 1642, created duke of Cumberland and earl of Holderneſs. But the king's forces, at laſt, being totally diſperſed, he tranſported himſelf into France; and, upon the reſtauration of king Charles II. he returned again into England, and was

inſtalled a knight of the garter. Having ſerved admiral in ſeveral naval expeditions againſt the Dutch, he gave many ſignal proofs of his great courage and conduct. He died, in the year 1682, unmarried.

IV. Maurice, count Palatine, came over into England, where, in the wars of king Charles I. he behaved himſelf with much valour and conduct. He died, in the year 1654, without any ſucceſſion.

V. Edward, count Palatine; he embraced the Romiſh religion; died at Paris, *anno* 1663, leaving iſſue, by Ann his wife, daughter and heir of Charles duke of Nevers in France, three daughters, (1) Ann, married Henry Julius prince of Conde, and hath iſſue; (2) Benedicta-Henretta-Philippa, married John duke of Brunſwick and Hanover, and had iſſue (two daughters, Charlotte, married Rainauld duke of Modena; and Willielmina-Æmilia, to Joſeph, the preſent emperor); (3) Louiſa-Mary, married Charles prince of Salms, and had iſſue.

VI. Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Frederick king of Bohemia, by Elizabeth, daughter of king James VI. was abbeſs of Herwerden in Weſtphalia, but of the reformed religion; ſhe died, *anno* 1680, without iſſue.

VII. Louiſa; ſhe embraced the Romiſh perſuaſion, and became abbeſs of Monbaiſſon in France, but died without iſſue.

VIII. Sophia, born 1630, married Erneſt-Auguſt duke of Brunſwick and Hanover. Her highneſs, being neareſt heir to the crown of Britain, in the proteſtant line, is nominated ſucceſſor to her preſent majeſty queen Ann, in caſe ſhe have no iſſue.

Iſſue of SOPHIA, *Ducheſs Dowager of* Hanover, *and Grand-daughter of King* James VI.

I. George Louis, now duke of Hanover, born, in the year 1660, married Sophia, daughter of William duke of *Zell*; by whom he hath George, born in *anno* 1683, and a daughter, Dorothea, married to Frederick-William prince of Pruſſia.

II. Frederick, was ſlain in Tranſilvania, fighting againſt the Turks, in the year 1690, unmarried.

III. Maximilian, now living, unmarried.

IV. Charles, ſlain at the battle of Caſnock, fighting againſt the Turks, *anno* 1690.

V. Erneſt, now living at the court of Hanover.

VI. Sophia, married Frederick marquis of Brandenburgh, now king of Pruſſia, and hath iſſue.

CHARLES I. ſecond monarch of Great-Britain, only ſurviving ſon of king James, born at Dunfermline in Scotland, on the 19th of November 1600. So weak an infant, that his baptiſm was haſtened without the uſual ſolemnities, that otherwiſe would have attended that occaſion. In the 2d year of his age, 1601, he was created duke of Albany, marquis of Ormond, earl of Roſs, and lord Ardmanoch. In the year 1603, when

king James, his father, was preparing for his remove from Scotland to the throne of England, there was a certain Scots gentleman made ſuch an augury of his future greatneſs and ſucceſſion to the crown, as I thought deſerved here to be related. The gentleman came to take his leave of the court, and was for that purpoſe admitted into the bed-chamber, where the king, queen, and the royal children were preſent: He having addreſſed himſelf to the king, with a great deal of affectionate wiſhes; then, overlooking prince Henry, the king's eldeſt ſon, applied himſelf directly to duke Charles, and kiſſed his hand, with ſo much ardency and affection, as if thereby he meant to pay him ſome extraordinary honour. The king, to correct his ſuppoſed miſtake, directed him towards prince Henry, as the apparent heir of his crown. The gentleman replied, he was not miſtaken, he knew to whom he addreſſed himſelf. *This child* (ſays he) *ſhall convey your majeſty's name and titles to ſucceeding generations.* An hiſtorian (*z*) obſerves, That this then was conceived to be dottage; but the event gave it the credit of a propheſy. In the year 1604, the duke was brought to England, and then made knight of the bath; and on the 10th of January 1605, created duke of York: And on the death of prince Henry, his brother, he was honoured with the dukedom of Cornwall, and, November 3. 1616, created prince of Wales. His father dying the 27th of March 1625, the ſame day prince Charles was proclaimed king, at Weſtminſter, and at Edinburgh the 31ſt of the ſame month.

In the firſt year of his majeſty's reign he inſtituted a new hereditary title of honour, ſtiled a *baronet*, inferior to that of a *lord baron* (which king James intended before his death, for advancing the plantation of Nova Scotia in America, and for ſettling a colony there,), to be conferred by patent under the great ſeal. The number, according to the firſt inſtitution, were not to exceed 150: He promiſed that neither he or his ſucceſſors ſhould ever create, in time coming, any other dignity, under that of a lord of parliament, that ſhould be equal to them. They were to take place of all ordinary knights, called *Equites Aurati*, (though not of bannerets, that is ſuch as are or ſhould be created under the royal ſtandart in the king's army, the ſovereign being preſent, ſhould have precedency of the baronets during their lives, the honour not deſcending to their poſterity). In the ſeveral patents his majeſty did diſpone to each of theſe knights a certain portion of land in Nova Scotia, erecting the ſame in a free barony. They had precedency according to the priority of their creations, and were allowed to wear about their necks an orange taunie ribband, and pendant to it, on a ſhield *argent*, a ſaltire *azure*, circumſcibed with this motto, *Fax mentis honeſtæ gloria*; and, as an augmentation to their coat of arms, the enſign of Nova Scotia, *viz. Argent*, a ſaltire *azure*, charged with a ſcutcheon of the royal arms of Scotland, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered, with an imperial crown above the ſhield.

(*z*) *Hiſtory of the life and reign of king Charles I.*

In the year 1633, his majeſty was pleaſed to honour his native country with his preſence, and arrived at Edinburgh the day of June, and was crowned at the abbey-church of Holyroodhouſe, the 18th thereafter. At which ſolemnity he promoted ſeverals to new honours, *viz.* William earl of Angus he created marquis of Douglaſs, George viſcount of Duplin, earl of Kinoule; William viſcount of Ayr, earl of Dumfries; William viſcount of Drumlanrick, earl of Queensberry; William lord Alexander and viſcount of Canada, earl of Stirling; John lord Kinloſs, earl of Elgin; David lord Carnagie, earl of Southeſk; John lord Traquair, earl of Traquair; John lord Weems, earl of Weems; William lord Ramſay, earl of Dalhouſie; Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, viſcount of Kenmure; Sir Robert Douglaſs of Spot, viſcount of Belhaven; Sir James Livingſton, ſon to Alexander earl of Linlithgow, he created lord Almont; Sir James Johnſton of that ilk, lord Johnſton; Sir Alexander Forbes of Pitſligoe, lord Pitſligoe; Sir David Lindſay of Balcarras, lord Balcarras; Sir George Forreſter of Corſtorphine, lord Forreſter; Sir John Frazer of Muchel, lord Frazer, and Sir Robert Maclellan of Bombay, lord Kirkcudbright.

In this parliament his majeſty urged the ratification of his royal prerogative, and his right of appointing the apparel of churchmen, might paſs by the ſame vote. Many of the members agreed to the clauſe of the prerogative, but diſſented to that of churchmen's apparel, as being apprehenſive it would bring in the Engliſh ſurplice. His majeſty alſo was ſolicitous for an uniformity, in public worſhip, between his three kingdoms; and to pave the way for this, he recommended to ſome of the biſhops, the compiling of a liturgy for Scotland, which differed little from that of the Engliſh; only it had excluded the leſſons out of the Apocrypha, and made uſe of the laſt verſion of Pſalms, the word *preſbyter* being uſed inſtead of *prieſt*, to make it the leſs offenſive (*b*). According to his majeſty's command, it was finiſhed in the year 1636, and ordered to be read in the churches: At which great offence was taken, even by many that were epiſcopals in their judgment, that this ſervice book ſhould be impoſed by the civil power, without being preſented and approven by the general aſſembly, as had been done in the reſtitution of epiſcopal government, and introduction of the five articles of Perth. So Eaſterday, in 1637, was appointed for the firſt reading of the liturgy; but, upon ſome conſiderations, it was deferred to the 23th of July. As ſoon as it begun to be read in the high church of Edinburgh, a number of the meaner ſort of people fell into clamours and confuſion. The biſhop of Edinburgh, Dr. Lindſay, who was to preach that day, ſtept into the pulpit, and endeavoured to appeaſe the tumult, but without any ſucceſs. The like diſorders happened in many churches, where the ſervice-book was attempted to be read: Upon which the lords of the council put out ſeveral proclamations, for repreſſing ſuch diſorders for the time to come, but little obedience was yielded to them.

(*a*) *Sir James Balfour's Annals, in MS.* (*b*) *Sir Philip Warwick's Memoirs.*

The council, a few months after, was petitioned in name of divers of the nobility, gentry, miniſters and commons, for removing the ſervice book, book of canons, and the high commiſſion court. Theſe keeped frequent meetings, which were called the *Tables*: They proceeded in framing and ſubſcribing the covenant, under this title, *The Confeſſion of Faith of the Kirk of Scotland, ſubſcribed at firſt by the king's majeſty, the council and the court, in the year* 1580, *and by perſons of all ranks, in* 1581. In which all the corruptions of the church of Rome were particularly abjured, with a proteſtation, That that declaration was made without any mental reſervation or equivocation whatſoever.

The council, alarmed at theſe proceeding, agreed to ſend Sir John Hamilton to the king, to acquaint him with the ſtate of affairs, and to declare that they thought the cauſe of the general combuſtions in the country were the fears apprehended of innovation in religion, from the ſervice-book, book of canons and high commiſſion court; and therefore his majeſty may pleaſe that he would take trial of his ſubjects grievances, and in the mean time not to urge the practice of the liturgy: Which the king was pleaſed to yield to, by his proclamation, over the market croſs of Edinburgh, diſcharging the ſervice-book, the book of canons, and high commiſſion court; and indicted a general aſſembly, to ſit at Glaſgow, the 21ſt of November 1638, and a parliament at Edinburgh, the 15th of May thereafter. At the time appointed the aſſembly ſat down, the marquis of Hamilton being his majeſty's high commiſſioner, and Mr. Alexander Henderſon choſen moderator. The ſecond day of the aſſembly a declinator was preſented to the commiſſioner (*d*), in name of the biſhops of St. Andrews, Glaſgow, Edinburgh, Galloway, Aberdeen, Roſs, Brechen and Dunblain, againſt the aſſembly: It being put to the vote, Whether or not they were a free and lawful meeting, notwithſtanding the biſhops declinator; it was carried in the affirmative. The aſſembly proceeded, and condemned the ſervice-book, the book of canons and the high-commiſſion-court, together with the five articles of Perth, *viz.* I. *That the Lord's ſupper be received kneeling.* II. *That ſick perſons might receive it at home.* III. *That baptiſm might be adminiſtered in private houſes, in caſe of neceſſity.* IV. *That Chriſtmas-day, Good-Friday, Eaſter-day, Aſcenſion-day and Whitſunday ſhould be religiouſly obſerved.* V. *That children well inſtructed in Chriſtianity ſhould be confirmed by the biſhop.* They likewiſe aboliſhed the epiſcopal government; and having cited the biſhops before them, they, not thinking fit to compear, were depoſed from the epiſcopal function; and the eight that ſigned the declinator were excommunicated. The commiſſioner, ſeeing how matters went, took occaſion, in a ſpeech, to ſhew them the illegality of their proceedings, declaring his reſolution to diſſolve the aſſembly; which, on the 8th of December, he did in his majeſty name, diſcharging their further proceedings, under pain of treaſon. The moderator told his grace, *They were ſorry he ſhould leave them, but their conſciences bore them witneſs they had done nothing amiſs, and could not deſert the work of the Lord.* So they continued

(*c*) *Guthrie's Memoirs.* (*d*) *Hiſtory of the General Aſſembly* 1638.

ſitting, and went on, declaring ſix former aſſemblies to be null and void. The king publiſhed a declaration againſt their proceedings, dated December 8. To which the aſſembly made a proteſtation (*e*), and continued ſitting until the 20th of the ſame month.

The king, offended with theſe proceedings of the Covenanters, reſolved by force to reduce them to obedience; to effect which, he levied an army of 6000 horſe, and about the ſame number of foot, and ſent a fleet by ſea, under the command of the marquis of Hamilton. On the 27th of March, his majeſty began his journey northward. The Covenanters alſo take the field, with an army of about 16,000 men, under the command of gen. Alexander Leſley; and marching towards England, encamped at Duns: The Engliſh army, by this time, was advanced within ſeven miles of that place; but neither armies attempting any act of hoſtility. Upon the 2d of June, the Scots ſent their humble ſupplication to the king, by the earl of Dunfermline, for a treaty, which his majeſty granted, by the mediation of the marquis of Hamilton, whoſe affection to his country made him employ his whole intereſt with the king for procuring a gracious anſwer; and ſo it happily ended in a peace, on the 18th of June. The chief articles agreed on were, *That there ſhould be a full and free aſſembly holden at Edinburgh, the 12th of Auguſt, and a parliament the 26th of the ſame month; that his majeſty's caſtles ſhould be delivered up to him; and that both armies ſhould be diſbanded* (*f*). So, upon June 20, each of them diſbanded, and retired peaceably homeward.

The aſſembly met at the time appointed, wherein they condemned Epiſcopacy as unlawful and contrary to the word of God; and ratified the covenant, ordaining the ſame to be ſworn and ſubſcribed by the whole nation. All which acts were confirmed in the ſubſequent parliament. But the king refuſing to allow the aſſembly of Glaſgow, 1638 to be a lawful meeting (though his majeſty ratified the ſame acts paſt in the aſſembly at Edinburgh 1639). The impriſoning the lord Loudon, one of the chief of the Covenanters, whom they had ſent to court, with their petition for redreſs of grievances, highly incenſed that party: And Laud, archbiſhop of Canterbury, with the reſt of the hot men in England, puſhed his majeſty to a ſecond rupture; whereupon he raiſes an army: The Covenanters likewiſe got a good army together, which entered England the 21ſt of Auguſt 1640, under the command of gen. Leſley. Encountering a part of the king's forces, under the conduct of the lord Conway, they obtained a ſignal victory at Newburn, Auguſt 28. and, on the 30th, they took the town of Newcaſtle. The king, in this ſtrait ſummoned the peers to meet him at York, the 24th of September; by whoſe council a treaty was commenced at Rippon, where commiſſioners, appointed by both nations, met the 1ſt of October (1640). The Engliſh were, the earls of Bedford, Hartford, Eſſex, Salisbury, Warwick, Briſtol and Holland; the lords Wharton, Paget, Kimbolton, Brook, Paulet, Howard of Eſcrick, Savel and Dunſmore. The Scots commiſſioners were, Charles earl of Dunfermline, John lord Loudon, Sir William Douglaſs of

(*e*) *Hiſtory of king Charles I.* (*f*) *Biſhop of Dunkeld's Memoirs.*

Caver, ... Hepburn of Wachtoun, Mr. Archibald Johnſton of Warriſton, John Smith, Alexander Wedderburn, and Mr. Alexander Henderſon, miniſter of Edinburgh. They concluded upon a ceſſation of arms; and that the treaty ſhould be removed from Rippon to London, to be proſecuted there.

In the year 1641, his majeſty having indicted a parliament in Scotland, which he reſolved to honour with his preſence; he arrived at Edinburgh the 16th of Auguſt, and on the 19th made the following ſpeech to the parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" THERE hath been nothing ſo diſpleaſing to me, as thoſe unlucky differences, " which have happen'd between me and my people; and nothing that I have " more deſired, than to ſee this day, wherein I hope not only to ſettle theſe unhappy " miſtakings, but rightly to know and to be known to my native country.

" I need not tell you (for I think it is well known to moſt) what difficulties I have " paſſed through and overcome, to be here at this preſent. Yet this I will ſay, if love " had not been a chief motive to this journey, other reſpects might eaſily have found a " ſhift to do that by a commiſſion, which I am come to perform myſelf.

" And this conſidered, I cannot doubt of ſuch real teſtimonies of your affections, for " the maintenance of that royal power which I enjoy after an hundred and eight de- " ſcents; and which you have profeſſed to maintain; and to which your own national " oath doth oblige you; that I ſhall not think any pains ill beſtowed.

" Now the end of my coming is ſhortly this: To perfect whatſoever I have pro- " miſed, and withal to quiet the diſtractions which have and may fall out amongſt you: " And this I mind not ſuperficially, but fully and chearfully to perform. For I aſſure " you, that I can do nothing with more chearfulneſs, than to give my people a general " ſatisfaction. Wherefore, not offering to endear myſelf unto you in words (which in- " deed is not my way), I deſire, in the firſt place, to ſettle that which concerns the re- " ligion and juſt liberties of this my native country, before I proceed to any other act."

The moſt material things, done in this parliament, were the ratification of the treaty of Rippon; an act for raiſing an army to be ſent to Germany, for the ſervice of the elector of Palatine; and that his majeſty ſhould nominate the officers of ſtate, privy-counſellors and lords of the ſeſſion, with conſent of parliament: All which the king ratified, and ended the parliament with conferring ſeveral honours. Archibald earl of Argyle he created marquis of Argyle; general Alexander Leſley, earl of Leven; John lord Loudon, earl of Loudon; James lord Almont, earl of Callender; Sir John Scrimzeor of Dudop, viſcount of Dundee; Sir Robert Arbuthnot of that ilk, viſcount of Arbuthnot; and Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird, miniſter at Ebdie, he created lord Balvaird. On the 18th of November, his majeſty took journey for London, and arrived there the 25th day of that month.

In 1642, a breach falling out betwixt the king and the parliament of England, they both take arms: The king marched with his army to Nottingham, where he ſet up his ſtandard, declaring the reaſons of the war, related at large by the Engliſh hiſtorians. The parliament, to ſtrengthen themſelves againſt the king, reſolved to ſend for aſſiſtance into Scotland; and choſe out of both houſes commiſſioners, to negotiate a treaty of alliance, who came to Edinburgh Auguſt 7. 1643, and brought with them a declaration of the lords and commons of the parliament of England to the eſtates of Scotland, and another to the general aſſembly of the church there. They promiſed to aid their brethren in England, upon condition of uniformity in church government, and a ſolemn league and covenant; they tranſmitted a form of it to the two houſes at Weſtminſter, where it was conſented to, Auguſt 28.: Ordered to be printed and publiſhed, September 21.: And the next day it was taken by the houſe of commons. His majeſty publiſhed a proclamation againſt taking of it, dated October 19. Notwithſtanding of this, it was impoſed on people, as they would eſcape the brand of malignancy. Upon this confederacy the Scots army, under the command of gen. Leſley, then earl of Leven, entered England, January 15. 1644. The parliament, by their aſſiſtance, obtained that great victory at Marſton-moor. In the mean time, his majeſty gave commiſſion to James marquis of Montroſe, to be governor of Scotland, and to raiſe an army to give a diverſion to the Covenanters. He fought ſucceſsfully in that character, in the ſeveral battles of Tipermure, Alford, Aldern, Aberdeen, Innerlochie and Kilſyth; but was defeat at Philiphaugh: All which are at large related by Dr. Wiſhart, late biſhop of Edinburgh, in his memoirs of the marquis of Montroſe.

Upon the 5th of May 1646, the king leaving Oxford in diſguiſe, in company of Dr John Hudſon, a divine, and Mr. John Aſhunburn, riding as a ſervant to the latter, with a clogbag behind him, came to the Scots army at Newark, and the next day they took their march northward. His majeſty being with lieutenant-general David Leſley in the van, came, the 13th of May, to Newcaſtle, where they received a meſſage from the parliament of England, requiring that his majeſty's perſon might be delivered up to them: In this, as the lord Holies ſays, appeared the wiſdom of the Scots nation, foreſeeing the inconveniencies which would have followed, had they been poſitive at that time in detaining the king; therefore they made for him the beſt conditions they could, for the ſafety and honour of his perſon: And, to avoid greater miſchiefs, they were neceſſitated to leave him in England, and ſo march away, which they did, in February 1647. The parliament preſently voted him to be brought to Holmby-houſe, thereafter removed to Hampton-Court, and thence to the Iſle of Wight, where he was kept priſoner: During which time the parliament of Scotland met, in March 1648, wherein James duke of Hamilton made overture for raiſing an army, in order to his majeſty's reſcue: The parliament voted to raiſe an army of 30,000 foot and 6,000 horſe, to be ſent to England, under the command of duke Hamilton; and to obtain the favour of the church, they declared for the covenant. A rendezvous of the army was appointed

at Annan, near the borders of England. An insurrection against this enterprize was intended, but they were defeat at Machlin in Kyle, before they got to a head, by Middleton and Hurry, on the 4th of July 1648. On the 8th of July, the Scots army marched into England; but by the time they got to Preston in Lancastershire, the horse and foot being at a considerable distance, Cromwel and Lambert fell upon them with such advantage, that they were overthrown, the 17th of August (*g*), and the duke taken prisoner. On the 6th of February 1649, he was brought to his trial before the high court of justice, for that he, as earl of Cambridge, had invaded the nation in an hostile manner, and levied men to assist the king against the kingdom and people of England: For which he received sentence of death, the 6th of March; and, upon Friday next ensuing, lost his head.

After the defeat of the Scots army, general Cromwel sent colonel *Evers* to bring the king from the isle of Wight to Hurst-castle, and from thence to Windsor, the 10th of December; and January 19. following, the king was brought from Windsor to St. James's; and on the 28th ensuing, Cromwel, the grand rebel, brought an ordinance into the house of commons, nominating diverse persons for trial of the king, which being tendered to the house of lords, it was refused, and protested against by the parliament of Scotland: Notwithstanding, the commons, on the 4th of January, voting the supreme authority to be in the people, and consequently in them, as their representatives, proceeded, without the lords, and ordered their commissioners for trial of the king, to meet on Monday the 10th of January 1649, appointing serjeant Bradshaw to be president of the court: One *Ask*, a common lawyer, and Dr. Doriflaus, a Dutch civilian, were pleaders against him.

This infamous court met at Westminster-hall the 20th of January; whereupon Bradshaw commanded serjeant Dandy to fetch in the prisoner, who immediately brought the king (attended by a guard of partizans), and placed him in a chair, and then acquainted him, *That the commons of England, assembled in parliament, being sensible of the great calamities brought upon the nation, and of the innocent bloodshed, which was referred to him as the author of it, according to that duty which they owe to God, the nation and themselves, and that fundamental power and trust reposed in them by the people, have constituted this high court of justice, before which he was now brought; and that he was to hear his charge, upon which the court will proceed according to justice.* Thus having brought his sacred majesty to that pretended judgment seat, the solicitor, in name of the commons of England, did accuse Charles Stewart, king of England, of high treason and misdemeanours. His majesty, preparing to give fitting answers to their accusations, could not be heard. Four times was he brought before this pretended court of justice. Upon the 27th of January, contrary to all law, reason, religion, oaths of allegiance, and covenants, he was, by the mouth of that infamous rigicide, John Bradshaw, sentenced to

(*g*) Life of James duke of Hamilton.

be beheaded, upon the 30th enſuing (*b*). The fatal day being come, at ten of the clock, attended by a regiment of foot and a guard of partizans, his majeſty was conveyed through a window of the banqueting-houſe to the ſcaffold, covered with black, where he beheld the executioner in a maſk, at which he was not at all affrighted, but declaring himſelf to the world, to die an innocent man and a good Chriſtian, according to the profeſſion of the church of England, praying that his enemies might repent, and that his death might not be laid to their charge. After which, with a Chriſtian magnanimity, he endured the fatal ſtroke, which ſeparated his head from his body: Both were put into a coffin, and carried into his lodging at Whitehall, and from thence to St. James's, and put into a leaden coffin; and, on the 7th of February, interred by James duke of Lennox, the marquiſes of Hartford and Dorceſter, the earl of Lindſay, and Dr. Juxton, biſhop of London, in a vault in the abbey of Weſtminſter, with this inſcription upon the coffin, in capital letters.

KING CHARLES, 1648.

Several mournful elegies and epitaphs have been celebrated to the memory of this great prince. This following, ſo univerſally eſteemed, done by the great marquis of Montroſe, I thought fit to ſubjoin.

" Great, good and juſt, could I but rate
" My grief to thy too rigid fate!
" I'd weep the world in ſuch a ſtrain,
" As it would once deluge again:
" But ſince thy caſe much rather cries
" For Briareus hands, than Argus eyes,
" I'll tune thy elegies to trumpet-ſounds,
" And write thy epitaph in blood and wounds!"

Iſſue of King CHARLES I. *by* MARIA HENRETA *his Queen, Daughter of* HENRY IV. *of* France.

I. Charles, born the 29th of May 1630, ſucceeded his father in his kingdoms.

II. James duke of York, born the 14th of October 1633, afterwards king of England. In 1646, after the taking of Oxford by the parliament's forces, he was by them brought to London, and committed to the charge of the earl of Northumberland; but, in *anno* 1648, was carried, in a woman's habit, by colonel Bamfield, to his ſiſter, the princeſs of

(*b*) Sanſoord's genealogical hiſtory of the kings of England.

Orange, in Holland. At the twentieth year of his age he entered into arms, ſerving under the mareſchal de Turenne, and became a lieutenant-general in the French king's army; notwithſtanding, upon a treaty between the ſaid king and Oliver Cromwel, he was advertiſed to depart that kingdom by a day prefixed. Taking his leave of that court, he travelled towards Flanders, upon the invitation of Don John of Auſtria, who offered him, in the name of the king of Spain, all poſſible ſervice and aſſiſtance. His royal highneſs took arms under him againſt the French, who then were leagued with the grand uſurper Oliver Cromwel, in oppoſition to Spain. He returned with his brother at the reſtauration, 1660, and was made lord high admiral of England, and ſoon after inſtalled a knight of the garter. But his ſucceſſion to the crown, upon the death of his brother, and unfortunate reign, I leave to the relation of our moſt famed hiſtorians. And, in regard I deſign to conclude the hiſtory of the royal family with the death of king Charles II. I ſhall inſert the poſterity of king James VII. in this place.

Iſſue of King JAMES VII. *by the Lady* ANN HYDE, *eldeſt daughter of* Edward *Earl of* Clarenden, *Lord High Chancellor of* England.

I. Charles, duke of Cambridge, born 22d October 1660, died an infant.

II. James, duke of Cambridge, born 12th July 1663, deceaſed in his infancy.

III. Charles, duke of Kendal, born 4th July 1666, died a child.

IV. Edgar, duke of Cambridge, born the 14th September 1667, and died the 8th of June 1671.

V. Mary, born the 30th of April 1662; a princeſs endowed with many eminent virtues; was married, in *anno* 1677, to William prince of Orange, afterwards king of England: She died, queen of England, childleſs, in 1694.

VI. Ann, born at St. James's, 6th February 1664; and, upon the death of his late majeſty king William, March 8. 1702, purſuant to an act of parliament paſſed in the firſt year of the reign of the ſaid king William, entitled, *An act declaring the rights of the ſubject, and ſettling the ſucceſſion of the crown*, ſhe was proclaimed queen of England, Scotland, France and Ireland. The glories of her reign I leave to the better hands of our more able hiſtorians; and I pray God long to preſerve her majeſty, to be the ſupport of the proteſtant religion at home and abroad, and a laſting bleſſing to theſe nations, over whom ſhe now happily reigns. Her majeſty was married, July 28. 1683, to his royal highneſs, George prince of Denmark, only brother to Chriſtian V. late king of that kingdom; and by him her majeſty had a numerous iſſue, but none of them now living: That moſt hopeful prince, William duke of Gloceſter, the laſt of her children that ſurvived, dying in July 1700, much lamented. Her majeſty became a widow, by the death of her royal conſort the prince, October 28. 1708.

Iſſue of King JAMES VII. *by* MARY D'ESTE', *daughter of* Alphonſo *Duke of* Modena, *his ſecond Wife.*

I. Charles, duke of Cambridge, born 7th November 1677, and died December following.

II. Catharine, born 10th January 1674, died in her infancy.

III. Iſobel, born 28th of Auguſt 1676, died 2d March 1680.

IV. Charlotte-Maria, born 15th Auguſt 1682, deceaſed an infant.

V. James, of whom, it is pretended, the queen was delivered the 10th of June 1688.

VI. Louiſa, ſaid to be born at St. Germans, upon the 18th of June 1692.

King CHARLES I. had a third ſon, Henry, born the 8th of July 1640, and created duke of Glouceſter, the 13th of May 1645; who being partaker with his royal brothers, during the uſurpation, had at length the happineſs to ſee the king peaceably reſtored to the throne of his anceſtors, accompanying him into England 1660. Upon the 13th of September next enſuing, he departed this life, unmarried, greatly lamented.

IV. Mary, eldeſt daughter of king Charles I. born 4th of November 1631, eſpouſed William of Naſſau, prince of Orange, who died 1650, and nine day after his death (4th November) ſhe was delivered of a poſthumous child, William prince of Orange, afterwards king of England; who married Mary, eldeſt daughter of king James VII. They were proclaimed king and queen of England, France and Ireland, February 13. 1689, and of Scotland the 11th of April the ſame year. He deceaſed without any iſſue, the 8th of March 1702.

V. Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of king Charles I. born 1635, died 1650.

VI. Henreta, third and youngeſt daughter of king Charles I. born the 16th of June 1644. During the troubles in England ſhe was carried to France, where ſhe embraced the Romiſh religion: She married Philip duke of Orleans, only brother to Louis XIV. the preſent French king.

Iſſue of the Princeſs HENRETA, *Dutcheſs of* Orleans, *daughter to King* Charles I.

I. Maria Louiſa, born 27th March 1662, married Charles II. king of Spain; ſhe died without iſſue.

II. Ann-Mary, born 1669, married Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy: Her children were, (1) Victor Amadeus, prince of Piedmont, born in 1698; (2) Charles-Emanuel duke of Aoaſt, born 1701; (3) Emanuel-Philibert duke of Chamlais, born in December 1705; (4) Mary, married Louis duke of Burgundy, eldeſt ſon to Louis the Dauphin, and grandſon to Louis the preſent French king, and hath iſſue; (5) Maria-Louiſa, born in 1688, married Philip duke of Anjou, ſecond ſon to Louis dauphin of France.

CHARLES II. eldeſt ſon of king Charles I. after the barbarous murder of his royal father, by unqueſtionable right, ſucceeded him in the crown of Scotland, England, and Ireland: The uſual ceremonies of proclamation and coronation were not to be expected, as affairs were then tranſacted; for, on the day that king Charles I. was murdered, an act was paſſed to diſinherit the ſon, ordering, *That no perſon whatſoever ſhould preſume to proclaim Charles Stewart, ſon of Charles Stewart, late king of England, commonly called prince of Wales, or any other perſon, to be king or chief magiſtrate of England or Ireland, under pain of being adjudged a traitor.* This inhibition did not affright his majeſty's loyal ſubjects of Scotland from doing their duty; for, having a juſt abhorrence of that unparalleled and aſtoniſhing murder of the king, they proclaimed prince Charles king of Scotland, the 3d of February 1649, at the market-croſs of Edinburgh; and about this time called home their commiſſioners from England, who, at their departure, ſent an expoſtulatory declaration to the ſitting members of the Engliſh parliament, wherein they put them in mind of all their oaths, vows and proteſtations, for maintaining of the king's perſon and juſt rights, and upbraided them with their ſhameful and deteſtable abjuration, and infringement of them, by what they had lately acted againſt the ſacred perſon of his majeſty: Which was ſo ill reſented by the ſitting members, that they impriſoned the meſſenger that brought it, voted the paper ſcandalous and ſeditious, ſent after the commiſſioners, and ſecured them, till a copy of the paper was ſent into Scotland, to know if the parliament there would own it: Upon which a commiſſioner was ſent from Scotland, to juſtify what their commiſſioners had done. In the month of September 1649, the eſtates of Scotland diſpatched Sir John Windram of Libberton to the king, who then was at Jerſey, in preparation to a treaty; who, being admitted to the king's preſence, delivered his meſſage, the ſubſtance of which was, That the king would be pleaſed to acknowledge the parliament, and eſpecially the two laſt ſeſſions of it, to be a lawful aſſembly; and then they would treat of the means to re-eſtabliſh peace and obedience to his authority in that kingdom. So Mr. Windram was ſent back with the following letter.

" CHARLES R.

" WE have received your letters, by Windram, and graciouſly accept all the expreſ-
" ſions of affection and fidelity to us, with your tender reſentment of our preſent
" condition, and the juſt indignation which you profeſs to have againſt the execrable
" murder of our father: And we believe that your intentions are as full of candour to-
" wards us, as we are, and always really have been, deſirous to ſettle a clear and right
" underſtanding between us and our ancient ſubjects of Scotland, which may be an aſ-
" ſured foundation of their happineſs and peace for the time to come, and an effec-
" tual means to root out all the ſeed of animoſities and diviſions cauſed by theſe late
" troubles, and alſo to re-unite the hearts and affections of our ſubjects one to another,
" and all of them to us, their king and lawful ſovereign; that thereby we may be put

" into a condition to maintain them in peace and proſperity, and to protect them in their " religion and liberty: Therefore we have thought fit to command and deſire you, to " ſend us commiſſioners ſufficiently authoriſed, to treat and agree with us, both in relation " to yourſelves and what we may expect from you, to bring and reduce the murderers of " our late moſt dear father of happy memory, to condign puniſhment, and to recover " our juſt rights in all our kingdoms. And we will, that they attend us, on the 15th day " of the month of March, at the town of Breda, where we intend to be, in order to " a treaty with them."

To the ſame effect was a letter, written alſo to the kirk. When Sir John Windram returned with the king's letter into Scotland, the council of ſtate and the committee of the kirk, having duly conſidered the matter, they chuſe commiſſioners, and diſpatched them to Breda. For the committee of eſtates were, John Earl of Caſſillis, Robert earl of Lothian, Robert lord Burleigh, Sir John Windram of Libberton, John Smith, and John Jeffries. For the committee of the church were, Sir John Brodie of that ilk: Mr. John Livingſton, and Mr. James Wood, miniſters. They arrived at Breda, and, the firſt day of their audience, the earl of Caſſillis addreſſed himſelf to the king, in name of the commiſſioners of parliament, in a ſpeech, to this effect, That the kingdom of Scotland had ſent him and his colleagues with propoſitions to him, not that they thought to take advantage of his neceſſities, or weary him by their importunities, but by making their humble ſubmiſſions, in which they hoped their deſires would appear ſo juſt and reaſonable, that he would ſoon condeſcend to grant them; and that in their humble addreſs they did manifeſt to the world their loyalty and conſtancy to him. Mr. John Livingſton, in name of the church, made a ſpeech alſo, wherein he deſired his majeſty to hearken to the joint deſires of the eſtates and kirk of Scotland, that ſo he might enjoy the bleſſing of God, and be received by his people in comfort and peace, to promote the work of the Lord, and to make them happy. Then they produced their commiſſions and letters, with the propoſitions of the eſtates and kirk of Scotland, which were as follows: I. That he would be pleaſed to remove, from any acceſs to the court, all perſons excommunicated by the kirk. II. That he ſhould be pleaſed to declare, that he would, by ſolemn oath, under his hand and ſeal, allow the national covenant of Scotland, England and Ireland, and that he would proſecute the ends thereof in his royal ſtation. III. That he would ratify and approve all acts of parliament, engaging to the ſolemn league and covenant, and eſtabliſhing presbyterian goverment, the directory of worſhip, confeſſion of faith, as they are already ratified by the general aſſembly and parliament, and that he would give his royal aſſent to the acts of parliament, enjoining the ſame in the reſt of his dominions, and that he would obſerve the ſame in his own practice and family, and never endeavour any change thereof. IV. That he would conſent, that all matters civil might be determined by the preſent and ſubſequent parliaments; and to all matters eccleſiaſtical, as ordered by the general aſſembly. The treaty with the king being concluded, the eſtates of Scotland ſent a ſolemn invita-

tion to his majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to haſten his ſpeedy coming into Scotland, declaring that they would hazard their lives and fortunes to reſtore him to the poſſeſſion of his other kingdoms. The king, complying with their requeſts, took ſhipping at Schevelling in Holland, in the beginning of June; and eſcaping a double danger, firſt of a ſtorm, that caſt him upon the coaſt of Denmark, and afterwards of the parliament of England's fleet, that were ſet out to intercept him in his paſſage, he landed ſafe at Speymouth, the 16th enſuing. His majeſty's ſafe arrival was congratulated with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy and affection; and he was proclaimed king a ſecond time, at the croſs of Edinburgh.

The commonwealth of England, having notice of theſe occurrences, were adviſed by Cromwel to invade Scotland, to prevent their invaſion of England, contrary to their ſolemn league and covenant, under the command of Oliver Cromwel, then general of the Engliſh forces; and, towards the end of July, entered Scotland with an army, conſiſting of 12,000 effective men, and advanced to Haddington, where he publiſhed a declaration, in the name of the commonwealth of England, to juſtify their proceedings againſt the Scots: But ſo great was the generality of the affection of the Scots to the king, that his declaration ſignified little. The Scots, againſt this invaſion, formed an army for the king's ſervice, conſiſting of 6,000 horſe and 15,000 foot, and marched directly againſt them. Cromwel ſeeing the Scots army ſo ſtrongly entrenched, that it was impoſſible to force them; after he had faced them a day and a night, marched away to Muſſelburgh. The Scots, ſeeing the Engliſh retreat, fell into their rear, commanded by general Lambert, who was wounded, and had like to have been taken priſoner: But Cromwel coming to his relief, drove them back to their camp, not without loſs on both ſides. The next morning early, ſeveral ſquadrons of Scots horſe, commanded by maj.-gen. Robert Montgomery, and col. Strachan, came out of the line, with a deſign to beat up the Engliſh quarters about Muſſelburgh. They ſurpriſed the out-guards, and with a great deal of gallanty, routed the 1ſt regiment that oppoſed them: But advancing to another body, met with ſuch a ſtout reſiſtance, that they were forced to retire to their army.

The Scots and Engliſh armies lying near one another without engaging (the Scots being very advantageouſly poſted), Cromwel's army began to be in great diſtreſs for want of proviſions, which made him retreat to Pentland-hills, and thence, with ſome difficulty, to Muſſelburgh; and ſo to Dunbar, with intention (as is reported) to ſhip his foot, much wearied by ſickneſs and long marches, and ride away with his horſe into England. But the Scots, having notice of his deſign, preſſed ſo hard upon him with their army, that he could not effect his purpoſe. On the 3d of September both armies engaged; the Engliſh obtained a ſignal victory; the Scots having loſt 4,000 men in the field of battle, and a far greater number taken priſoners.

This defeat obliged the Scots to quit the city of Edinburgh, which Cromwel took poſſeſſion of; the king retiring to the town of Perth, where the committee of eſtates were aſſembled. On the 1ſt day of January 1651, he was ſolemnly crowned at Scone,

the uſual place of inauguration of our kings, with as great magnificence and ſolemnity as the ſtate of affairs could then admit of. His majeſty was conducted, from his bedchamber, by the earl Mariſhal on his right hand, and the lord high conſtable on his left, to the church, his train being carried by the lords Erſkine, Montgomery, Newbottle and Manchlin, the eldeſt ſons of the earls of Marr, Eglinton, Lothian and Loudon, under a canopy of Crimſon-velvet, ſupported by the lords Drummond, Carnagie, Ramſay, Johnſton, Brechen and Yeſter, the eldeſt ſons of the earls of Perth, Southeſk, Dalhouſie, Hartfield, Panmure and Tweeddale; The crown was carried by the marquis of Argyle, the ſword by the earl of Rothes, and the ſceptre by the earl of Crawfurd. When his majeſty was placed in the chair of ſtate, the earl of Loudon, lord chancellor, ſpoke to the king, to this purpoſe.

SIR,

"YOUR good ſubjects deſire you may be crowned, as the righteous and lawful "heir of the crown of this kingdom; and that you would maintain religion as it "is preſently eſtabliſhed and profeſſed, conform to the national covenant, league and "covenant, and according to your declaration at Dunfermline, in Auguſt laſt; alſo that "you would be pleaſed graciouſly to receive them under your majeſty's protection, "to govern them by the laws of the kingdom, and to defend them in their rights and "liberties, by your royal power; offering themſelves in a moſt humble manner to your "majeſty, with their vows, to beſtow land, life, and what elſe is in their power, for "the maintenance of religion, for the ſafety of your majeſty's ſacred perſon, and maintenance of your crown: Which they entreat your majeſty to accept, and pray Almighty God, you may, for many years, happily enjoy the ſame."

To which his majeſty was pleaſed to make this return:

"I DO eſteem the affections of my people more than the crowns of many kingdoms, "and ſhall be ready, by God's aſſiſtance, to beſtow my life in their defence, wiſhing "to live no longer than I may ſee religion and this kingdom flouriſh in all happineſs.

The coronation ſermon was preached by Mr. Robert Douglaſs, miniſter at Edinburgh, on 2 Kings xi. 12, 17. *And they brought forth the king's ſon, and put the crown upon him, and gave him the teſtimony, and they made him king, and anointed him, and they clapped their hands, and ſaid, God ſave the king*, &c.

In this month of January 1651, his majeſty was pleaſed to make ſeveral promotions; Sir James Carmichael of that ilk he created into the dignity of lord Carmichael; Sir Robert Colvil of Cleiſh, lord Colvil; Sir Thomas Ruthven of Freeland, lord Ruthven; Sir James Rollo of Duncrub, lord Rollo; Sir Alexander Sutherland of Duffus, lord Duffus; Thomas Rutherford of Hunthill, lord Rutherford.

After the ſolemnity of the coronation was over, the Scots nation began vigorouſly to act, in raiſing an army for the king's ſervice; and, having gathered their forces, they encamped at Stirling, with intention to march into England, while Cromwel endeavoured all he could to prevent it, by drawing them to an engagement in Scotland: In purſuance of which deſign he landed part of his army in Fife, under the command of colonel Overton. To drive the Engliſh thence, 4000 horſe and foot were commanded to march againſt them, under the conduct of Sir John Brown of Fordel; which Cromwel having notice of, ſent over Lambert and Oakey, with two regiments of horſe and two of foot, to join the former: And, engaging near Innerkeithing, overthrew the Scots. Sir John Brown, charging the enemy with undaunted courage and reſolution, received a wound; and, falling into their hands, died a few days after. This, with the loſs at Dunbar, very much weakned his majeſty's affairs; and the Engliſh, having over-run a great part of Scotland, forced him to the northern parts, where finding he could not long ſubſiſt, he and the Scots army, conſiſting of about 15,000 horſe and foot, were obliged to march directly unto England, and was ſo cloſely followed by Cromwel's army, that his Engliſh friends were thereby hindered from a conjunction with him: So that, having marched as far as Worceſter, his majeſty was there encountered by Cromwel, upon the 3d of September, the ſame day of the month that, the year before, he had won the battle of Dunbar. The king having charged on the head of one of the bodies, with great gallantry and conduct, Cromwel gave the Scots army an abſolute defeat. The Engliſh write, there were ſlain about 2000 in the fight. William duke of Hamilton, who had charged the enemy with extraordinary courage and reſolution, received a ſhot in his thigh, and falling into their hands, died, the next day of his wounds; a few minutes before his death he expreſſed a great chearfulneſs, that he had the honour to loſe his life in the king's ſervice.

The king, being now obliged to provide for the ſafety of his royal perſon, departed from Worceſter that evening, leaving colonel Carles in the rear to keep the enemy in diſpute, that the approaching night might favour his eſcape, and ſo made all poſſible ſpeed to a place called Whiteladies, twenty-five miles from Worceſter, and there committed himſelf to the fidelity of John and Richard Pendrels, two brothers, who immediately put him into the habit of a wood cutter, and ſet him to work all day, September 4. and, in the night following, Richard Pendrel carried him to the houſe of Mr. Wolf, of Medley, and thence guided him to Boſcobel-wood, whence he hid himſelf in an oak, in the day time, and ſtole into the houſe at night. Hence John Pendrel brought him, in the habit and on the horſe of a millar, to Mr Whitegrave's houſe at Moſley, and ſo to Bently, where colonel Lane contrived, that the king ſhould ride, as a ſervant, before Mrs. Jean Lane, his ſiſter, to Briſtol, and conducted hence, by the lord Wilmot, to the houſe of colonel Wadham, at Trent in Dorſetſhire, where he continued three weeks, not without the privity of 6 or 7 perſons in the family, on expectation of a paſſage from Lime; but, being diſappointed from this place, it was reſolved the king ſhould go to Bridport:

But, fearing a diſcovery, he haſted back to colonel Windham's, thence to the houſe of Mr. Hyde at Heatall; and after ſtrange eſcapes, came to Brighmanſtead, where there was a ſhip hired for carrying him over to France. His majeſty landed ſafely at Diepe, on October 21ſt: A very ſignal mercy of God in his miraculous protection! A providence not to be parallelled in hiſtory. Having wandered in diſguiſe about England, for the ſpace of 6 weeks, a ſum of money being promiſed to thoſe that ſhould diſcover him, and a penalty of high-treaſon inflicted on any who ſhould not diſcover him; yet, notwithſtanding he was both ſeen and known, by no leſs then 52 perſons, being privy to his eſcape, he paſſed unmoleſted, till at length he found an opportunity of tranſporting himſelf into France. From the year 1651 to 1659, his majeſty travelled in Germany, Spain and Flanders, until the year 1660; at which time his majeſty, being at Bruſſels, within the Spaniſh dominions, obſerving an univerſal inclination and diſpoſition of all his ſubjects to receive him, he removed to Breda, and thence to the Hague, where after an hearty invitation by the Engliſh commiſſioners, ſent from their convention at Weſtminſter, he embarked at Schevelling, the 23d of May, and landed at Dover the 25th; and on the 29th following, being his birth-day, and then 30 years of age, he made his entry into London, being received with the greateſt and moſt univerſal joy and acclamations that poſſibly could be expreſſed: And with what cordial and univerſal joy his majeſty's reſtauration was welcom'd by the kingdom of Scotland, is yet in remembrance.

He ſummoned a parliament to ſit at Edinburgh, the 1ſt day of Januray 1661; lieut.-general John Middleton of Cadham, as a reward of his many eminent ſervices during the uſurpation, was created into the dignity of earl of Middleton, and made lord high-commiſſioner. In this firſt ſeſſion of parliament, the ſolemn league and covenant was condemned as an unlawful oath, impoſed on the ſubject, by a prevailing faction, contrary to authority; and an act paſt annulling the parliaments from the year 1640 to 1649. The tranſactions concerning the king's majeſty at Newcaſtle, in the years 1646 and 1647, condemned; duke Hamilton's engagement declared to have been an honourable, juſt, neceſſary and ſeaſonable diſcharge of that duty, whereunto the kingdoms were, by the law of God, by the law of nature and nations, obliged to preſerve the ſacred perſon of their king; and the forfeitures of the marquiſes of Huntly, Montroſe and others, who had ſuffered for their loyalty to the king, reſcinded. His majeſty, moreover, declared, That he would maintain the true reformed proteſtant religion, in its purity of doctrine and worſhip, as it was eſtabliſhed during the reigns of his father and grandfather: And as to the goverment of the church, he would ſettle and ſecure that, in ſuch a form, as ſhould be moſt agreeable to the word of God. And, in the mean time, doth allow the preſent adminiſtrations, by ſeſſions, presbyteries and ſynods. In this parliament, Archibald marquis of Argyle, was indicted of high treaſon, for compliance with Oliver Cromwel, for which he was condemned, and beheaded the 27th of May 1661.

In the ſecond ſeſſion of parliament, begun at Edinburgh the 8th of May 1662, the earl of Middleton, his majeſty's high commiſſioner, an act was made, reſtoring the epiſ-

copal government, as it was exerciſed in the year 1637. The king called to court Dr. James Sharp, profeſſor of divinity in the univerſity of St. Andrews, Mr. James Hamilton, miniſter at Camnethan, Mr. Robert Lighton, principal of the college of Edinburgh, and Mr. Andrew Fairfoul, miniſter at Duns; where they were firſt ordained deacons and presbyters, and then conſecrated biſhops: By which act they expreſly renounced the validity of their former ordination. Dr. Sharp was promoted to the archbiſhopric of St. Andrews, Mr. Fairfoul to the archbiſhopric of Glaſgow (who died a few weeks after his promotion), Mr. Hamilton to the epiſcopal ſee of Galloway, and Dr. Lighton to the biſhopric of Dunblain. And upon their return home, they conſecrated the reſt; Dr George Wiſhart, who had formerly been miniſter at Leith, before the year 1638, was promoted to the biſhopric of Edinburgh; Mr. Thomas Sideſerf, formerly biſhop of Galloway, and the only biſhop then alive of all them who had been laid aſide by the aſſembly of Glaſgow, 1638, was tranſlated to the ſee of Orkney; Dr. David Mitchell, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh before the year 1638, was advanced to the biſhopric of Aberdeen; Mr. George Halliburton, miniſter of the goſpel at Perth, was promoted to the biſhoprick of Dunkeld: Mr. John Paterſon, miniſter at Aberdeen, to the biſhopric of Roſs; Mr. Murdoch Mackenzie, parſon of Elgin, to the epiſcopal ſee of Moray; Mr. David Strachan, parſon of Fettercairn, to the biſhopric of Brechen; Mr. Patrick Forbes was promoted to the biſhopric of Caithneſs; Mr. David Fletcher, parſon of Melroſs, to the biſhopric of Argyle; and Mr. Robert Wallace, miniſter at Barnweel in the ſhire of Ayr, was made biſhop of the Iſles.

In this ſeſſion of parliament an act paſt, commanding all miniſters to repair to their dioceſian aſſembly, and concur in all acts of church diſcipline, as they ſhould be required by the biſhop of their reſpective dioceſs, under pain of being ſuſpended from their office and benefice. And whereas, by the presbyterian diſcipline, the right of patronage was removed from the patrons, the parliament did provide, *That all miniſters, who had entered into the cure of any paroch, ſince the year* 1649, *could have no right to uplift the rents of the reſpective benefices, for this inſtant year, nor following, unleſs they obtain a preſentation from the patron, and have collation from the biſhop of the dioceſs, before the 20th of September next.* Moreover, the parliament formed a declaration to be ſubſcribed by all in public office, to this effect, That it was unlawful, upon any pretence whatſoever, to enter into leagues and covenants, or to take up arms againſt the king, or thoſe commiſſioned by him; and that theſe oaths (whereof the one is called the *national covenant*, and the other intitled, *the ſolemn league and covenant*) were and are in themſelves unlawful oaths, and were impoſed on the ſubjects of this kingdom, againſt the laws and liberty of the ſame; and that there lieth no obligation on the taker of the ſaid oath.

The ſame year (1662) his majeſty conſummated his marriage with Dona Catharina, infanta of Portugal, daughter of John IV. of that name, king of Portugal. The marriage was ſolemnized, by proxy, at Lisbon, by the earl of Sandwich. She embarked for

England, attended by a squadron of the royal navy, and, at Portsmouth, was received by the king, and married there, by Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, bishop of London (*i*).

In the year 1666 fell out that insurrection of Pentland-hills, which had its rise in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, in the shire of Galloway, occasioned by Sir James Turner's too warmly executing his commission upon the dissenters in these bounds, who, gathering together to the number of about 60 horsemen, marched to Dumfries, took Sir James prisoner, and disarmed the soldiers: They increasing to the number of about 7 or 800, came to Lanark, where they renewed the covenant; and upon their march to Edinburgh, to petition the council for redress of their grievances, they were encountered by general Thomas Dalziel, who dispersed them (*k*), on the . . day of November 1666. Many of them being slain in the field. The non-conformists, continuing under pressures, for their not complying with episcopacy, were rendered desperate. A field-meeting, for the worship of God, at Loudon-hill, in the shire of Ayr, was assaulted by colonel John Graham of Claverhouse, with three troops of horse and dragoons whom, at Drumclog, the 1st day of June 1679, they repulsed, and killed about 30 of the king's soldiers upon the place. The Dissenters, consulting what was expedient for them in that juncture, whether to disperse or keep together, the result was, That they judged it most safe, in that extremity, for some time not to separate; representing their purposes were in defence of the reformed religion, as they stood obliged thereto by the covenant. When the king had notice of this insurrection, he gave present direction for his forces in England to march northward, the duke of Monmouth being made general, who arriving in Scotland the 18th of June 1679, marched with the king's army against the enemy, who were encamped in Hamilton-park, to the number of 1,500. Bothwell-bridge was the only passage to it, which they had barricadoed and well lined with musqueteers. Some of them came and presented their declaration to the duke, and a petition signed by Robert Hamilton, who commanded them: But the duke refusing to treat with them upon any other terms, than laying down their arms and submitting to the king's mercy; some skirmishing began at Bothwell-bridge, on the 22d of June ensuing. They behaved themselves well enough at first, but wanting arms, ammunition and conduct, being also divided among themselves, they were quickly dispersed; about 300 were killed, and 1,100 taken prisoners (*l*).

Upon the 2d of February 1685, his majesty was suddenly seized with a violent fit of an apoplexy, and, on the 6th ensuing, departed this mortal life, without any lawful issue, and was privately interred, on the 14th following, at the abbey of Westminster. On the coffin was affixed a silver plate gilt, with the following inscription:

(*i*) History of the life of king Charles II. in the late English history. (*k*) Manuscript history of the church of Scotland. (*l*) Life of James duke of Monmouth, page 278.

DEPOSITUM.

AUGUSTISSIMI ET POTENTISSIMI PRINCIPIS.

CAROLI SECUNDI,

ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REGIS,
FIDEI DEFENSORIS;
OBIIT SEXTO DIE FEBRUARII, ANNO 1684.
ÆTATIS SUÆ QUINQUAGESIMO QUINTO,
REGNIQUE SUI TRICESIMO SEPTIMO.

Natural Iſſue of King CHARLES II. *by* LUCIE, *daughter of* Richard Walters *of* Haverford, *Eſq;*

I. James, born at Rotterdam, in Holland, *anno* 1649, and bore the ſirname of Croſſts: In *anno* 1662, he came over to England, and was created into the dignity of duke of Orkney, in Scotland; and, upon the 14th of February 1663, created baron of Tindale, earl of Doncaſter, and duke of Monmouth, and elected a knight-companion of the moſt noble order of the garter. In 1668, he was made captain of the king's life-guard of horſe, and ſoon after conſtituted captain-general of his majeſty's forces, and lord-lieutenant of the eaſt-riding of York. But, in the latter end of the reign of king Charles, falling out with the court, he retired to Holland, and reſided at the Hague until the king's death. And, upon king James's acceſſion to the throne, he invaded England in an hoſtile manner, and proclaimed himſelf king. His army, conſiſting of about 5000 horſe and foot, was routed by his majeſty's troops, under the command of the earl of Faverſham; the duke apprehended, was conveyed, under a ſtrong guard, to London, committed to the tower, and beheaded the 15th of July 1685. His grace was married unto the lady Ann Scott, daughter and ſole heir of Francis earl of Buccleugh; whereupon they were created duke and dutcheſs of Buccleugh, and he aſſumed the ſirname of Scott, as the cuſtom of Scotland is, where he, who marries any conſiderable heireſs, takes her ſirname to preſerve the family. He left iſſue, by his dutcheſs, (1) James, earl of Dalkeith, who was received by her majeſty queen Ann, on the 7th of February 1704, a knight of the moſt noble order of St. Andrew of Scotland, called the Thiſtle; and died on the 14th of March 1705, leaving iſſue, by the lady Henrieta, daughter of Laurence earl of Rocheſter, Walter, lord Scott, now earl of Dalkeith, apparent heir of her grace Ann dutcheſs of Buccleugh, his grandmother. (2) Lord Henry Scott, who was by her preſent majeſty created unto the dignity of earl of Delorain, viſcount Hermitage and lord Goldyland, in Scotland, 29th of March 1706.

II. Mary, natural daughter of the king, married William Sarsfield of Lucan, Eſq; and, ſurviving him, ſhe married William Fanſhaw, Eſq; maſter of requeſts to king Charles II.

A Natural Son of King CHARLES II. *by* CATHARINE, *daughter of* Thomas Peg *of* Yelderſly.

Charles, ſirnamed Fitz-Charles, created earl of Plymouth: He died at Tangier, *anno* 1680, without ſucceſſion.

Natural Children of King CHARLES II. *by* BARBARA VILLIARS, *Dutcheſs of* Cleveland, *daughter of* William *Viſcount* Grandiſon, *in* Ireland.

I. Charles, ſirnamed Fitzroy, firſt created earl of Southampton, but afterwards by letters patent, bearing date at Weſtminſter the 10th of September 1675, created duke of Southampton; and by Alice, his wife, daughter of Sir William Poultney, hath iſſue William earl of Chicheſter. II. Henry Fitzroy, created firſt earl of Enſtoun, *anno* 1672, and by letters patent, dated the 11th of September 1675, he was further advanced to the dignity and title of duke of Grafton and elected a knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, *anno* 1680. He was killed at the ſiege of Cork, in Ireland, *anno* 1690, leaving iſſue, by Iſobel his wife, daughter and heir of Henry earl of Arlinton, Charles, now duke of Grafton, his ſon and heir.

III. George Fitzroy; he was, by letters patent bearing date at Weſtminſter, October 1ſt, 1675, created earl of Northumberland; and in 1682, he was further advanced to the dignity of duke of Northumberland; and on the 10th of January 1683, he was elected knight of the garter: He married Catharine, daughter of Robert Wheatly of Brecknock, Eſq; by whom he hath as yet no iſſue.

IV. Ann, ſirnamed Fitzroy, married to Thomas Lennard, earl of Suſſex, and had iſſue.

V. Charlotte Fitzroy, married Henry earl of Lichfield, and hath Iſſue.

A Natural ſon of king CHARLES II. *by* ELEONOR GUIN.

Charles, ſirnamed Beuclerk, created earl of Burford, the 28th year of the reign of king Charles II. and by letters patent, dated January 10. 1684, created duke of St. Albans: He was captain of the band of gentlemen penſioners, and maſter falconer of England; and in the year 1697, ſoon after the peace of Ryſwick, he was ſent over by the late king William, to congratulate the French king upon the marriage of his grandſon the duke of Burgundy. He married Diana Vere, daughter and coheir of Aubire de Vere, earl of Oxford, by whom he hath Iſſue Charles earl of Burford, his ſon and apparent heir, and ſeveral other children.

A Natural ſon of king CHARLES II. *by* LOUISE DE QUEROUALLE, *ducheſs of* Portſmouth, a French lady.

Charles, ſirnamed Lenos or Lennox, created earl of March and duke of Richmond; and by other letters patent he was created baron of Methven, earl of Darnly, and duke of Lennox in Scotland; On the 20th of April 1681, he was inſtituted knight of the garter; and upon the removal of Monmouth, he was made maſter of the horſe to king Charles II, in which office he continued until the king, his father's death.

A Natural daughter of King CHARLES II. *by* ELIZABETH, *Viſcounteſs of* Shanon, *Daughter of Sir* William Kilegrew, *knight.*

Charlotte, ſirnamed Fitzroy, was married to William earl of Yarmouth, and had iſſue.

A Natural Daughter of king CHARLES II. *by* MARY DAVIES.

Mary, ſirnamed Tudor, married Francis earl of Derventwater, and had iſſue; and after his deceaſe, to Henry Grahame, Eſq;

ARMS of the Royal Family of STEWART.

Or, a feſs checquie, azure and *argent.*

STEWART Duke of LENNOX.

HAVING thus finiſhed the genealogical hiſtory of the royal family of Stewart, I come now to that collateral branch of the illuſtrious and noble family of Lennox, deſended of Robert Stewart a younger ſon of Walter II. high ſteward of Scotland (*a*), in the reign of king Alexander III. Which Robert, by the gift of Walter his father, had the lordſhip of Torbolton, in the ſhire of Ayr (*b*). He took to wife ..... daughter and heir of Robert de Croc, lord of Crocſton and Darnley, and obtained with her that fair lordſhip, leaving iſſue, Robert Stewart, lord of Crockſton, his ſon and heir, bailie to the high ſteward of Scotland, in the barony of Renfrew. I found him ſo deſigned in a precept, by Walter, high ſteward of Scotland, for infefting the monks of

(*a*) *Leſley de Reb. Geſt. Scotorum.* (*b*) *Reg. de Paiſley.*

Paiſley in ſeveral lands within that barony, in the year of our Lord 1313 (*c*), the 7th year of the reign king Robert Bruce. Sir Allan Stewart of Darnley and Crocſton, his ſucceſſor, was one of thoſe noble patriots, who aſſiſted that renowned prince, in recovering the liberties of his country, againſt the oppreſſion of king Edward I. of England; and, in reward of his good ſervices, he obtained from that prince a grant of the barony of Dreghorn (*d*): He was ſlain at the battle of Hallidonhill againſt the Engliſh, in the year 1333. To him ſucceeded Sir John Stewart of Darnley, his ſon, father of another Sir John, who was one of the hoſtages ſent to England, for the ranſom of king David Bruce, taken priſoner at the battle of Durham, in the year of our Lord 1358. And upon the acceſſion of king Robert II. to the crown, he obtained a charter of the lordſhip of Darnley, Inchinnan and Perthick-Scot, upon his own reſignation, to himſelf in liferent, and to Robert, his ſon and apparent heir, in fee, and to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Walter Stewart, his brother-german; and, he failing, to Alexander, his brother; dated at Darnley the 31ſt of January 1361. But Sir John and Robert his ſon, dying without iſſue, the lordſhip of Darnley devolved upon Sir Alexander, his brother: Which Sir Alexander added to his paternal inheritance the barony of Galſton, by marriage of Janet, daughter and heir of Sir William Keith of Galſton; by whom he had John, his ſucceſſor, and Alexander of Torbine, of whom iſſued, (as I am informed) the Stewarts of Halrig; and of a third ſon deſcended the Stewarts of Barſcube, in Renfrewſhire (*e*). Sir Alexander Stewart, dying in the year 1406, to him ſucceeded

Sir John, his ſon and heir. During the government of Robert duke of Albany, he accompanied Archibald earl of Douglaſs and John earl of Buchan, with 4000 Scots auxiliaries, to the aſſiſtance of the French againſt the Engliſh, where they did eminent ſervice at the ſiege of Bague, the duke of Clarence, the Engliſh general, being killed, with 2,000 of his men, and the town won. The earls of Douglaſs and Buchan being ſlain at the battle of Vernoil, *anno* 1424, he was made commander of the Scots forces, and a mareſchal of France; and, further to reward his good ſervices, Charles VI. of France created him into the dignities of count d'Evreux, and ſeignior de Concorſant. He was ſent ambaſſador, from France, to king James I. of Scotland, 1436, to renew the ancient league betwixt the two crowns, and negociate a marriage between the dauphin and the lady Margaret, king James's daughter: And, upon his return to France, king Charles was pleaſed, as a mark of his royal favour, and to perpetuate the memory of his ſervices to that crown, to allow him, as an augmentation to his coat of arms, the royal bearing of France, *viz. Azure*, three flowers-de-luce *or*, within a border engraled. And, in the year 1429, fighting with an undaunted courage and reſolution, at the battle of Hering, near Orleans, had the hard fate to be there ſlain; leaving iſſue, by Iſobel his wife, daughter of Sir William Seton of that ilk, anceſtor to the earl of Winton, Allan,

(*c*) Leſley. (*d*) Carta in Publicis Archivis. (*e*) Hiſtory of Stewart of Darnley, in Bib. Jurid.

his ſon and heir; the 2d, John lord Aubigny, in France, father of Bernard Stewart, lord Aubigny, the famous general in the Neapolitan wars, under Charles VIII. and Louis XII. of France. By the laſt he was created unto the titles and dignity of duke of Terra Nova, marquis de Gyralle and Squilazzo, count of Acri, grand conſtable of Sicily and Jeruſalem, viceroy of Naples, governor of Calabria, captain of the *guard de-corps*, lieutenant-general of the French army in Italy: and being ſent ambaſſador from France, to king James IV. of Scotland, on his way from Edinburgh to Stirling, died at Corſtorphine, in the year 1508. The 3d, Sir Alexander of Beilmouth.

To Sir John Stewart of Darnly ſucceeded Sir Allan his ſon, who lived in the reign of king James I. and II. He was ſlain by Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, at Falkirk in the year 1439. In revenge of which, Sir Alexander Stewart his Brother, killed Sir Thomas Boyd, at Craignacht-hill in Renfrewſhire. The ſaid Sir Allan was married unto Lillias Lennox, 2d daughter and one of the coheirs of Duncan laſt earl of Lennox; by whom he had two ſons, Sir John, his ſucceſſor, and Alexander, anceſtor of the Stewarts of Galſton. I have ſeen, by the favour of George Roſs now of Galſton, a grant of the lands of Galſtoun, by John lord Darnley, in the year 1452, to Alexander Stewart his brother-german: Which family continued, for ſeveral ages, in great reputation, and failed, in the reign of king Charles II. in the perſon of Lodovick Stewart of Galſton, who died without ſucceſſion, in the year 1650, and diſponed his eſtate to George Roſs of Haining, his uncle whoſe ſon and heir is George Roſs now of Galſton.

Of the Stewarts of Galſton deſcended ſeverals of good note; Allan Stewart of Threpwood, provoſt of Edinburgh, in the reign of king James the V. and captain of his majeſty's guards, was a younger ſon of this family. And in king James VI's time, colonel William Stewart of Houſton, in Weſt-Lothian, frequently mentioned by our hiſtorians, was brother to Thomas Stewart of Galſton, and father of Frederick Stewart, lord Pittenweem.

But the firſt of the noble family of Darnley, who laid the foundation of that honour, which his ſucceſſors ever ſince enjoyed, was Sir John Stewart of Darnley, who, ſtanding highly in favour with king James II. was by that monarch created a lord of parliament, with the title of lord Darnley, in the year of our Lord 1445; and continuing in the ſame favour with king James III. he obtained the earldom of Lennox with the dignity, about the year 1481. This noble earl married Chriſtian, daughter of Alexander, firſt lord Montgomery, anceſtor to the earl of Eglinton; by whom he had Matthew, his ſucceſſor; the 2d, Robert lord Aubigny, who was a mareſchal of France; the 3d, William, governor of Milan, and captain of the Scots *gens-d'armes* in France. Beſide theſe ſons he had moreover ſeveral daughters; 1ſt, Elizabeth, married to Archibald earl of Argyle, of whom his grace the preſent duke is lineally deſcended; 2d, Marion, to Sir Robert Crichton, ſon and heir to Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, anceſtor to the preſent counteſs of Dumfries; with whom he obtained the ſum of 1200 merks of portion, as appears

from the contract, dated at Edinburgh the 28th of May 1472. 3d, ... married unto Sir John Murray of Tillibardin, anceſtor to the duke of Athole. John earl of Lennox departing this life, *anno* 1491, his eſtate and honours devolved upon Matthew his ſon and heir.

Which Matthew was of the privy-council to king James IV. and, accompanying his ſovereign to the battle of Floudon, had the hard fate to be there ſlain, wih the flower of the Scots nobility and gentry, upon the 9th day of September 1513; leaving iſſue, by the lady Elizabeth Hamilton his wife, daughter of James firſt earl of Arran, and of the lady Mary his wife, daughter of king James II, William, maſter of Lennox, who married Margaret Grahame, daughter of William earl of Montroſe, but died without ſucceſſion; 2d, John his ſucceſſor: He had likeways two daughters; Margaret, married John lord Fleming, *ſans* iſſue, and afterwards to Alexander Douglas of Mains, and had iſſue; 2d, Elizabeth to Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudon, and had iſſue Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudon, father of Sir Hugh Campbell, created lord Loudon, by king James VI. in the year 1604.

John, ſon and heir of Matthew earl of Lennox, is of the privy-council to king James V. and one of the peers appointed to attend that prince, after he took upon him the adminiſtration of the goverment. But the earl of Angus having taken the entire managment upon himſelf, retaining the king in effect a priſoner, the earl of Lennox, endeavouring to reſcue him, was defeat in the attempt, and killed in the field, near Linlithgow, in the month of September 1526; leaving iſſue, by Ann his lady, daughter of John Stewart, earl of Athole; 1ſt, Matthew who ſucceeded him; 2d, John lord Aubigny in France, captain of the Scots *gens-d'armes*, and governor of Avignon; 3d, Robert, biſhop of Caithneſs; and one daughter, Eleonor, married firſt to William earl of Errol, and had iſſue; 2dly to John earl of Sutherland, and had iſſue.

Matthew, earl of Lennox, ſerved in his youth in the French wars in Italy, where he behaved himſelf with a great deal of gallantry. Upon the death of king James V. he was ſent for to France, and cajolled with hopes of marrying the queen dowager, to ſupport her againſt the factions of the nobility at home, but was afterwards accuſed by the queen and cardinal Beaton, as too much favouring queen Mary's marriage with Edward prince of Wales, king Henry VIII. of England's ſon; which obliged him to make an apology for himſelf to the French king: And, after a diſadvantageous rencounter with the earl of Arran, then governor of Scotland, at the city of Glaſgow, in the year 15 : His eſtate was forfeited, and he fled into England, where he was honourably entertained by king Henry VIII. who beſtowed upon him in marriage his niece, the lady Margaret Douglaſs, only daughter of Archibald earl of Angus, by Margaret, eldeſt daughter of king Henry VII. of England, and dowager of James IV. of Scotland; by whom he had two ſons, Henry lord Darnley, and Charles, afterwards earl of Lennox.

Earl Matthew being reſtored to his eſtate and honours, by queen Mary, in the year

1563; in 1565, Henry lord Darnley, his ſon, was married to queen Mary of Scotland, by whom ſhe had iſſue James the VI. firſt monarch of Great-Britain.

Matthew earl of Lennox, after his return home, did not meddle in public affairs until the murder of his ſon, that he proſecuted the earl of Bothwell as guilty thereof. And, upon the death of James earl of Murray, he was elected regent to king James VI. his grandſon, upon the 12th of July 1570. The firſt thing he did, during his regency, was his purſuing the earl of Huntly, then at the head of a ſmall army for the intereſt of queen Mary; from whom he took the caſtle of Brechen, which he had garriſoned: He afterwards took the abbey of Paiſley, which lord Claud Hamilton had taken from the lord Semple. The impregnable caſtle of Dumbarton held out, by the lord Fleming, for queen Mary, was ſurpriſed, upon the 2d of *April* 1571, by the prudent conduct of capt. Thomas Crawfurd of Jordanhill. The regent having called a parliament at Stirling, was ſurpriſed, and barbarouſly murdered in the ſcuffle, by one capt. Calder, the 4th of September 1571, and was interred in the chapel of the caſtle of Stirling.

To Matthew earl of Lennox ſucceeded Charles, his ſecond ſon and heir, who deceaſed in the 21ſt year of his age, 1579; leaving iſſue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir William Cavendiſh of Chatſworth, and ſiſter to the earl of Devonſhire, one daughter, Arabella, a lady of many rare virtues: She ſecretly married William Seymour, marquis of Hartford. They were both committed priſoners to the tower of London, where the lady Arabella ended her life upon the 27th of September 1615. Charles earl of Lennox, thus dying without male iſſue, his eſtate and honours devolved on Robert biſhop of Caithneſs, his uncle, who reſigned the earldom Lennox, with the dignity; in lieu whereof he received the ſtile of earl of March. He married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole, and died upon the 29th of Auguſt 1586, without any ſucceſſion.

The earldom of Lennox was beſtowed by king James VI. upon Eſme Stewart, lord Aubigny, ſon and heir of John lord Aubigny, brother of Matthew earl of Lennox, couſin-german to the king's father; who coming from France, *anno* 1579, was, a few days after his arrival, created earl of Lennox, and, in *anno* 1580, made lord high chamberlain of Scotland, and, next year, duke of Lennox. He was in ſo great favour at court, that, to prevent the duke of Guiſe, the king's kinſman, from employing his intereſt with the king in favour of the popiſh faction, (though Lennox had publicly renounced popery), that divers of the nobility ſurprized the king at Ruthven, in the year 1582, and removed Lennox from him, who retired to France, and died at Paris, the 26th of May 1583; leaving iſſue, by Catharine de Balſac his wife, ſiſter to the ſieur d'Entragues, two ſons, Ludovick, his ſucceſſor, and Eſme lord Aubigny; as alſo two daughters, 1ſt, Henreta, married to John firſt marquis of Huntly, and had iſſue; the 2d, Mary, to George earl of Marr, and had iſſue.

Ludovick, ſon and heir of Eſme duke of Lennox, was lord high-chamberlain and admiral of Scotland; and, upon king James's coming to the crown of England, accompanied his majeſty thither. He was, by the favour of that monarch, created a baron of England, by the title of lord Sterington, and improven to the dignity of earl of Newcaſtle and duke of Richmond: He was alſo a knight of the moſt noble order of the garter. This great duke was married, 1ſt, to Sophia Ruthven, daughter of William earl of Gourie; 2dly, with Margaret, daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudon; 3dly, unto Frances, daughter of Thomas viſcount of Bindon; but by none of theſe had any ſurviving iſſue. And departing this life, the 16th of February 1624, his eſtate and honours devolved upon Eſme lord Aubigny, his brother and heir.

Which Eſme took to wife Catharine, daughter and ſole heir of Gervaiſe lord Clifton, by whom he had James, his ſucceſſor; George lord Aubigny, putting himſelf in arms for the king, was killed at the battle of Renton, 23d October 1642; John, killed at the battle of Brandon, *anno* 1644. As alſo he had three daughters; 1ſt, Elizabeth, married Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel; the 2d, Ann, to Archibald lord Angus, ſon and heir of William, marquiſs of Douglaſs, and had iſſue; the 3d, Frances, to Jerome earl of Portland. He departed this life upon the . . day of . . . . 1625. To whom ſucceeded James, his ſon and heir, who was lord high admiral of Scotland, one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber, and a knight of the moſt noble order of the garter. He died upon the 30th of March 1655 (*f*), leaving iſſue, by the lady Mary his wife, only daughter of George duke of Buckingham, Eſme, who ſucceeded him in his honours, but died in his minority, *anno* 1660; (and a daughter, Mary, married James earl of Arran, in Ireland, ſon to the duke of Ormond;) his eſtate and honours deſcending to Charles earl of Litchfield, his couſin-german, ſon of George lord Aubigny, who being ambaſſador extraordinary, from king Charles II. of England, to the crown of Denmark, died at Elſinore, in that kingdom, the 2d of December 1672, without iſſue: His eſtate in Scotland did fall to the king by ſucceſſion, who beſtowed the ſame with the dignity of duke of Lennox, *anno* 1675, upon Charles, one of his natural ſons, by Louiſa de Querovalle, dutcheſs of Portſmouth. His grace hath married Ann, daughter of Francis lord Brudnel, eldeſt ſon of Robert earl of Cardighan, by whom he hath iſſue, Charles earl of Darnley.

ARMS.

Two coats quarterly; firſt *azure*, three flowers-de-luce, within a border engrailed, *or*; ſecondly, a feſs checquie, *azure* and *argent*, within a border, *gules*, charged with eight buckles *or*; over all, in a ſurtout, the coat of the ancient earl of Lennox, *viz. Argent*, a ſaltire engrailed betwixt four roſes *gules*, ſupported by two wolves: For creſt, a bull's head breathing fire; motto, *Avant, Darnley.*

(*f*) Sir William Dugdale's Baronage of England.

STEWART Duke of ALBANY.

THE firſt who enjoyed this honour, was Robert Stewart, ſecond ſon to king Robert II. by Elizabeth Muir: He was created unto the dignity of earl of Monteith, in the year 1370, and obtained the earldom of Fife from Iſobel Macduff, daughter and heir of Duncan, laſt earl of Fife. For authority of this, I have ſeen an indenture betwixt Robert Stewart, earl of Monteith, on the one part, and dame Iſobel, counteſs of Fife, and ſpouſe to Walter Stewart, brother to the ſaid Robert, on the other; wherein ſhe obliges herſelf to reſign the earldom of Fife in the king's hands, in favours of Robert earl of Monteith, for the annuity of 145 *l.* ſterling. Which indenture bears date, at Perth, the penult of March 1371. After this he is commonly deſigned earl of Fife and Monteith; he was appointed governor of Scotland by his father; and, on the acceſſion of king Robert III. his brother, to the crown, he continued in the government of the kingdom, and was created duke of Albany, in the year 1399. During whoſe adminiſtration, the Engliſh invaded Scotland, and waſted the ſouthern countries, but were repulſed by the earl of Douglaſs. So much as to his civil actions.

As to his works of piety, I find this memorable note, That he gave the third part of the barony of Roſyth, for maintenance of a qualified prieſt, to celebrate divine ſervice, at the altar of St. Michael the archangel, in the church of Innerkeithing; which grant he expreſſes to be made "*pro ſalute animarum Malcolmi, Willielmi et Alexandri regum Scotiæ, i. e.* for the ſalvation of the ſouls of Malcolm, William and Alexander, kings of Scotland." This donation bears date, at Falkland the 28th of September 1406. He founded alſo a chaplanry in the chapel of the caſtle of Stirling, for the ſafety of the ſouls of Robert and David Bruce, Robert Stewart, his father, and Robert Stewart, his brother, all kings of Scotland; and for the ſafety of his own ſoul, *&c.* This great duke departed this life, the 1ſt day of September 1419, with the reputation of a perſon of noble accompliſhments, equally fit for the weightieſt affairs of peace and war. He married Margaret, daughter and ſole heir of Murdoch earl of Monteith, by whom he had, 1ſt, Murdoch, his ſon and heir; 2d, John earl of Buchan, conſtable of France, ſlain at the battle of Vernoil, 1429; married to Elizabeth, daughter to the earl of Douglaſs; by whom he had only one daughter, Jean, married to Sir George Seton of that ilk, of whom George earl of Winton, is the lineal heir; 3d, Sir Robert, ſlain at Vernoil. Beſide theſe ſons he had ſeveral daughters, 1ſt, Iſobel, married Alexander earl of Roſs; by whom ſhe had one daughter, who was deformed: She reſigned the earldom of Roſs in favours of John earl of Buchan, her uncle, and retired to a cloiſter. The counteſs of Roſs was married a ſecond time with Walter Halliburton, lord of Dirlton. The 2d, Marjory, to Sir Duncan Campbell of Loch-how, firſt lord Campbell.

For this I have ſeen (*g*) a charter of the lands of Menſtrie, by Robert duke of Albany, "*dilecto filio ſuo Duncano Campbell, domino de Lochhow; i. e.* to his beloved ſon Duncan Campbell, lord of Lochhow;" of whom his grace John duke of Argyle is the lineal heir. The 3d, Elizabeth, to Sir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld. My authority for this is a charter granted by Robert duke of Albany, in the year 1413, of the barony of Bigar; "*Malcolmo Fleming, militi, et Elizabethæ, ſponſæ ſuæ filiæ noſtræ chariſſimæ (b), i. e.* to Sir Malcolm Fleming and Elizabeth his ſpouſe, our very dear daughter:" Of whom the right hon. John earl of Wigton is lineally deſcended.

To Robert duke of Albany, ſucceeded Murdoch, his ſon and heir; he was choſen governor of Scotland (upon the death of his father) which he enjoyed till the reſtoration of king James I. when, being attainted of treaſon, he and two of his ſons, Walter and Alexander, were ſentenced to loſe their heads, which was accordingly execute at Stirling, *anno* 1424. He married Iſobel, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of Duncan earl of Lennox. For authority of this I have ſeen an indenture, dated at Inchmyrin the 17th of February 1391, betwixt Robert earl of Fife, on the one part, and Duncan earl of Lennox, upon the other; wherein it is agreed, that Murdoch Stewart, eldeſt ſon to the earl of Fife, ſhall have to wife Iſobel, the eldeſt daughter of the ſaid earl of Lennox. Upon which there is a charter of that earldom, by king Robert the III. in *anno* 1393 (*i*), to Duncan earl of Lennox, and to his heirs male; which failing, to Murdoch Stewart and Iſobel his wife, daughter to the ſaid earl; and to the heirs lawfully to be procreate betwixt them. By the ſaid Iſobel he left iſſue three ſons, Walter, James and Alexander; the firſt and laſt being execute with their father, James fled to Ireland, where he died.

For Illuſtration of this, I have ſeen a mortification, by Iſobel, dutcheſs of Albany and counteſs of Lennox, to the convent of the Gray Friars of Glaſgow, of the lands of Balagan; which grant ſhe expreſſes to be made "*pro ſalute animæ noſtræ et ſalute quondam recolendæ memoriæ domini Murdaci ducis Albaniæ, dilectiſſimi ſponſi noſtri; necnon pro animabus quondam domini Duncani comitis de Lennox, progenitoris noſtri, et pro animabus Walteri, Jacobi, et Alex. quondam filiorum noſtrorum; i. e.* for the ſalvation of our ſoul, and that of Murdoch duke of Albany of worthy memory, our very dear husband; and alſo for the ſouls of Duncan earl of Lennox, our father, and of Walter, James and Alexander, our ſons. Dated at Inchmyrin, the 18th of May 1451.

STEWART Lord OCHILTREE.

THE firſt of this family was Andrew Stewart, grandchild of Murdoch duke of Albany, by James, one of his younger ſons: He was, by king James II. created lord

(*g*) Carta penes Jo. ducem de Argyle. (*b*) Carta penes Jo. com. de Wigton. (*i*) Carta penes burgum de Dumbarton.

Evandale, in the year 1455, upon the forfeiture of the earl of Douglas. He was chancellor to king James III. and obtained a charter from that prince of the earldom of Lennox, for life, in the year 1470. He died in *anno* 1489, his estate and honours descending on Alexander Stewart, his nephew, son of Walter Stewart of Morphy, his brother-german. For this I have seen a grant, by king James III. of the lordship of Evandale, *anno* 1485, and of the lands of Easter-Leckie and Shirgarton, in Stirlingshire, to Andrew lord Evandale in liferent; and to Alexander Stewart, his nephew, son to Walter Stewart of Morphy, his brother-german, in fee. Which Alexander lord Evandale, was father of Andrew lord Evandale, who was of the privy-council to king James IV. He married Margaret Kennedy, daughter to ..... by whom he had three sons, 1st, Andrew, his successor; 2d, Henry, created by king James V. unto the dignity of lord Methven; the 3d, Sir James of Down, ancestor to the earl of Murray.

Andrew, second lord Evandale, exchanged Evandale with Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, for the barony of Ochiltree, in the year 1534, which is ratified by an act of parament, in 1543, and he allowed the stile of Ochiltree, with the precedency of Evandale. He married Margaret, natural daughter of James earl of Arran, by whom he had Andrew his son and heir, commonly called the good lord Ochiltree, who was a chief instrument in our happy reformation. He took to wife Agnes Cunningham, daughter to the laird of Caprington, by whom he had two sons, 1st, Andrew, master of Ochiltree; who died before his father. 2d, James, the great favourite of king James VI. in his minority. He was constable of the castle of Edinburgh, captain of his majesty's guards, and lord high-chancellor of Scotland. The family of Hamilton being forfeited in Morton's regency, he was created earl of Arran, in the year 1581. Which dignity and offices he enjoyed until the road of Stirling 1585, that the family of Hamilton was restored to their estates and honours. Capt. Stewart was killed by Sir James Douglas of Thorthorald, in revenge of the earl of Morton's death, whom the captain had accused as accessary to the death of king Henry, for which he lost his head.

To Andrew lord Ochiltree, last mentioned, succeeded immediately Andrew, his grandson, *viz.* son of Andrew, master of Ochiltree, his eldest son. Which Andrew was governor of the castle of Edinburgh, in the year 1606, and comptroller of his majesty's household, in *anno* 1608. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Kennedy of Blaquhan, by whom he had Andrew, his successor, who transferred his estate and honours to Sir James Stewart of Killeth, his cousin-german, and retired to Ireland, where king James VI. bestowed upon him several lands in the county of ..... and created him a lord of parliament in that kingdom, with the designation of Castle-Stewart, by letters patent, bearing date, November 9. 1619 (*k*). He died about the year 1634, without succession.

(*k*) *Cambden's Annals.*

Sir James Stewart of Killeth, ſon and heir of capt. James Stewart, ſometimes ſtiled earl of Arran, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John earl of Athole, became lord Ochiltree upon his couſin's reſignation, in the year 1615. The lordſhip of Ochiltree was acquired from him, in the year 1642, by Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, who ſold the ſame to William, firſt earl of Dundonald; and ſo ended the Stewarts of Ochiltree.

STEWART Lord DOUN, now Earl of MURRAY.

FROM the family of Ochiltree the Stewarts of Doun derive their deſcent. Sir James Stewart of Baith, their anceſtor, was a younger brother of that noble family. He obtained from king James the V. the hereditary command of the caſtle of Doun, with the ſtewardry of Monteith, in the year 1534. He married Margaret Lindſay, dowager lady Innermeath, by whom he had two ſons, James, his ſucceſſor, and Henry, author of that branch of the Stewarts of Burray, in Orkney, whoſe lineal heir is Sir James Stewart, baronet.

Sir James, ſon and heir of Sir James Stewart of Doun, upon the diſſolution of the monaſteries and their dependencies, at the reformation, obtained the lands belonging to the monaſtery of St. Colm, erected into a temporal lordſhip, and was created a lord of parliament by king James VI. in the year 1581. He married Margaret, daughter of Archibald, fourth earl of Argyle, by whom he had two ſons, James, his ſucceſſor, and Henry lord St. Colm, who died without ſucceſſion.

James, ſecond lord Doun, became earl of Murray, in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and ſole heir of James earl of Murray, regent of Scotland; and by her he had iſſue, James, his ſucceſſor; 2d, Sir Francis, who was made knight of the bath, at the creation of Henry prince of Wales, in the year 1608. His daughters were, 1ſt, Margaret, married Charles earl of Nottingham, an Engliſh peer; and ſurviving him, ſhe remarried Sir William Mounſon, viſcount of Caſtlemain, in Ireland, *ſans* iſſue. 2d, Mary, to Alexander lord Salton; 3d, Griſſel, to Sir Robert Innes of that ilk, and had iſſue. This earl of Murray was killed by George earl of Huntly, the 7th of February 1592, his eſtate and honours devolving on James, his ſon and heir.

Which James wedded Ann, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, by whom he had James his ſucceſſor and two daughters; Margaret, married to Charles earl of Nottingham, and had iſſue; 2d, Mary, to James Grant of that ilk, and had iſſue; and departing this life, *anno* to him ſucceeded James earl of Murray, his ſon, who married Margaret, daughter of Alexander earl of Hume, by whom he had two ſons and four daughters; 1ſt, Alexander, his ſucceſſor; 2d, Archibald, anceſtor of Stewart of Dunern;

His daughters were, 1ſt, Mary, married to Archibald earl of Argyle, and had iſſue; 2d, Margaret, to Alexander lord Duffus, and had iſſue; 3d, Henreta, to Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder, and had iſſue; the 4th, Ann, to David Roſs of Balnagoun.

To James ſucceeded Alexander, earl of Murray, his ſon; he was a privy-counſellor to king Charles II. and advanced to be ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland, by that monarch: And, upon king James's coming to the crown, he was his majeſty's high commiſſioner to the ſecond ſeſſion of parliament, in 1686, and one of the extraordinary lords of the ſeſſion, and a privy-counſellor of England; and, upon king James's reviving the order of St. Andrew, called the Thiſtle, he was elected a knight of that moſt noble order. He was married with Emilia, daughter of Sir William Balfour of Pitcullo, in Fife, lieutenant of the tower of London; by whom he had, 1ſt, James lord Doun, who died before his father, leaving iſſue, by Catharine his wife, daughter of Sir Lionel Talmaſh of Helengham, two daughters, Ann, married to Alexander Grant of that ilk, but had no ſucceſſion; the 2d, ... to John earl of Crawfurd; 2d, Charles, his ſucceſſor; 3d, Francis, married Margaret, daughter of John lord Balmerinoch, and hath iſſue. Earl Alexander departing this life, in 1701, he was ſucceeded by Charles, now his ſon and heir. Which Charles earl of Murray hath married the lady Ann Campbell, daughter of Archibald earl of Argyle, dowager of Richard earl of Lauderdale, but as yet hath not any iſſue.

His lordſhip's armorial bearing is, three coats quarterly; firſt and fourth *or*, a lion rampant within a double treſſure, flowered and counter flowered, *gules*, within a border componed, *azure* and *argent*; ſecondly, *or*, a feſs checque *azure* and *argent*; third, *or*, three cuſhions within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered *gules*; ſupported by two grayhounds, and for a creſt a pelican feeding her young, with this motto, *Salus per Chriſtum redemptorum.*

STEWART Lord METHVEN.

ANOTHER illuſtrious branch of the family of Ochiltree, was Henry Stewart, younger brother of Andrew lord Ochiltree. He was maſter of the ordinance to king James V. by whom he was alſo created unto the dignity of lord Methven, in the year 1539, he married Margaret, daughter of king Henry VII. of England, and Dowager of king James IV. of Scotland; and divorced from Archibald earl of Angus: But by her he had no iſſue. Secondly he took to wife Janet Stewart, daughter to John earl of Athole, and widow of Alexander maſter of Sutherland; by whom he had Henry his ſucceſſor, and two daughters; 1ſt, Jean, married Colin earl of Argyle, *ſans* iſſue. 2d, Dorothea, to William firſt earl of Gourie, and had a numerous iſſue, of whom many noble families are deſcended.

To Henry lord Methven ſucceeded Henry his ſon, who was killed at Brughtoun, by the ſhot of a cannon ball from the caſtle of Edinburgh, *anno* 1572; and having no ſucceſſion, his eſtate came to the crown.

STEWART Lord LORN and INNERMEATH,

DEſcended, according to our beſt Antiquaries, from Sir Alexander Stewart, a younger ſon of Sir Robert Stewart of Darnly, by the heireſs of Crocſtoun (*l*). Which Sir Alexander ſtanding loyal to king Robert Bruce, as a reward of his good ſervice, obtained from that prince a grant of the lands of Garmeltoun and Dunning, in Perthſhire (*m*), which continued with his poſterity for many ages. The Stewarts of this race became poſſeſſed of the lordſhip of Lorn, by marriage of an heireſs of the ſirname of Macdougal, and continued to make a conſiderable figure in this kingdom for ſeveral centuries, and came to a period in the perſon of John lord Lorn, created a lord of parliament by king James II. *anno* 1445. The lordſhip of Lorn came to be ſhared betwixt his three daughters and coheirs, Iſobel the firſt, married Colin earl of Argyle; for which reaſon that noble family carry the galley quarterly in their atchievement: Second, Margaret, married Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchie, a younger ſon of Duncan, the firſt lord Campbell, and anceſtor to the earl of Breadalbane, who carries the arms of Stewart lord Lorn quartered with his paternal bearing. The third daughter was married to Archibald Campbell, a younger brother of the noble family of Campbell, anceſtor of the old Campbells of Otter.

He had a natural ſon, Dougal, predeceſſor of the Stewarts of Appin, of whom Robert Stewart of Appin is now the lineal ſucceſſor.

Upon the deceaſe of John lord Lorn, in the reign of king James the III. Walter Stewart of Innermeath laid claim to his eſtate and dignity, and accordingly was ſeaſed in the lordſhip of Lorn, upon the 21ſt of March 1469 (*n*). For the further illuſtration of this, I have ſeen (by the favour of the learned and curious antiquary Mr. Alexander Campbell, advocate, brother to the laird of Craigniſh, my very worthy friend) an indenture, dated the 30th November 1469, wherein Walter lord Lorn obliges himſelf to reſign the lordſhip of Lorn, in the king's hands, in favours of Colin earl of Argyle; in exchange of which Argyle reſigns the lands of Kildoning, Baldoning, and Innerdoning, in Perthſhire; the lands of Coldrain, in Fife; the lands of Culkerny, in Kinroſsſhire. Moreover, he obliges himſelf to procure for the lord Lorn the title of lord Innermeath, with the precedency of Lorn.

(*l*) Genealogy of the lord Lorn, by the famous antiquary Mr. William Hamilton of Wiſhaw. (*m*) Carta in Rotulis Rob. I. (*n*) Carta penes Jo. ducem de Argyle.

The family of Innermeath continued until the reign of king James the VI. that James lord Innermeath, having married Mary Stewart, daughter of John earl of Athole, was, by the favour of that monarch, created earl of Athole, upon the 25th day of March, 1596, but he died without ſucceſſion, *anno* 1605.

STEWART Earl of ATHOLE.

HAVING done with that branch of the houſe of Lorn, I come now to take notice of the deſcendents of Sir James Stewart, commonly called *the black knight of Lorn*, a younger brother of that noble family. He married Jean, daughter of John earl of Somerſet, and dowager of king James I. of Scotland, by whom he had three ſons, 1ſt, John; 2d, James, earl of Buchan; 3d, Andrew, biſhop of Murray.

John, ſon and heir of Sir James Stewart, was by the favour of king James II. his uterine brother, created earl of Athole. He obtained from that prince a charter of the lordſhip of Balveny, in portion with Margaret Douglaſs (commonly called *the fair maid of Galloway*), daughter to the earl of Douglaſs, in the year 1460. The reducing of that formidable rebel Donald, lord of the Iſles, who, in the minority of king James III. proclaimed himſelf king of the Iſles, was chiefly owing to Athole's courage and valour; for, being made his majeſty's lieutenant, he brought him to ſubmit to the king's clemency: From which action he got that motto, *Furth Fortune and full the fetters.*

From him, John earl of Athole was the fifth earl in a direct maſculine line, who departed this life the 8th of November 1594, leaving iſſue, by Mary his wife, daughter of William, firſt earl of Gourie, three daughters; 1ſt, Dorothea, married William, firſt earl of Tillibardine, and had iſſue; 2d, Mary, to James lord Innermeath, who thereupon procured the title of earl of Athole; but he died without ſucceſſion, the dignity devolving upon Dorothea, counteſs of Tillibardine, his lady's ſiſter; of whom John duke of Athole is the lineal heir, who carries the coat of Stewart, quartered with his paternal coat of Murray. 3d, Jean, married Henry lord St. Colm, *ſans* iſſue.

STEWART Earl of BUCHAN.

THE next collateral branch of the Stewarts of Lorn is James Stewart, ſecond ſon of Sir James Stewart, commonly called *the black kight of Lorn:* He was created earl of Buchan, by king James II. about the year 1457, and became poſſeſſed of the lordſhip of Auchterhouſe, in right of Margaret his wife, daughter and ſole heir of Sir Alexander Ogilvy of Auchterhouſe, by whom he had Alexander earl of Buchan, his ſon and

heir. Whoſe grandſon, John, maſter of Buchan, being killed at the battle of Pinkie, his eſtate and dignity came to Chriſtian, his daughter and ſole heir, who took to husband Robert Douglaſs, ſon of William Douglaſs of Lochlevin, and younger brother of William earl of Morton.

STEWART Earl of TRAQUAIR.

THE firſt of this family was James Stewart, ſon of James, firſt earl of Buchan, who became poſſeſſor of the barony of Traquair, by marriage of Catharine Rutherford, one of the daughters and coheirs of Rutherford of that ilk, in the reign of king James IV.

He obtained a charter of confirmation of the barony of Traquair, in the year 1492. By the ſaid Catharine Rutherford his wife, he left iſſue, William, his ſon and heir, who obtained from king James IV. his lands of Traquair, and others, erected into a free barony, by a charter, dated at Edinburgh the 11th of Auguſt 1512 (*o*). Which William took to wife Chriſtian Hay, daughter of ..... by whom he had Robert, his ſon and heir, who obtained a charter of the barony of Traquair, upon his father's reſignation, *anno* 1538 (*p*).

But the firſt of this family, who arrived to the dignity of peerage, was Sir John Stewart of Traquair, who being a baron of an opulent fortune, and a privy-counſellor to king Charles I. was, by the favour of that prince, firſt advanced to the dignity of lord Stewart of Traquair, by his letters patent, bearing date the 19th of April 1628; and, in 1630, he was conſtitute, firſt, treaſurer-depute, and then lord high-treaſurer of Scotland. At the ſolemnity of his majeſty's coronation, he was further dignified with the title of earl of Traquair, lord Linton and Caberſton, by letters patent, bearing date at Holyroodhouſe the 23d of June 1633. He was alſo his majeſty's high-commiſſioner to the parliament 1639, and bore the ſame character in the general aſſembly of the church that year. This great earl deceaſed in the year 1659, leaving iſſue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of David, firſt earl of Southeſk, Charles, his ſucceſſor; and daughters, 1ſt, Mary, married to James earl of Queensberry, and had iſſue; the 2d, ... to Patrick lord Eliebank.

John earl of Traquair, his ſon, married Ann, daughter of George earl of Winton, by whom he had Charles, now earl of Traquair, his ſon and heir, who hath married the lady Mary Maxwell, daughter of Robert earl of Nithſdale, by whom he hath iſſue Charles lord Linton.

(*o*) Carta in Publicis Archivis. (*p*) Ibid.

ARMS, four coats quarterly; 1ſt, *or*, a feſs checquie *azure* and *argent*; 2dly, *azure*, three garbs *or*; 3dly, *ſable*, a mollet *argent*; 4thly, *argent*, in chief of an orle *gules*, three martlets *ſables*, ſupported by two bears proper; creſt, a crow ſitting on the top of a garb; motto, *Judge naught.*

STEWART Lord GARLIES and Earl of GALLOWAY.

ANOTHER illuſtrious branch of the family of Stewart, were the Stewarts, promiſcuouſly deſigned of Dalſwinton and Garlies, whoſe original anceſtor was Sir Walter Stewart, who, as a reward of his good and faithful ſervices, obtained the lands of Dalſwinton from king Robert Bruce, as appears from the original yet extant (*q*). And ſtanding loyal to king David Bruce, he obtained from John Randolph, earl of Murray, his nephew, a grant of the land of Garlies. John Stewart of Dalſwinton was his ſon, who lived in the reign of Robert II.

Whoſe ſucceſſor, Sir Walter Stewart of Dalſwinton, was cotemporary with king Robert III. and having no heirs male, Marion, his only daughter, became his heir. For authority of this, I have ſeen an indenture, in the Scots language, dated at Dumfries in the year 1396, betwixt Sir Walter Stewart, lord of Dalſwinton, on the one part, and Sir William Stewart, ſheriff of Teviotdale (deſcended of the houſe of Darnley), on the other; wherein it is agreed, That John Stewart, ſon and heir to the ſaid Sir William, ſhall marry and have to wife Marion Stewart, the only daughter to the ſaid Sir Walter, with whom he obliges himſelf to give ſix ſcore of merks in tocher; and if it ſhould happen that he have no other heirs of his body, that the ſaid Marion ſhall be his heir.

Likeas it is plain, from the archives of the kingdom, that Sir William Stewart of Dalſwinton and Garlies made a conſiderable figure in the reign of king James II. and that he left three ſons, Sir Alexander, his ſucceſſor; the 2d, Walter, anceſtor to the Stewarts of Tonderghie, in Galloway; the 3d, Sir Thomas, who obtained the lands of Minto and Morbottle, in Teviotdale, from his father, with conſent of Sir Alexander Stewart, his eldeſt ſon, which is confirmed by king James III. and became poſſeſt of the lands of Weſter-Partick, and ſeveral others in the neighbourhood of the city of Glaſgow, by marriage of Iſobel, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Walter Stewart of Arthurlie Of whom the right hon. Walter lord Blantyre is the lineal heir.

Of the family of Minto ſeveral other ancient families deſcended, as the Stewarts of Fintilloch and Barhills, in Galloway; as alſo the Stewarts of Shambellie, in Dumfriesſhire; the Stewarts of Heiſilſide and Bowhouſe, in Clydeſdale, and the lord Montjoy, in the kingdom of Ireland, deſcended of Sir Robert Stewart, a gentleman who did, in a ſin-

(*q*) *In Rotulis Rob. I.*

gular manner diſtinguiſh himſelf in his loyalty to his ſovereign king Charles I.

To Sir William Stewart of Dalſwinton ſucceeded Alexander Stewart, deſigned of Garlies, his ſon, who obtained the honour of knighthood from king James III.; and, departing this life, *anno* 1490 (*r*), he was ſucceeded by Alexander, his ſon and heir.

Which Alexander was knighted by king James IV. and, accompanying that prince to the fatal battle of Floudon, in the year 1513, had the hard fate there to loſe his life; leaving iſſue, by .... Douglaſs his wife, a daughter of the family of Cavers, Alexander his ſon and heir, commonly called *the white knight*, from his complexion, who obtained the honour of knighthood from king James V. by whom he was alſo commiſſioned ambaſſador to king Henry VIII. of England. He married firſt Margaret, daughter of Sir James Crichton of Cranſton-ridle, but had no iſſue. 2dly, he took to wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, by whom he had Alexander, his ſucceſſor; and of a younger ſon deſcended the family of Phiſgill. 3dly, He married Catharine Stewart, daughter to the laird of Barclaie, by whom he had a ſon, William, author of that branch of the Stewart of Clairie.

Alexander Stewart, younger of Garlies, in the minority of king James the VI. offered to combat with that daring heroe, Sir William Kirkcaldy of Grange, governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh, (then in the intereſt of queen Mary) who gave a challenge to any of the adverſe party that durſt fight him. He was killed in that ſcuffle at Stirling, where Matthew earl of Lennox, regent, loſt his life, the 4th of September 1571, leaving iſſue, by Catharine Harris his wife, daughter and one of the coheirs of Andrew lord Harris, Alexander, who immediately ſucceeded his grandfather, and took to wife Chriſtian, daughter of Sir William Douglaſs of Drumlanrig, anceſtor to the duke of Queensberry; by whom he had Alexander, his ſon and heir; the 2d, William of Mains, who married Barbara, daughter and ſole heir of James Stewart of Burray, in Orkney; of whom Sir James Stewart of Burray is lineally deſcended.

To Sir Alexander, abovementioned, ſucceeded Sir Alexander his ſon, who, being a baron of an ample fortune, was, by the bounty and favour of king James VI. created a baron of this realm, by the deſignation of lord Stewart of Garlies, September 2. 1607; and by the ſame monarch improven to the dignity of earl of Galloway, by letters patent, bearing date at Whitehall the 9th of May 1623 (*ſ*). And departing this life in the year 1649, he left iſſue, by Griſſel his lady, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, anceſtor to the viſcount of Kenmure, James, his ſucceſſor, who, during the civil wars, was very active for the royal cauſe. He married Nicola, daughter of Sir Robert Greir of Lagg, by whom he had Alexander, his ſucceſſor; 2d, Robert of Remeſton; 3d, William of Caſtle-Stewart, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of John Gordon of Cardoneſs; and a daughter, Griſſel, married Alexander viſcount of Kenmure, and had iſſue.

(*r*) Genealogy of the family of Garlies, by Mr. David Simpſon. (*ſ*) Genealogy of the family of Galloway, by Mr. David Simpſon.

Alexander, third earl of Galloway, wedded the lady Mary Douglaſs, daughter of James earl of Queensberry, by whom he had Alexander and James, ſucceſſively earls of Galloway; 3d, Colonel John of Sorbie; 4th, Andrew, died in the expedition to Darien, *anno* 1699; 5th, William; 6th, Robert. Beſide theſe ſons he had likewiſe two daughters; 1ſt, Margaret, married John Clark of Pennicook, one of the barons of her majeſty's exchequer in Scotland, and had iſſue; 2d, Henreta, to William earl of Glencairn, and hath iſſue.

To Alexander earl of Galloway ſucceeded Alexander his ſon; but he dying without ſucceſſion, his eſtate and honours devolved on James, his brother and heir: Which James hath married the lady Catharine Montgomery, daughter of Alexander earl of Eglinton, by whom he hath iſſue Alexander lord Garlies.

ARMS.] A feſs checquie, *azure* and *argent*, ſurmounted of a bend *gules*, within a double treſſure flowered and counter-flowered of the laſt, ſupported on the dexter with a ſavage, and on the ſiniſter by a lion rampant. Creſt, a pelican feeding her young. Motto, *Vireſcit vulnere virtus.*

STEWART Earl of BUTE and Lord MOUNT-STEWART.

THOUGH none of this family did arrive to the dignity of peerage, until the ſecond year of the reign of our moſt gracious ſovereign queen Ann; yet were they barons of great eminency, and honoured with ſeveral matches from divers noble families, for many ages before: They lineally deſcended of Sir John Stewart (commonly called *the black Stewart*, from his complexion), ſon to king Robert the II. the firſt of the family of Stewart, who enjoyed the crown of this realm. He obtained from king Robert III. a charter, confirming a former grant of the ſheriffſhip of Bute and Arran, therein deſigned, "*dilecto fratri ſuo, i. e.* to his beloved brother." This Sir John left iſſue, by his wife ..... three ſons, Robert, his ſucceſſor; 2d, Andrew, anceſtor of the Stewarts of Roſlin and Balinſhangrie; of whom Sir John Stewart of Roſlin, one of the gentlemen-uſhers to king James VI. did lineally deſcend; 3d, William, of whom iſſued the Stewarts of Finwick: For this I have ſeen a charter granted by king James II. confirming a former, "*dilecto conſanguineo ſuo Willielmo Seneſcallo, filio Johannis Seneſcalli vicecomitis de Bute et Arran, i. e.* to his beloved kinſman William Stewart, ſon of John Stewart, ſheriff of Bute and Arran," dated in the year 1444.

To Sir John Stewart, ſheriff of Bute, ſucceeded Robert, his ſon, who was of the privy-council to king James II. I have ſeen him ſo deſigned, in an indenture betwixt the king's majeſty, on the one part, and Sir Robert Erſkine of that ilk, on the other, dated at Stirling the 10th of Auguſt 1440.

To Robert Stewart of Bute, ſucceeded Ninian, his ſon, who, ſtanding highly in fa-

vour with king James IV. obtained from that prince a grant of the hereditary command of his majeſty's caſtle of Rothſay, with a ſalary of forty merks out of the feu-farms of the lands of Bute, Kintyre and Cowal, as is evident from a charter in the public records, dated at Edinburgh the 5th of Auguſt 1498. He married Elizabeth Blair, daughter to the laird of Blair. For this I have ſeen a charter granted by king James V. *anno* 1529, to Ninian Stewart, ſheriff of Bute, and Elizabeth Blair his ſpouſe, of the lands of Ambriſmore, in liferent, and to Robert, their ſon, in fee.

Whoſe ſucceſſor, James Stewart, ſheriff of Bute, obtained a charter of his lands, on his own reſignation, in the year 1541. He was made chamberlain of Bute, to which office the king's foreſt, within that iſle, was annexed, *anno* 1549: And at the ſame time, he obtained a charter of the lands of Kirktoun, in the iſle of Cumra (*t*). He married, 1ſt, Mary Campbell, daughter of Archibald, earl of Argyle (*u*); and, 2dly, Marion, daughter of John Fairly of that ilk, and widow of Thomas Boyd of Linn, brother of Robert lord Boyd, (and anceſtor of Thomas Boyd now of Pitcon); by whom he had John, his ſucceſſor, who took to wife . . . . . Campbell, daughter and heireſs of John Campbell of Skipniſh (*x*) (a brother's ſon of the family of Argyle); and, 2dly, he married Fynewald Macdonald, a daughter of Macdonald of Iſla; And departing this life, *anno* to him ſucceeded John, his ſon and heir.

Which John obtained the honour of knighthood from king James the VI. about the year 1616, and added to his ancient inheritance the lands of Ford, in Eaſt-Lothian, by marriage of Elizabeth, eldeſt of the two daughters and coheirs of Mr. Robert Hepburn of Ford; by whom he had Sir James, his ſon and heir.

Which Sir James was married with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Dougal Campbell of Auchinbreck, and of Iſobel his wife, daughter of Thomas lord Boyd; by whom he had two ſons, Sir Dougal, his ſucceſſor, and Sir Robert of Tillicultrie, one of the ſenators of the college of Juſtice, created a baronet by her preſent majeſty queen Ann, upon the 24th day of April 1707.

To Sir James Stewart of Bute ſucceeded Sir Dougal, his ſon, who married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Ruthven of Dunglaſs, by . . . . Leſley, daughter of Alexander, firſt earl of Levin; by whom he had Sir James, his ſucceſſor, and Mr. Dougal of Blairhall, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and one of the lords of her majeſty's juſticiary. He married Mary Bruce, heireſs of Blairhall.

Sir James Stewart of Bute ſucceeded his father: He was, by the bounty and favour of our preſent ſovereign, created unto the dignities of earl of Bute, viſcount of Kingarth, lord Mount-Stewart, Cumra and Inchmarnock, by letters patent, dated at St. James's, the 14th day of April, in the year 1703. He married, 1ſt, Agnes, eldeſt daughter of Sir George Mackenzie of Roſehaugh, by whom he had James lord Mount-Stewart, and one daughter, Margaret, married John viſcount of Garnock, and mother of Patrick, now

(*t*) Carta in Publicis Archivis. (*u*) Genealogy of the family of Bute. (*x*) Ibidem.

viſcount of Garnock: 2dly, he married Chriſtian, daughter of Mr. William Dundaſs of Kincavel, by whom he hath, a ſon, Mr. John.

ARMS.] *Or*, a feſs checquie *azure* and *argent*, within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered, *gules*; ſupported on the dexter by a horſe, and on the ſiniſter by a red deer. For creſt, a demi-lion rampant, eſhewing out of an earl's coronet. The motto, *Nobilis ira.*

OF the family of Bute ſeveral other ancient families deſcended, as the Stewarts of Kilcattan, in the ſhire of Bute, now extinct; which hath furniſhed ſome conſiderable cadets, as the Stewarts of Aſcog, in Bute: To document this, I have ſeen a contract of marriage, in the year 1584 (*y*), betwixt John Stewart of Aſcog, ſon to William Stew- of Kilcattan, and Marion Fairly, daughter of David Fairly of that *ilk*, by Catharine his wife, daughter of Laurence Crawfurd of Kilbirny, anceſtor to the viſcount of Garnock; whoſe lineal heir is John Stewart, now of Aſcog, making from him the fifth in a direct male line.

STEWART Lord BLANTYRE.

THE paternal anceſtor of this noble family was Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto, one of the younger ſons of Sir William Stewart of Dalſwinton and Garlies, anceſtor to the earl of Galloway, in king James the III's time: Which Sir Thomas obtained the lands of Weſter-Partick, Houſehill, *&c.* by marriage of Iſobel, *ſecond daughter* and coheireſs of Sir Walter Stewart of Arthurlie, a branch of the illuſtrious family of Darnley. I have ſeen a charter, by John earl of Lennox, of the lands of Corſehill, to Thomas Stewart of Minto, and Iſobel Stewart his *ſpouſe*, daughter and one of the coheirs of Sir Walter Stewart of Arthurlie, on the reſignation of Janet Cameron, relict of the ſaid Sir Walter (*z*). in the year 1489.

In the reign of king James VI. Sir Walter Stewart of Blantyre, ſon of Sir John Stewart of Minto, being one of the lords of council and ſeſſion, and lord high treaſurer of Scotland, was, by the ſpecial favour of James, firſt monarch of Great Britain, created unto the dignity of lord Blantyre; the 10th of July 1606. Of whom Walter lord Blantyre is the lineal heir. (*Vide* lord Blantyre, page 34.)

(*y*) Carta penes Patricium Vicecomitum de Garnock. (*z*) Charter in the Public Regiſter of Charters.

The End of CRAWFURD's Hiſtory of the STEWART Family.

A

GENEALOGY

OF THE

ROYAL FAMILY

OF

GREAT-BRITAIN.

S. § GEORGE-LEWIS duke of Hanover, eldeſt ſon of Sophia, grand-daughter of James VI. firſt king of Great-Britain, (ſee Part I. page 65.) ſucceeded to the crown of Great-Britain Auguſt 1. 1714, at the death of queen Anne, who died of a lethargy, in the 50th year of her age, having reigned 12 years, 4 months and 23 days.

King George I's mother Sophia, who was born at the Hague, in Holland, *anno* 1630, died *anno* 1714 *viz.* a few days before the death of queen Anne, otherwiſe ſhe would have ſucceeded to the crown. Her husband Erneſt Auguſt, duke of Brunſwick and Hanover, ſon to George prince of Brunſwick and Lunenburg, youngeſt ſon of William, junior duke of Brunſwick. He firſt was biſhop of Oſnaburg, or adminiſtrator of that biſhopric, *anno* 1661, purſuant to the treaty of Weſt-Phalia, having ſucceeded to count Francis of Wirtenberg, in the biſhopric of Oſnaburg. Alſo, in the year 1680, upon the death of his eldeſt brother John Frederick, duke of Hanover (who died without male-iſſue), he ſucceeded him in the dignity; and, *anno* 1692, made ninth elector of the empire. He died January 1698 9.

Sophia Dorothea, daughter and heireſs of George-William duke of Zell, uncle of king George I. ſhe was born in 1666, and married to king George I. her couſin-german in 1682. She was ſeparated from her husband December 28. 1694, and died in the caſtle of Aalen 1726, where ſhe had been confined, or continued ſince her ſeparation. By her he had George-Auguſtus, born at Hanover October 30. 1683, and Sophia-Dorothea, born 1685; and married, 1706, to William-Frederick, king of Pruſſia.

GEORGE I. king of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, *&c.* died June 11. 1727, at Oſnaburgh, in Hanover, aged 67 years, having reigned 12 years, 10 months, and 10 days; and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

King GEORGE II. Who married Wilhelmina-Dorothea-Carolina, Auguſt 22. 1705, daughter of John-Frederick, markgrave, or marquis of Brandenburg-Aanſpach. Born March 1. 1683, and had iſſue,

(1.) prince Frederick-Lewis, born at Hanover, January 20. 1706-7. Arrived *incog.* in England, December 3. 1728. Created prince of Wales, *&c.*

(2.) Prince George-William, born at St. James's November 2. 1717, and died in February following.

(3.) Prince William-Auguſtus, born in Leiceſter-houſe, April 1721, and died October 31. 1765.

(1.) Princeſs Anne, born at Hanover, *anno* 1709. Married to William-Henry, prince of Orange, *anno* 1733. She died at the Hague, January 12. 1759.

(2.) Princeſs Æmilia-Sophia-Eleanora, born at Hanover, June 10. 1711, who is ſtill alive.

(3.) Princeſs Carolina-Elizabeth, born *anno* 1713, and died December 28. 1757.

(4.) Princeſs Mary, born at Leiceſter-houſe, *anno* 1723, and died January 14. 1772.

(5.) Princeſs Louiſa, born *anno* 1725.

Iſſue of the late Prince of WALES, *by the Princeſs* AUGUSTA *of* Saxe-Gotha.

(1.) GEORGE-WILLIAM-FREDERICK, now king of Great-Britain, born June 4. 1738.

(2.) Prince Edward-Auguſtus, duke of York and earl of Ulſter. Died at Monaco, in Italy, September 17. 1767, aged 28 years.

(3.) Prince William-Henry, duke of Gloceſter, born November 25. 1743.

(4.) Prince Henry-Frederick, duke of Cumberland, born November 7. 1745.

(5.) Prince William-Frederick, died December 29. 1765, aged 15 years.

(1.) Her royal higheſs princeſs Auguſta, born Auguſt 11. 1737, and was married at St. James's January 16. 1764, to Charles-William Ferdinand, hereditary prince of Brunſwick-Lunenburg.

(2.) Princeſs Elizabeth-Carolina, who died, September 4. 1759, at Kew, with an inflammation in her bowels: Her body was privately interred, on the 14th of ſaid month, in king Henry VII's Chapel, at Weſtminſter.

(3.) Princeſs Louiſa-Anne, who died May 19. 1768, aged 19 years.

(4.) Princeſs Carolina-Matilda, born July 22. 1751; married, at St. James's, October 1. 1766, by proxy, to Chriſtian VII. king of Denmark; by whom ſhe had Frederick, prince royal of Denmark, born January 28. 1768; and Louiſa-Auguſta, princeſs royal, born July 7. 1771.

His royal highneſs the late prince of Wales, died at Leiceſter-houſe, March 20. 1750, before his father; aged 44 years; and was buried in the Weſtminſter-abbey, on the 13th of April following. His royal conſort the princeſs dowager of Wales, died February 8. 1772, aged 53 years.

Our moſt gracious ſovereign king George II. departed this life, at his palace at Kenſington, Octob. 25. 1760, in the 77th year of his age, having reigned 33 years, 4 months, and 3 days; and was buried, November 11. following, in king Henry VII's Chapel; his queen having died of a mortification in her bowels, November 20 1737, aged 55 years. His grandſon,

George III. eldeſt ſon of the late prince of Wales, was proclaimed king of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, elector of Hanover, defender of the faith, *&c.* And, Sept. 8. 1761, was married, at the Royal Chapel, at St. James's, by his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to her ſerene highneſs the princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburgh-Streletz, born May 19. 1744. A princeſs diſtinguiſhed by every eminent virtue, and amiable endowments, whoſe illuſtrious line, or anceſtors, has conſtantly ſhewn the firmeſt zeal for the proteſtant religion, and a particular attachment to the crown of Britain. Imhaff, in his Notitia Principum Germaniæ, gives a large account of the genealogy of this family, which he ſays, is lineally deſcended from the kings or leaders of the Vandals. Hubner, in his genealogy of the German princes, ſays, this family, if not the moſt ancient in Europe, is certainly one of the moſt noble in Germany. The branch of Streletz is the ſecond branch of the houſe of Mecklenburg, but its duke is one of the ſecular princes of the empire, and takes his ſeat in the diet for Ratzelburg.

The duchy of Mecklenburg being about 120 miles long, and 30 broad, is bounded by the Baltic ſea on the north, Brandenburg on the eaſt, Lunenburg on the ſouth, and by Holſtein on the weſt. Its ancient inhabitants were the famous Vandals, who had ſettled in this country, at leaſt, 1200 years before the birth of Chriſt.

In 1349, the prince of Mecklenburg, as he was called, was created a duke, and made a prince of the empire.

The late duke of Mecklenburg-Streletz, Adolphus-Frederick III. died unmarried, and was ſucceeded by his nephew (ſon to his brother Charles Lewis, who was then dead), Adolphus-Frederick IV. born May 5. 1738. His brothers and ſiſters were, 1ſt, Chriſtiana-Sophia-Albertina, born December 6. 1735; 2d, Charles-Louis-Frederick, born December 10. 1741; 3d, Erneſt-Gottlob-Albert, born Auguſt 27. 1742; 4th, Sophia-Charlotte, now queen of Great Britain, born May 19. 1744, before-mentioned; 5th, George-Auguſtus, born Auguſt 3. 1748.

The mother of this illuſtrious family was the princeſs Albertine-Elizabeth, born Auguſt 3. 1713. the daughter of Erneſt-Frederick, duke of Saxe-Hildbourghauſen.

The ceremony of their majeſties king George III. and queen Charlotte's coronation was performed in the Abbey-church, Weſtminſter, with the greateſt ſolemnity. The proceſſion was extremely noble and grand; the brilliant appearance of the nobility and

gentry far exceeding any thing of the kind ever ſeen in England. The iſſue of their preſent mageſties are,

(1.) George-Auguſtus-Frederick, prince of Wales, duke of Rothſay, earl of Carrick, baron of Renfrew, lord of the Iſles, and great ſteward of Scotland; born Auguſt 12. by patent created prince of Wales 17th *, and chriſtened September 11. 1762.

(2.) Prince Frederick, born Auguſt 16. chriſtened September 14. 1763. Elected biſhop of Oſnaburg February 27. 1764.

(3.) Prince William Henry, born Auguſt 21. chriſtened September 18 1765.

(4.) Prince Edward, born November 2. 1767.

(5.) Prince Erneſt-Auguſtus, born June 5. 1771.

(6.) Prince Auguſtus-Frederick, born January 27. 1773.

(7.) Prince Adolphus Frederick, born February 24. 1774.

(8.) Prince Octavius, born February 23. 1779.

(9.) Prince Alfred, born September 22. 1780, and died Auguſt 20. 1782.

(1.) Princeſs royal Charlotte-Auguſta-Matilda, born September 29 chriſtened October 27. 1766.

(2.) Princeſs Auguſta-Sophia, born November 8. 1768.

(3.) Princeſs Elizabeth, born May 22. 1770.

(4.) Princeſs Mary, born April 25, 1776.

(5.) Princeſs Sophia, born November 3. 1777.

* *Edward I. ſent his queen when pregnant, to be delivered in Carnarvon-caſtle, that the Welſh having a prince born amongſt themſelves, might the more readily recognize his authority, in order to complete his conqueſt, about the year* 1286, *after David their laſt independent prince of Wales was hanged by the ſaid king Edward, whoſe young prince was baptiſed by the name of Edward, and ſucceeded his father to the crown of England by the name of Edward II.; the king's eldeſt ſon being ever ſince ſtyled prince of Wales, and a large revenue out of that country appropriated to that principality.*

Arms, the ſame as England, with the addition of a label of three points, and a coronet adorned with three oſtrich feathers. Motto, Ich dien; that is, I ſerve.

The End of the First Part.

A

HISTORY

OF THE

SHIRE of RENFREW.

PART II.

"C. THE ſhire of Renfrew lies to the weſt of the ſheriffdom of Lanark, (commonly called Clydſdale) of which once it was a part, and is bounded on the eaſt, with the weſtern parts of Clydſdale; and on the ſouth and weſt by the bailiary of Cunninghame in the ſhire of Ayr; and on the north by the river of Clyde; the boundary of this ſhire from the ſheriffdom of Dumbarton, excepting a little part of it about a mile and a half in length, and mile broad, that is upon the north ſide of the river of Clyde, comprehending the lands of Jordan-hill, Scotſtoun, Blawert-hill, and Weſter Partick, and makes a part of the pariſh of Renfrew. The length of this ſhire, from the ſouth-eaſt in the pariſh of Eagleſham, adjoining to Evandale and Kilbride in Clydeſdale, and Loudon-hill in Cunninghame, to the north-weſt in the pariſh of Innerkip, adjoining to the Largs in the ſhire of Ayr, is about twenty-four miles; and its breadth, from north to ſouth, where broadeſt, is about twelve miles, viz. from Greenock lying on Clyde, to the ſouthern places in the pariſh of Lochwinioch, bordering with Beith in Cunninghame.

The ancient denomination of this country was Strath-Griffe, ſo called from one of its principal rivers, as appears from a donation by "*Baldwin de Bigrés, vicecome de Lanark, i. e.* Baldwin of Biggar, Vicecount of Lanark" of the kirk of Innerkip, to the monaſtery of Paiſley; by which he gives that kirk to be poſſeſſed as freely by the monks of that Abbey as the reſt of the kirks of Strath-grife were, *Ex dono Walteri filii Allani Dapiferi Regis Scotiæ.* This donation is in the reign of Malcolm the IVth (*a*). As alſo, in the ſame reign, the lands of Kilpeter, in Strath-Grife, are given by Baldwin de Bigres Vicecomes Regis to Hugh de Padvinan; from which Hugh, theſe lands were called Hugh's-toun, of whom is lineally deſcended Sir John Houſtoun of that ilk, Baronet (*b*).

(*a*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*b*) Carta penes D. Johan. Houſtoun de Eodem. Bar.

This country came afterward to be deſigned the barony of Renfrew, ſo called from the principal town of the ſame name, and was the chief part of the patrimony of the great Stewart of Scotland: And, after the acceſſion of that illuſtrious family to the crown, the barony of Renfrew was diſſolved from the ſhire of Lanark, and erected into a diſtinct ſheriffdom by King Robert the III. when he erected the ancient patrimony of his anceſtors, which was, The baronies of Renfrew, King's-Kyle and Kyle-Stewart in the ſheriffdom of Ayr; the Iſles of Bute, Arran and Cumbraes; the baronies of Ratha and Innerwick in the ſheriffdom of Edinburgh, into a principality, in favours of James, prince and ſteward of Scotland, his ſon; as is evident from the original charter of erection yet extant, dated at Perth the 10th of December, in the year 1404. The moſt part of this ſhire is holden of the prince and ſteward of Scotland.

This country, lying next to Clydſdale, partakes of the fertility of that ſoil, particularly thoſe parts that lie upon the rivers of Clyde, Cart, white and black, and upon the river of Grife, being champaign and level, but having many pretty riſings of theground, from whence there are very agreeable proſpect of the moſt part of this ſhire, as alſo of the netherward of Clydſdale, and of many places both of the ſhires of Dumbarton and Stirling, the ſouth and weſtern places being mountaneous. All of it is very fertile and of a good ſoil, eſpecially the lower country, which abounds with corns, as the higher abounds with graſs and choice paſturage, where there is made excellent butter and cheeſe; and, beſide what is made uſe of in the country, there are conſiderable quantities carried to the neighbouring ſhires.

But to be more particular in the deſcription of this ſhire, its river-lakes, and what is rare of its natural product of ſeveral kinds. The principal rivers are three, *viz.* White and Black Cart, and the river of Grife.

White Cart hath its ſource betwixt Eagleſham in this ſhire, and Evandale and Kilbride in Clydſdale: Its courſe for ſome miles, is northward, till at the caſtle of Cathcart (within two miles of the city of Glaſgow) it turneth north-weſt to Paiſley, and from thence northward to the kirk of Inchinnan, where meeting with Black Cart, they have their influx into Clyde betwixt the Renfield and ſome part of the lordſhip of Inchinnan, a little below that church. In this river of White Cart, a little above the town of Paiſley, there are found pearls ſo fine and big, that they may compare with many oriental, and have been taken notice of by ſome of the moſt famous jewellers in Europe: They are found in the ground of the river among the ſand, in a ſhell larger than that of a muſk: The proper ſeaſon of fiſhing them is in the ſummer.

The river of Black Cart hath its riſe from Caſtle-Semple Loch, and taketh its courſe eaſtward, till near the houſe of Blackſtoun: It runneth northward through the moſſes, which maketh the water ſomewhat blackiſh, from whence it taketh the denomination of Black Cart. It hath its influx into Grife at the Walkinſhaw, and both meet and mix themſelves with White Cart, oppoſite to the point on which ſtands the kirk of Inchinnan: How they have their influx into Clyde, is above deſcribed.

The third principal river of this ſhire is that of Grife, which hath its ſource in the weſtern parts of this country in the lands of Garrock, a part of the barony of Houſton (but lying in the pariſh of Greenock) and runs eaſtward, till near the influx of Cart into it, and thence northward, till, as ſaid is, it fall into Clyde, in manner above deſcribed. The tide flows up the river of Cart to the bridge of Paiſley, and is reckoned to flow about three feet; by which fiſhing boats from Clyde, are carried up to that place. All theſe rivers are well repleniſhed with fiſh and fowl; but, none of them being rare, I inſiſt not on them.

There are ſeveral lakes in this ſhire; but the moſt conſiderable is that of Caſtle-Semple (or Lochwineoch-loch) which hath communication with the loch of Kilbirny in Cunninghame, by a ſmall rivulet: Its extent is about two miles in length, and near a mile in breadth. In the middle of the loch, oppoſite to the church of Lochwinioch, there is a little rock, on which Robert, the great Lord Semple, did raiſe a ſmall tower, called, The Peel of Caſtle Semple, which as it was of uſe for ſecurity, againſt the inſults of rambling parties in time of our ancient feuds, ſo was it for pleaſure, when the family of Semple did recreate themſelves by diverſion in their boats of pleaſure on that lake. There are alſo ſeveral leſſer lochs in this ſhire, ſuch at Queenſide-loch, out of which the river Calder hath its ſource, which empties itſelf into Lochwinioch-loch below the houſe of Barr. As alſo, Lochlibo, in Nielſtoun, and Bennen, in Eagleſham, about a mile in circumference. In all of which there is plenty of fiſh and fowl; but, being only ſuch as are common, I inſiſt not on them. The country is well ſtored with ſprings of water; and particularly, there is a ſpring in the lands of Woodſide, the poſſeſſion of Hugh Crawford, my brother-german, that flows and ebbs at ſpring-tides, though at three miles diſtance from any part of the river of Clyde, and half a mile from the bridge of Paiſley, where the river of Cart ebbs and flows; the ground, where that ſpring is, being much higher than that river.

And though the river of Clide hath not its riſe in this ſhire; yet being its northern boundary from the royal burgh of Renfrew to the Cloch in the pariſh of Innerkip, which is about ſeventeen miles; its freſh water mixeth with the ſalt, a mile below Erſkine, where the river is a mile broad. Some of its chief ports and havens upon the coaſt are, The Bay of Newark, Port-Glaſgow, Crawfurds-dike, Greenock, Gourock, and Innerkip; all particularly deſcribed in the following hiſtory, and raiſed of late by trade and the herring-fiſhing; which, though it may more properly belong to the river of Clyde in general, than to any particular ſhire lying on its banks; yet of all the ſhires that border on it, this may moſt juſtly claim a right to it, the inhabitants thereof, at Greenock, Crawfurds-dike, Gourock, Newark, and Innerkip, making the greateſt number of the fiſhers. I ſhall here take occaſion to give ſome account of the herring-fiſhing, which ſometimes is in the frith of Clyde. The herrings which are caught there being larger, firmer, and of a better taſte, and taking better with the ſalt, than any other the kingdom affords, are more valued both freſh and ſalted, at home and abroad. When the fiſhing was conſiderable in the river of Clyde, there have been of boats employed in

catching herrings about nine hundred, built after the form of little galleys, each boat having on board four men and twenty four nets, every net being six fathom long, and a fathom and an half in breadth, all joined together, making a considerable length. Anciently none were allowed to fish till the 25th of July, about which time the shoals used to come from the sea which is called Lochin; and such as went a fishing before that day, were liable to a certain pecunial mulct. I understand, that anciently the boats went a fishing three times a year, which times were called the Drave; and there was payable to the crown out of each boat, of such a bigness as was then determined, a thousand herring each drave, and were afterwards paid by a measure of a fixed size and bigness, from whence that duty became to be called the asize herring; which by act of parliament, in the reign of King James III. was annexed to the crown, of which the most honourable his grace John Duke of Argile, as also his ancestors, have for a long time, had tacks, with a jurisdiction annexed, for regulating the fishing, and punishing crimes committed by any employed about it, betwixt the frith of Pictland and the mull of Galloway (the isles of Orkney and Zetland excepted) the herrings are sold by the fishers to the coopers, (*viz.* such as retail them for the service of the country) and packers (*i. e.* such as are employed by merchants to buy herrings, and to be barrelled for export and foreign sale) by the maze, which contains 500. The curing and right-packing of herring for export, is under good regulations, by several acts of parliament, in the reign of King Charles II. and his successors; and particularly, that the herring-barrel is to contain eight gallons and a quart of Scots measure: And for encouraging merchants, there are by some late acts, considerable draw backs appointed to be allowed, in consideration of the duty upon salt, made use of in curing herring. And, that this so profitable product of this country may be in good esteem in foreign markets, no merchant can have the benefit of any draw-back, except he or the curer depone on oath, that the herring have been cured with foreign salt, without any mixture of home-made salt; and which herring, before export, are to be inspected by an overseer appointed for that purpose, and sealed if found sufficient, with a certain seal to testify their sufficiency. There was about the year 1670, a company erected, which employed a considerable stock of money for curing herring; and because his Majesty King Charles II. put in a share of the stock, they were called the Royal Company: They built a large house at Greenock, and made that place a seat of their trade, where they had large cellars for keeping their salt and herring, till exporting. By this erection, none, except that company, were allowed to cure herring, before the 20th day of September yearly; which being represented to the government, as a very hard restraint upon the merchants, the said company was dissolved in the year 1684, their houses at Greenock being exposed to roup, were purchased by the magistrates and town-council of the city of Glasgow. The fishing continues from the 25th of July to the 25th of December; after which there is no allowance to fish that season. The number of herring taken in the frith of Clyde, some years, is almost incredible, considering what hath been made use of by those employed in fishing, cooping, packing and

barrelling, and the home-conſumption, beſide what has been expoſed to foreign markets; and particularly, I am told, that, in the year 1674, there were exported to the port of Rochell in France, 1700 laſt, beſide what were exported to other ports in France, Sweden, Dantzick, and other places within the Baltic. When there is a good tack of herrings in Clyde, they are moſtly the food of all commons in the ſhires adjacent, eſpecially in the harveſt time, where they are a chief part of the diet made uſe of by the reapers. There is near to, and within the liberties of the city of Glaſgow, a conſiderable market for herring during the whole fiſhing ſeaſon. There has alſo been excellent red herring dried at Crawfurd's-dike, by Mr. John Spreul, merchant in Glaſgow, author of the *Accompt current betwixt Scotland and England*, who has large conveniencies at that place for making red herring.

This country fell likewiſe under the Roman arms, and did on this hand ſet a bound to their conqueſt; the Romans having never paſſed the frith of Clyde to Argile-ſhire; For at Paiſley there are the veſtiges of a large Roman camp, with a *prætorium* on the weſt-end, on a riſing ground, called Oak-ſhaw-head; upon the deſcent whereof ſtands the town of Paiſley. The *praetorium* is not large, but has been well fortified with three foſſes and dikes of earth: it ſeems to have included all that ground which the town ſtands upon, and may have been a mile in compaſs When one treads upon the ground of the *praetorium*, it gives a ſound as if it were hollow, occaſioned, probably, by ſome vault underneath, ſuch as are at Cameleon and Ardoch, two other Roman camps, and about a quarter of a mile diſtant from this *praetorium*, upon two little hills, the one to the weſt upon the lands of Woodſide, the other to the ſouth on the lands of Caſtle-head, almoſt in a triangular form: By the veſtiges yet remaining, they appear to have been larger than the other *praetorium*, and probably were ſtations for the out-guards; which, I find, was the opinion of the reverend and curious antiquary Mr. William Dunlop, late Principal of the univerſity of Glaſgow, in a deſcription, by him, of the ſhire of Renfrew, in MS. in the hands of Sir Robert Sibbald, and is taken notice of by Dr. Nicolſon, Biſhop of Carliſle, in his *Scottiſh Hiſtorical Library*. At Langſide alſo, within a mile and an half of the city of Glaſgow, there is an appearance of an old camp on the top of the hill: Here the battle was fought betwixt Queen Mary's troops, againſt thoſe of her ſon King James VI. under the command of James Earl of Murray, his Regent, which fell out the 10th of May 1568, and is called Langſide-field.

The inhabitants of this ſhire are generally frugal, both nobility, gentry and commons: The gentry, moſt of them, have a tolerable meaſure of learning, and are given to all the ordinary exerciſes performed by gentlemen, ſuch as hawking, hunting, gunning, *&c.* and live in good friendſhip among themſelves, being all of them related to one another by frequent intermarriages.

This country abounds with coal and excellent quarries of free ſtone. The ſeveral curioſities found in this ſhire, which the accurate Mr. Robert Woodrow, miniſter of the

goſpel at Eaſtwood, has obſerved, ſhall be taken notice of in the deſcriptions of the ſeveral places where they are found.

As to the government of this ſhire: beſide the ſeveral jurisdictions of regalities and barony, to be taken notice of in the ſubſequent hiſtory. As it is a ſhire, the heritable ſheriff is the Right Hon. Alexander Earl of Eglintoun, who officiates by his deputes. The preſent ſheriff-depute is John Maxwell of Williamwood. His lordſhip is alſo heritable bailie of the regality of Paiſley. Both theſe juriſdictions were acquired by Alexander Earl of Eglintoun, from Hugh Lord Semple, *anno* 1636, whoſe anceſtors had enjoyed the heritable ſheriffſhip from the erection of the barony of Renfrew into a diſtinct ſhire, by King Robert III. as before that time, the barons of Elieſtoun, anceſtors to the Lord Semple, were ſtewards of this barony. I have ſeen Robert Semple deſigned, *Seneſcallus Baroniae de Renfrew*, in a charter granted by James, high ſteward of Scotland, grandfather of Robert II. of that name, king of Scotland, and firſt of the Stuarts, to Stephen the ſon of Nicol, one of the anceſtors of Robert Hall now of Fulbar (*c*), of ſeveral lands, "*juxta oppidum de Renfrew, ubi aqua de Grife cadit in aquam de Clyde*) *i. e.* near the town of Renfrew, where the water of Grife falls into the water of Clyde," which is before the year 1309, that the granter of that charter died; as the bailiary of the regality of Paiſley was beſtowed upon Robert, maſter of Semple, by John Hamilon, abbot of Paiſley, *anno* 1545; which was enjoyed by that family, until the reign of King Charles I. that with the ſheriff-ſhip both theſe juriſdictions came to the family of Eaglinton.

In relation to the church, this ſhire, in the time of Epiſcopacy, is a part of the dioceſs of the archbiſhop of Glaſgow; and, in the time of Presbytery, all its paroches, except two, *viz.* Eagleſham and Cathcart, being in the presbytery of Glaſgow, are united into one presbytery, whoſe ſeat is at Paiſley, and makes a part of the ſynod of Glaſgow. The reſt, *viz.* Eaſtwood, Mearns, Paiſley, Nielſtoun, Lochwhinioch, Innerkip, Greenock, Port Glaſgow, Kilmalcolm, Kilbarchan, Killellan, Houſtoun, Erſkine, Inchinnan and Renfrew, are all in the presbytery of Paiſley.

There was alſo in this country, the collegiate church of Lochwhinioch, commonly called the college of Caſtle-Semple, (near to the houſe of Caſtle-Semple) founded by John, firſt Lord Semple, *anno* 1505. "*In honorem Dei et Beatae Virginis Mariae; et pro proſperitate Jacobi quarti, Regis et Margaretae, Reginae ſuae; et pro anima Margaretae Colvil, quondam ſpouſae ſuae, nec non pro ſalute, animae ſuae et Margaretae Chrichtoun, ſpouſae ſuae modernae, omnium Anteceſſorum et Succeſſorum ſuorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum; i.e.* in the year 1505, to the honour of God and bleſſed virgin Mary; and for the proſperity of King James the IVth. and Margaret his Queen; and for the ſoul of Margaret Colvil his former ſpouſe; alſo for the ſalvation of his own ſoul, and Margaret his preſent ſpouſe; of all his predeceſſors and ſucceſſors, and of all the faith-

(*c*) Carta penes Rob. Hall de Fulbar.

ful dead;" which the original charter of foundation, yet extant, bears. This foundation was confirmed by King James IV. at Edinburgh, the 5th of June 1506 (*d*). It was richly endued with a large revenue, for the maintenance of a prebend and three chaplains, for celebrating divine ſervice, by mortifying to it the lands of upper and nether Pennelds, and the mill thereof, and the lands of Achlodmont; as alſo the teinds of Glaſford were annexed to it: And ſince our happy reformation, 'tis now of no other uſe than a place of ſepulture to that noble family, where John Lord Semple, and Janet Colvil his lady, lie under a monument, carrying that inſcription; as alſo his ſucceſſors lie in a vault below ground, ſome of them in leaden coffins.

There were alſo ſeveral chapels of eaſe in this country; but one of the moſt ancient was near Nielſtoun, founded by Robert de Croc, in the reign of King William; and to which Roger, prior of Paiſley, with conſent of the convent, gave "*infirmis fratribus, hoſpitalis quod Robertus Croc conſtruxit in terra ſua, ut habeant capellam et capellanum qui iis divina celebret officia ita quod Robertus Croc, eidem capellano ſtipendiaet omnia alia neceſſaria providebit, quae divini officii uſibus conveniet. i. e.* To the infirm brethren of the hoſpital which Robert Croc erected in his own land, that they may have a chapel and chaplain to perform divine ſervice to them; ſo that Robert Croc ſhall provide for the ſame chaplain ſtipends and all other things neceſſary for the purpoſes of divine ſervice." As there were likewiſe chapels at Pollock upper and nether: At Ranfurly there was a chapel founded by the family of Ranfurly, and dedicated to St. Mary, to which the lands of Kirkland were annexed. At the Syde, in Kilmalcolm, there was alſo a chapel founded by the Lord Lyle: I have ſeen M. David Stonyer deſigned, *Hermita Capellae de Syde, anno* 1555. And at Greenock there were two chapels of eaſe upon both the lands of eaſter and weſter Greenock, and at ſeveral other places through the country.

There are now no foreſts in this country, though anciently there was one upon the ſouth-weſt of Paiſley, out of which Walter, the founder of the monaſtery of Paiſley, grants ſeveral privileges, as the chartulary of that abbey teſtifies. Alſo I have ſeen *John le Hunter de la Foreſte de Paiſley* in Ragman's Roll, *anno* 1296. (*e*) There was another at the Fernieneeſe, an ancient poſſeſſion of the family of Semple. There are many woods in this ſhire, almoſt one upon the poſſeſſion of every proprietor; the moſt conſiderable are at Eaſtwood, Pollock, Hawkhead, Ralſtoun, Erſkine, Houſtoun, Craigends, Barochan, Duchal and Greenock."

(*d*) Carta penes Franciſc. Dom. Semple. (*e*) Prin's Hiſtory of King Edward I.

S. §	Deg. Lat.		Deg. Long.		Len,	Br.	Squ. Miles.	S. Acr. to a Mile.	Perſons.
Globe, between Pole and Pole							199512595	127688060800	953 Mill.
Seas and unknown Parts,							160522026	16052202600	000
The habitable World							38990569	24953964160	953
America, between	80 N.	56 S.	35	136 W.	9000	3690	14110874	9030959360	150
Aſia, between Equat.		80 N.	25	180 E.	4746	4380	10768823	6892046720	500
Africa, between	37	34 S.	17 W.	51	4300	3500	9654807	6179076480	150
Europe,	36	72 N.	10	65	3000	2500	4456065	2851881600	153
Britain	50	59	6	2	800	360	94500	60480000	9
Ireland	51	55	6	10 W.	285	160	27457	17572480	2
England	50	56	6	2 E.	360	300	66706	42691840	7
Scotland	54	59	1	6 W.	300	150	27794	17788160	2
Renfrew-ſhire	55	56	4	5	24	12	210	134400	

The Number of Perſons in Renfrew-ſhire will be inſerted in another Place.

Modern writers have divided Scotland into two diviſions, *viz.* the highlands and lowlands, on account of the different habits, manners, and cuſtoms of the inhabitants of each, of which eighteen counties or ſhires are allotted to the ſouthern diviſion, and fifteen to the northern; in whole thirty-three, whoſe names are well known.

The knowledge of the world and its inhabitants, though not the ſublimeſt purſuit of mankind, it muſt be allowed, is that which moſt nearly intereſt them, and to which their abilities are beſt adapted; and a topographical deſcription of the ſituation, extent, ſoil, and productions of any place; with the arts, ſciences, commerce and forms of agriculture, is the beſt aſſiſtance for attaining this knowledge; for agriculture appears to have been known in the firſt ages of the world. Noah was undoubtedly acquainted with all the arts of the antediluvian world, thoſe he would communicate to his children, and they again would hand them down to their poſterity. Noah himſelf cultivated the vine; and in the time of Jacob, the fig-tree and the almond were well known in the land of Canaan. It is hardly to be ſuppoſed that the ancient cities could have been built, unleſs the culture of the ground had been practiſed at that time. Nations who live by hunting, or paſturage only (ſuch as the Indians in America), lead a wandering life, and ſeldom fix their reſidences in cities. Commerce naturally follows agriculture; the commercial intercourſe between men was before the metals came to be conſidered as the medium of trade; and even in the days of Abraham the ſilver had no mark to aſcertain its weight; for he weighed the ſilver in preſence of the people that he gave for his burying-place. But as commerce improved, the quality of ſilver was aſcertained by a particular mark, which ſaved the trouble of weighing it. The firſt I read of was in Jacob's time, that a piece of money was ſtamped with the figure of a lamb, and of a preciſe and ſtated value. The coaſts of Paleſtine were the firſt people among whom navigation was made ſubſer-

vient to commerce; they were diſtinguiſhed by a word which, in the Hebrew tongue, ſignifies merchants.

Even till about the ſixth century, Europe exhibited a picture of the moſt melancholy gothic barbarity. Literature, ſcience, taſte, were words ſcarce in uſe during theſe ages. Perſons of high rank, and in the moſt eminent ſtations, could ſcarce read or write. As I am not going to treat of all the different interchanges that have happened in the arts of agriculture and commerce, through every century: it is enough to obſerve the rate of the markets, in this part of the world, ſo late as in year 1563: "There was a grit dearth approaching to a famine; ye bow of meill gave four merks; ye bow of aits fifty ſhillings; ye bow of beir ſax merks and ane half; ye bow of quheit ſax pundis; an ox to draw in the pleuche twenty merks; a wodder thretty ſhillings; ſo yat all things appertaining to the ſuſtentatioune of man, in tripel and more exceedit yair accuſtomed pryces." Nigh about the ſame period, "ye peck of horſe-corn was na darrer ſauld nor aught pennies ye peck; ye ſtain of tallowne was na darrer nor aught ſhilling; ye punde of candel was na darrer nor ſax pennys ye punde; yair was nayne darrer ale nor iiii. pennys ye pint; ye four penny laif weet thretty twa ounces; and ye twa penny laif ſaxteen ounces; and yat ye ſamyn was gud and ſufficient ſtuffe."

Since the year 1700, Scotland has made more improvement in agriculture, mechanics literature, than in any three centuries before.

The county of Renfrew has made a very great improvement ſince the year 1710, *viz.* ſince Mr. GEORGE CRAWFURD wrote the hiſtory of the ſaid ſhire. And even ſince, I remember, within theſe thirty years, land is near triple the rent at preſent, more than what it was then; and yet the farmers live better now than at that period. About the year 1755, the men in the country ſervice agreed for twelve or ſixteen pounds Scots *per* half year, as it was cuſtomary for ſervants to agree by pounds Scots inſtead of Sterling money; but that of counting by marks and Scots pounds, is quite away in the ſhire of Renfrew. It is no uncommon thing for a ſervant to get four pound ſterling *per* half year at preſent. The land which uſed then to let in tack, at five, ſix or ſeven ſhillings *per* acre, will ſet or let in tack, at twenty ſhillings *per* acre, at preſent. About that period, *viz.* 1755, there was ſcarce a farm, I knew, that had any incloſures about them, except about their gardens, or what gentlemen kept within their own poſſeſſions. Then the rent of land began to riſe a little, and ſome few then encloſed their farms with ſtone dykes. But from the year 1763 to the year 1773, the noblemen and gentlemen raiſed a ſpirit of improvement upon their eſtates, and, at the expiration of their tenants tacks, they raiſed their rents, ſome double, others near triple of the preceding rents, and bound up their tenants to incloſe the whole of their farms with hedges and ditches, or ſtone dykes, as was moſt convenient for them; and to plow their grounds ſo many years, generally two, and then let lie in paſturage four years: by which means the ground is always kept in ſtrength. Beſides, about the ſame period, the farmers paid a great part with farm-meal, bear, hens, and ſervice-work, that there was little ſil-

ver rent to pay; whereas the generality of proprietors in this ſhire take the whole in ſilver-rent at preſent, by which they have raiſed their tenants from a ſpirit of lethargy to a ſpirit of induſtry: at the ſame time, by the improvements they have made in mechanics, and inſtruments proper for working, and the proper manner how to uſe them, in ſhort, I dare to ſay, the ſame quantity of work, and equally as good, is done with the one half the number of men and horſes than what was about thirty years ago.

In former times, it was cuſtomary for the farmers, in harveſt, to take all their crops home on ſledges, drawn by a horſe, and take out their cattles dung, or whatever manure they put upon the ground, with a coop or creel upon the ſledge; whereas, in this place, they uſe waggons and carts. Likewiſe they uſed to carry goods on horſes backs, with creels made of wood, which cuſtom I ſaw ſtill practiſed at Aberdeen not long ſince, though no ſuch cuſtom has been uſed here theſe good many years. And it is but a few years ſince a very deſerving gentleman brought the cuſtom of little ploughs, drawn by two horſes (the plowman to drive the horſes himſelf), to this place, the ſame way as in England; whereas they always had large ploughs with four horſes before that.

The working of lime-craigs is another thing to be taken notice of. Formerly, the people uſed to remove the earth and ſtones from one place to another, as occaſion required, by two men carrying a hand-barrow; whereas, when the great canal was cut between the Forth and Clyde, about the year 1770, the art of wheeling away the earth with one man and a wheel-barrow was brought to the place: which improvement was afterwards practiſed at the canal or deepening the river of Black Cart, in order to drain Lochwinioch-loch or lake, by William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, Eſq; about the year 1773. The utility of ſuch improvements has diffuſed themſelves through the whole country; and by the excellent free-ſtone quarries that this ſhire abounds with, the whole country is got moſtly incloſed.

And as there are many parts in the country abounds with excellent coal and lime, particularly the pariſhes of Paiſley and Kilbarchan, which I ſhall take notice of in the deſcriptions of the ſeveral places where they are found, eſpecially the coal-work.

Let me add to the honour of the landholders and farmers, that they have acquired ſuch a knowledge of agriculture by the liming and incloſing of their grounds, and by ſummer-fallowing, and laying it down with ryegraſs and clover, even ſometimes with turnips, that they have brought to ſuch a pitch the moſt part of their low and level corn-land, that it will produce wheat, barley, rye, oats, peaſe, beans, potatoes, vetches, and other horſe grain, equal to the moſt of England. The noblemen and gentlemen of the county, and even ſome of the merchants, manufacturers, and principal men of buſineſs in Paiſley, have orchards and gardens abounding with plenty of moſt excellent fruit, ſuch as apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, nectarines, corrants, gooſeberries, rasberries and other productions. It is not enough to mention thoſe improvements: for I have obſerved that the above gentlemen have made the different fruits of all the world their own, ſometimes by ſimple culture, but often by hot-beds, and other means of

forcing nature. I ſee ſome large hot-walls and green-houſes in ſeveral of their gardens, with abundance of all ſorts of greens, roots and ſallads, in perfection, ſuch as artichokes, aſparagus, cauliflowers, cabbage, coleworts, greens, brocali, ſpinage, beets, lettuce, cellary, endive, turnips, Carrots, leeks, onions, and other vegetable productions, with variety of muſhrooms; likewiſe plenty of cucumbers and melons, grapes and pine-apples, which are very delicious. I muſt not forget the improvement they are making in planting and raiſing tobacco, which I ſhall take notice of in its place.

As for the rivers and lakes they are much the ſame as when Mr. Crawfurd wrote.

Planting of Scots fir on mounts, precipices, and barren grounds, is much more increaſed in this county, within theſe fourteen years than what was formerly: as ſeveral of the nobility and gentry have got the moſt of their barren ground, mounts, and precipices, where it is not proper for tillage, or paſturage for cattle (they not chuſing to graze ſheep much in this place, becauſe of leaping over their fences), planted with Scots fir and other different kinds of trees. Likewiſe they are planting pleaſant avenues, and belting around their encloſures; ſometimes adorned with ſerpentine gravel walks, with little clumps of trees and ſhrubs planted in different places of their eſtates; all which is very pleaſant for travellers, when ſuch planting is growing along the ſides of public roads or high-ways, in ſummer, for ſhading the ſun off them, as alſo for protecting them from the winter's ſtorm.

Stone-bridges and good turnpike-roads, with mile-ſtones placed along the roads, are other very great improvements for the public good, even for the native inhabitants, as well as for the travelling ſtrangers. One thing indeed I am ſorry to add here is this, that, after the public has been at the expence of placing thoſe mile ſtones, we ſhould have ſuch invidious enemies amongſt us, as to break and deface them! I cannot underſtand what a ſtrange diſpoſition of nature they muſt have, as to deſtroy a public good that can offend nothing in the world; if they would ſhow their malignant ſtupidity to any creature whatever, I ſhould ſomewhat more excuſe them, becauſe that creature might have offended though unknowing to itſelf; but the other can give no offence, therefore can have no excuſe. I have travelled through the moſt of all England and a great part of Ireland, and in all my journey I never obſerved the mile-ſtones as much demoliſhed as in the county of Renfrew, and the roads adjacent to it. There was a guide-poſt put up for the public good, at Renfrew, *viz.* the parting of the roads that goes to Paiſley, and the other that goes to Greenock by Inchinnan-bridge. There is another put up after the ſame manner, ſcarce a mile weſt from Glaſgow, pointing to the travelling ſtranger the roads to Paiſley, Renfrew and Greenock; the former of theſe guide-poſts is quite demoliſhed, and the latter is ſo deſtroyed as to make it ſcarce legible: But I hope thoſe perſons will reform and amend, when they conſider rightly with themſelves their childiſh inſignificant paſtime; I even preſume to ſay, if they were not ſo deſtroyed, there would be many more mile-ſtones and guide-poſts than what are: We

ſee what a number of bridges have been built of late, and are a building, by the well-diſpoſing perſons, for the public good, which coſts much more expences than the others; but were people to uſe the ſame practice in deſtroying the bridges after they are built, it would diſhearten thoſe perſons from building more. I obſerved a great many guide-poſts, when in England, ſtanding clear and legible as when new put up. I beg leave only to deſcribe one which had ſix arms joined to it, each with fingers pointing to ſix ſeparate roads, which branched off from the center where the guide-poſt ſtood: the words were, on one arm, 7 miles from Sheefield; next arm, 170 miles from London; next arm, 6 miles from Barnſly; next arm, 16 miles from Wakefield; next arm, 20 miles from Pontyſtreet; laſt arm, 15 miles from Doncaſter. I have been the more full upon this ſubject, as it is the more concerned with the public good.

Learning has made very great proficiency in the ſhire of Renfrew, within theſe ſeventy-two years: for there is ſcarce a boy but what is taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and a part of church-muſic; and, in caſe any ſhould be neglected by their parents or tutors when young, they generally go to ſchool at their own expences when betwixt ſixteen and twenty-one years of age; and many of the girls are taught the above education; and for the gentry, they are taught the moſt part of education that the univerſities can teach them.

Hawking is not ſo much practiſed in this country as was formerly. The ſlow-hounds are greatly decreaſed; there is only one pack I know in the whole county. The hunting with grey-hounds and gunning is ſtill greatly carried on, though not with the ſame freedom as formerly, through occaſion of the ground being ſo much incloſed. But the gentlemen aſſemble greatly in the moors whenever they are opened, *viz.* the 12th of Auguſt. I would like to give my opinion anent poachers in that amuſement, by way of appendix, if my work don't ſwell too voluminous. The curling upon ice in winter, is much practiſed here: beſides ſeveral other diverſions and amuſements, which I will mention in the third Part (*viz.* The Hiſtory of Paiſley) where you will have the opportunity of ſeeing them there, as I am obliged to enlarge a little on that part, and the whole being connected with the ſaid county. The men are generally excellent ſoldiers and ſailors, equal to any in his Majeſty's dominions, I dare ſay, inferior to none in the world. There let me juſt add what the great Mr. Pitt juſtly boaſted in parliament, that he availed himſelf of the courage, good-ſenſe and ſpirits of the Scots, in carrying on the moſt extenſive war that Great Britain ever was engaged in.

I ſhall here conclude with regard to the ſaid ſhire in general, as I am going to deſcribe each pariſh in ſaid county by itſelf: So I ſhall, in the firſt place, then begin with the town and pariſh of Renfrew.

" C. *Of the* TOWN *and* PARISH *of* RENFREW.

TWO miles north of Paiſley, upon the river of Clyde, ſtands the royal burgh of Renfrew, the principal town of this county, both before and after its erection into a diſtinct ſhire, and ſeems to be Randuara mentioned by Ptolomy, as a learned author obſerves (*f*): But that the burgh is of great antiquity, the chartularies of Dunfermline and Paiſley do plainly demonſtrate: For, in the firſt of theſe, " *Walterus, filius Allani, Dapifer Regis Scotiae, pro amore Dei et ſalute corporis et animae ſuae,* gives *Eccleſiae Sanctae Trinitatis de Dunfermline in perpetuam eleemoſinam unum toftum plenarium in Burgo ſuo de Renfrew* (g). And the ſame *Walterus, filius Allani*, gave to the monks of Paiſley, *Inſulam juxta oppidum ſuum de Renfrew, cum Piſcatura inter ipſam Inſulam et Portheck, et Dimidiam Marcam Argenti de firma ipſius Burgi ad Luminare Eccleſiae de Paſletto* (h); *i. e.* Walter, the ſon of Allan, ſteward of the king of Scotland, for the love of God, and the ſalvation of his own body and ſoul, gives the Church of the Holy Trinity of Dumfermline, in perpetual alms, one full toft in his burgh of Renfrew. And the ſame Walter, ſon of Allan, gave the monks of Paiſley the Inch near his town of Renfrew, with the fiſhery between that Inch and Partick, and half a mark of ſilver of the firm of ſaid burgh for light to the church of Paiſley."

At Renfrew the Lord High Steward of Scotland had a caſtle, the chief manor of this fair barony: For this I have ſeen a charter granted by James High-Stewart of Scotland, (grandfather to King Robert II.) *Stephano filio Nicolai* (i) (one of the anceſtors of Robert Hall now of Fulbar) " *pro homagio et ſervitio ſuo, totam terram illam quae data fuit Patritio de Selvinlan, quae terrae jacent apud burgum de Renfrew, ubi aqua de Grife deſcendit in aquam de Clyde: reddendo inde dictus Stephanus et haeredes ſui nobis et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, quolibet anno, duodecem denarios argenti, nomine feodifirmae. Apud manerium noſtrum de Renfrew; teſtibus Tho. Randolph Roberto Boyd, Willielmo Fleeming de Barughan, Finlaio de Houſloun, militibus: Roberto de Coningsburgh, Gileſio de Eaſtwood; Roberto Semple, tunc feneſcall. Baroniae de Renfrew*; *i. e.* to Stephen, the ſon of Nicolaus (one of the anceſtors of Robert Hall now of Fulbar) for his homage and ſervice, that whole land which was given to Patrick of Selvinland, which lands lie near the town of Renfrew, where the water of Grife runs into the water of Clyde: for the ſaid Stephen and his heirs giving us and our ſucceſſors every year, twelve pennies of ſilver, in name of fee-farm. At our manor of Renfrew; before theſe witneſſes, Tho. Randolph, Robert Boyd, William Fleeming of Barughan, Finlay of Houſtoun, baronets: Robert of Coningsburgh, Giles of Eaſtwood; Robert Semple (at that time) ſteward of the barony of Renfrew." This caſtle was ſituate upon a pretty riſing

(*f*) Cambden's Britania. (*g*) Chartulary of Dumfermline. (*h*) Chartulary of Paiſley.
(*i*) Carta penes Rob. Hall de Fulbar.

ground, called Caſtle-hill, upon the brink of the river of Clyde; from whence there has been a very agreeable proſpect of the country, many miles diſtant every way, and ſurrounded with a large and deep foſſe. I have alſo ſeen, by the favour of the judicious and learned antiquary, Mr. Alexander Bailie of Caſtlecarie, a tack of the caſtle of Renfrew, with the orchards and meadows to Robert Lord Lyll, and to his heirs male, for the payment of iiii. lib. vi ſh. viii d. *anno* 1468. The barons Roſs of Hawkhead have been heritable conſtables of this caſtle, of a long time; by virtue whereof the Lord Roſs hath power to uplift cuſtoms at the principal fairs of this burgh*. It was erected into a royalty, by King Robert III. when the barony of Renfrew was disjoined from the ſheriffdom of Lanark, and erected into a diſtinct ſhire by that king, the 14th year of his reign. They obtained from that prince a charter, confirming their privileges granted, by himſelf or his predeceſſors, the 6th year of his reign (*k*). As alſo king James VI. in the year 1577, confirms the privileges of this burgh; and, in *anno* 1703, the royal burgh of Renfrew hath obtained an ample charter from her preſent Majeſty Queen Ann.

This burgh was, in the Scots parliament, the thirtieth in number, as to precedency among the burghs, and ranked immediately after Dumbarton, and before Dunbar; and ſince the late Union, it is joined in that diſtrict with the city of Glaſgow, the burghs of Dumbarton and Rutherglen.

The town conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, about half a mile in length, with ſome ſmall lanes; it has a ſpacious market-place, and a handſome town-houſe, with a ſteeple covered with lead. It hath one pariſh-church, very large, alſo of an old model: It was anciently a parſonage, and a dependency on the cathedral of Glaſgow, from the time of King David I. That "*eccleſia de Renfrew, cum decimis et conſuetudinibus ſuis; i. e.* the church of Renfrew, with its tenths and cuſtoms," are given to the cathedral ſee of Glaſgow, "*quas tenuit a tempore Regis David* (l); *i. e.* which it held from the time of King David," as the learned antiquary Sir James Dalrymple has obſerved. And ſince the Reformation, (in *anno* 1617,) it was annexed to the univerſity of Glaſgow, with the burden of twelve chalders of victual to the miniſter of Renfrew. Adjoining to the church there is a ſpacious iſle, the burial-place of the family of Roſs; as alſo on the ſouth-ſide of this church lies the ſtatue of Sir Joſias Roſs of Hawkhead, and Marjory Mure, a daughter of Caldwell, his wife, as big as the life, with the coats of arms over them, each carved in one ſtone: About the verge of the tomb I find this inſcription:

"*Hic jacet Joſias Roſs, miles, quondam Dominus de Hawkhead,*
et Marjoria uxor ejus. Orate pro illis.
i. e. Here lies Sir Joſias Roſs, formerly maſter of Hawkhead,
and Marjory his wife. Pray for them."

(*k*) Carta penes burgum de Renfrew. (*l*) Excerpta ex Regiſt. de Glaſgow.

* The caſtle and orchard is now the property of Mr. John Paterſon, preſent provoſt of Renfrew, whoſe predeceſſors have been proprietors of the ſame theſe many years; and is now the reſidence of Mrs. Paterſon, his mother.

The preſent miniſter of Renfrew is the rev. Mr. Patrick Simpſon, now the eldeſt miniſter of the church of Scotland who is in office †.

This burgh had once ſome little foreign trade; but the buſineſs in which its inhabitants are moſtly employed now, is in trade to Ireland. It has a very convenient harbour, called Puddoch, made by the tract of the ancient channel of the river of Clyde, into which the tide flows, and whereby veſſels of conſiderable burden, at ſpring-tides, are carried up to the bridge of Renfrew ‡.

It is governed by a provoſt and two bailies §: The preſent provoſt is Colin Campbell of Blythſwood ‖; their revenue conſiſts of land-rents, ground-annuals, cuſtoms, *&c.* and it has alſo belonging to it a public ferry-boat over the river of Clyde, betwixt the iſle called the King's Inch, and Blawert-Hill, upon the North-ſide of the river, whereby there is conſiderable intercourſe betwixt the ſhires of Renfrew and Dumbarton.

At the burgh of Renfrew, in the reign of King Malcolm IV. *anno* 1164, was that ſignal defeat given to the arch-rebel Sumerled, thane of Argile, who, upon that prince's acceſſion to the crown, being a man of unbounded ambition, roſe in rebellion againſt him: But Gilchriſt Earl of Angus, the king's lieutenant, being ſent againſt him with an army, put him to flight, and obliged him, with a few more, to fly to Ireland; but, ſome years afterwards, landing with a conſider company, he plundered the country as far as Renfrew; there his forces were put to flight, and himſelf being apprehended, as Buchanan (*m*) ſays, and brought to the king, was hanged on a gibbet. But the chronicle of Melroſs bears, " *Sumerledus Regulus Argatheliae per duodecem annos contra Regem Scotiae Malcolmum, Domnium ſuum naturalem, impiè rebellans, cum copioſam de Hibernia et diverſis locis exercitum trahens, apud Renfrew applicuit: tandem ultione divina cum filio ſuo ibidem occiſus. M.C.LXIIII.* (n); *i. e.* Sumerled Lord of Argile, wickedly rebelling,

(*m*) Buchanan's Hiſtory of Scotland. (*n*) Chron. de Melroſs, in Bibliotheca Univerſitatis Glaſguenſis.

† The Rev Mr. John Hay appears to have been miniſter of Renfrew in 1600, and continued till 1649, then he was outed, as it was called. When Mr. Maul, a Preſbyterian, was admitted in 1650, and died in April 1653, and was ſucceeded by Mr. Patrick Simpſon November 1653. in 1662, Mr. Simpſon was put out of his charge by a proclamation at Glaſgow, and the former Mr. John Hay again admitted, and he and Meſſrs Frances Roſs and Douglaſs, filled up the time from that period, as Epiſcopal parſons, till 1690, when Mr. Simpſon was again reſtored to his charge, but from 1680 to 1690 he got liberty to preach in a meeting-houſe, and in 1716, he was ſucceeded by Mr. Neil Campbell, formerly miniſter of Roſſneath, till 1728, when he was tranſported to the college of Glaſgow, and in January 1731, Mr. Robert Paton, formerly miniſter at Haddington, was admitted, who died in April 1768, and was ſucceeded by the preſent Mr. Colin Campbell, the 20th April 1769, formerly miniſter at Eagleſham, and afterwards at Kilmaronock. Examinable perſons within his charge 1100.

‡ Likewiſe veſſels of conſiderable burden, in former times, have been built there.

§ And ſixteen counſellors, beſides treaſurer and clerk.

‖ The preſent provoſt is John Paterſon Eſq; of Caſtle-Hill; John Mitchell and Robert King, bailies; Mr. Hugh Snodgraſs, writer in Paiſley (factor both to Lady Milliken and Alexander Speirs, Eſq; of Elderſlee), is the preſent clerk. They hold a council-meeting every Saturday.

for twelve years, againſt Malcolm king of Scots, his rightful lord, bringing with him a numerous army from Ireland and other places, arrived at Renfrew; and was there at length, by divine vengeance, killed together with his ſon."

S. § The royal burgh of Renfrew, contains about two hundred and twenty houſes; Mr. Loch, in his Eſſay, mentions "2000 inhabitants." The juſtice of peace court, called the Quarter Seſſions, has been held here theſe many years. They have four fairs in the year here: The firſt is held on the third Tueſday of May N. S.; the ſecond on the ſecond Friday of June N. S.; the third on the third Tueſday of July N. S.; and the fourth on the 29th day of September N. S. The public revenue of the town is about L. 350 Sterling annually. Formerly there was a large moor adjacent to the ſouth-ſide of the town, which was held as a common for the burgeſs or freeman of the ſaid town. Part of ſaid fen being of a marſhy boggy ſubſtance, having a deep clay below; other parts barren, covered with heath, which could be of little uſe in that condition. Let me now add to the honour, and well conducted plan, of the magiſtracy of the place, who, having made ſuch improvements of agriculture, by broad and deep drains, many of them covered, and moſtly incloſed with good fences, the ridges well ſtraighted, and by drains and ditches, prevents the danger of any ſtagnated water, than by enriching the ſame with manure, and proper cultivation which they performed, minding to fulfil every article in ſeaſon, that great part of the ſaid common is brought to ſuch perfection as to be equal with moſt ground in the county: all the fore-mentioned improvements have been conducted within theſe laſt twenty years. They likewiſe have made tolerable good roads, ordinary broad, and quite ſtraight; where formerly a moraſs, almoſt impaſſable for man or beaſt: And now the foreſaid council lets in tack the ſaid incloſures to different people at a very high rent, which goes into their public revenue. They alſo have planted a belting conſiſting of ſeveral rows of young firs, round the out-marches of the incloſures, which appears in a thriving condition. There is only one obſtacle which I have to the foreſaid planting, which I beg the liberty to mention; that is, the planting theſe firs ſo near the great road betwixt Renfrew and Paiſley, they being ſo thick planted, and the belting ſo broad, if it ſhould come to be an aſſyllum for highway-men orrobbers: I only mention this, that other people may conſider on it.

There are two or three rows of large old trees growing on the north ſide of the church-yard, which yard is very large. The public ſchool is kept in the ſeſſion-houſe adjoining to the north part of the church. In the year 1745, they ſent out eighty militia, *viz.* town and pariſh. The town has a freedom, by a charter granted by King James VI. in 1577, for fiſhing of ſalmon upon the river of Clyde, from Scotſtoun, bordering with Lanark-ſhire, to Kelly-bridge, bordering with Ayr-ſhire. They generally catch the ſalmon with nets; they let the tack of fiſhing by the year, which ſometimes brings above a hundred pounds ſterling; the tackſman is obliged firſt to ſerve the burgeſſes of the town; they often ſerve Paiſley market, and other neighbouring places, with ſalmon. A brick-work is alſo carried on at the ſouth-ſide of the town. The ground adjacent to the town

is excellent for potatoes, of which they ſet in great abundance, from whence they have a profitable product, as the ground being of a black fertile ſoil, agreeing well with dung for manure: And they generally have a good crop of bear or barley, the year following. There *is* a corn-miln on the ſouth-eaſt-ſide of the town, which is managed by the town-council. Likewiſe a bleach field carried on by Mr. Burns. There is about forty looms employed in lawn and plain linen, and ſixty in the ſilk: which are employed by the Paiſley manufacturers: Upwards of fifty of theſe looms have been erected within theſe four years. Mr. Poteau carries on a fine thread manufacture, even ſo fine as to be valued at L. 10 ſterling the pound weight. Mrs. Poteau (his ſpouſe) alſo carries on a lace manufacture, after the manner of Bruſſels in Flanders, in which branch ſhe has great merit. She had lately twenty-two girls apprentices, from the Glaſgow hoſpital, though at preſent only ſixteen, as ſix of them are gone back to Glaſgow after ſerving out their indentures. She has, at preſent, about twenty-eight apprentices in whole, who are all appearing to be doing very well. Theſe branches being now of ſuch general importance to Scotland, I ſhall give a few hints upon the thread and lace manufactures in North-Briton, though to many, at firſt ſight, this will appear a ſubject of little importance, and ſcarcely deſerving attention; that this is not the fact, will, I hope, be evident to my readers from what follows.

Each machine, for twining thread, will employ, upon an average, thirty-ſix induſtrious perſons, and enable them thus to earn a ſubſiſtence for themſelves and families. Upon a moderate computation, we may reckon 500 ſuch machines employed in Scotland: conſequently, the number of workers taken up by them will be *18000*. The value of thread manufactured (rating each machine at L. 350 ſterling), amounts to L. 175000 ſterling annually: from which, if we deduct a ſmall ſum for lint-ſeed imported, and Dutch flax, the remainder is a clear gain to the nation, as there is ſo much leſs imported from other nations.

That this manufacture may be ſtill further improved, both as to quantity and quality, will not bear a doubt, ſince there is a great deal imported both from France and Holland, notwithſtanding of a conſiderable duty impoſed; to encourage individuals to imitate foreign fabrics, and to ſolicit the further aſſiſtance of the honourable board of truſtees to eſtabliſh this branch upon a larger footing, is the primary deſign of this ſubject. For this purpoſe, my correſpondent * made application to Mr. Poteau, who was regularly bred to the thread buſineſs in the city of Liſle, in French Flanders, and is now reſiding in the town of Renfrew, having received a ſalary from the truſtees for the purpoſe of teaching the French method of manufacturing thread; his ſpouſe likewiſe is employed by the ſame honourable board, to teach girls the working of lace: Accordingly the following queſtions were propoſed to him, and anſwered, with that view, *viz.*

William Carlile, merchant in Paiſley.

Queſtion 1. Is the yarn of this country of ſuch a quality as Liſle thread may be manufactured of it?

Anſw. Scots yarn anſwers the purpoſe of making Liſle thread every way as well as French yarn; and were the board of truſtees to give a ſmall premium to ſuch as would produce the greateſt quantity of yarn of their own ſpinning, of the beſt quality, and of certain ſpecified griſts; ſaid premiums to be diſtributed unto ten individuals in each ſheriffdom or county where any great quantity of yarn is ſpun: There is a great probability that a ſufficient quantity, and of ſuch a quality would be produced, as would enable the manufacturer to ſupply the London market with Liſle thread.

Q. 2. What is the fineſt number you have manufactured of Scots yarn?

A. The fineſt I have manufactured in this country, of Scots yarn, is N°. 300.

Q. 3. Can ſaid thread be manufactured upon equal or lower terms with that in French Flanders?

A. The expence of making thread in this country, every thing conſidered, is almoſt the ſame as at Liſle: here women for the moſt part, are employed; there only men.

Q. 4. Will Scots yarn anſwer the purpoſe of making lace thread? *if not*, what yarn is neceſſary?

A. The yarn ſpun in this country cannot, in general, be applied with *ſucceſs to this* uſe; yet ſmall quantities may be found of which the coarſer numbers may be made. French yarn muſt be uſed for the finer.

Q. 5. Which is the fineſt number manufactured by your direction ſince you came to this country?

A. The fineſt manufactured by my direction of lace thread, *is* N°. Y. which turns out in the ounce way, to be N°. 200; and in the Liſle way, 600.

Q. 6. What proportion does the workmanſhip bear to the lace thread?

A. The charge of workmanſhip, upon the neareſt calculation, is 30 *per cent.*

Q. 7. Is there any other ſpecies of thread manufactured in French Flanders; and what are the the names by which they are commonly called?

A. There are various other kinds, ſuch as leaſh thread, embroidering ditto, forty-eighth ditto, coloured ditto, ſtocking ditto, ſilk ditto, barbers ditto, three, four and five-ply ditto, for ſails and nets, white and grey ditto, *&c.*

Q. 8. Is there any regulation as to the number of threads, or length of the ſkein or hank, enforced by law in France? and what are the penalties in caſe of frauds?

A. There was a regulation formed and enforced in the year 1733; at which time they were in danger of loſing their trade by reaſon of frauds committed. Every manufacturer is obliged to conform himſelf to the ſtandard, under the penalty of 500 livres for the firſt tranſgreſſion, 1200 ditto for the ſecond, and for the third he is hindered from doing any buſineſs for a whole year, and all his ſubject is ordained to be confiſcated at the inſtance of the crown.

Q. 9. What time will it take for a girl of ordinary alertneſs, to learn the working of lace; and at what age may ſhe begin?

A. Four or five years are neceſſary for that purpoſe: the proper age is nine or ten.

Q. 10. What are the higheſt and loweſt prices of lace *per* yard which you are able to manufacture?

A. We can manufacture lace from 5*d.* to 5*l.* *per* yard.

Q. 11. What kinds of lace can you manufacture?

A. French, Mauchline, and Bruſſels.

Q. 12. What method, in your opinion, can be the beſt to introduce and eſtabliſh that branch in this country?

A. The moſt proper method would be, for the truſtees for fiſheries, manufactures, *&c.* to give proper encouragement to two or three miſtreſſes, whom they ſhall judge properly qualified for teaching the different kinds of lace manufactured in France and England; and oblige them to take girls from among the poorer claſs, who will moſt likely follow that buſineſs for a ſubſiſtance; even ſome might be picked out of different hoſpitals, and the miſtreſs to have the benefit of their work for five years: The ſchools ſhould be under the direction of the truſtees.

Q. 13. What wages will a girl be able to earn when ſo taught to work lace?

A. She will be able to gain tenpence or a ſhilling *per* day.

Now, although the honourable board of truſtees have exerted themſelves in promoting and encouraging a ſpirit of improvements in theſe and other branches, agreeable to the intention of the inſtitution †. The thread branch, however important and beneficial, hath not taken up their attention ſo much as might have been expected, or at leaſt, ſome difficulties have occurred, which have fruſtrated their good intentions. A memorial and petition was preſented to that reſpectable body, in January 1771; another upon the 23d of June 1772; the one by thirty-eight, the other by fifty ſubſcribers, all manufacturers, ſetting forth, that many manufacturers had deviated from the former practice of making up ounce or pound thread into hanks or ſkeins; and have been deficient by curtailing both in length and tale: by which means the uſer is impoſed upon, the prices reduced to the manufacturer, and the ſtocks of fraudulent dealers increaſed at the expence of the honeſt and conſcientious. The conſequence of all this muſt be, that the uſers, finding themſelves impoſed upon by thread of Scots manufacture, will call for thread of a foreign fabric, upon which they can depend for uniformity both as to length and tale in every different ſpecies. There is the utmoſt neceſſity for a regulation to be enforced, elſe the certain ruin of this valuable branch will enſue. The truſtees have received every information neceſſary as to what that regulation ought to be: and we look up to them in earneſt expectation of their interpoſition. If a Britiſh act be neceſſary, are not they the moſt proper perſons for originating and carrying it through?

There is a hint thrown out in anſwer to the firſt Query, which is humbly recommended to the conſideration of the honourable board, *viz.* that ſmall premiums be given to thoſe who ſpin the beſt yarn. It has long been complained of by the manufacturers, that but ſmall quantities of good yarn are brought to the market. One reaſon for this is, that ſpinſters, without attending to the quality of the flax, ſpin it of a particular griſt; not conſidering that, unleſs it be of a good quality, and well dreſt, it will by no means anſwer the purpoſe of making fine yarn, which, in this caſe, is both brittle and uneven in the thread. Another reaſon is, the unhappy way they have of putting the flax round the rock, ſo as to draw the flax out, not by the end, which is the moſt natural and expeditious method, but in doubles: which is the principal reaſon that our Scots yarn is far from being of ſuch an evenly thread as that made in France. But were premiums granted to ſuch as would conform to that method of ſpinning the greateſt quantity of the beſt quality, the ſimplicity of the operation would ſoon make it univerſally prevail.

The two kinds particularly mentioned in the Queries, *viz.* Liſle and lace thread, are capital branches; neither of which have been carried on to any great extent in Britain. However, it is generally believed, that more of theſe kinds are imported than the amount of all the thread manufactured in Scotland. That the firſt of theſe can be manufactured of Scots yarn, we know from experience. It is an undoubted fact, that a conſiderable quantity has been made in the town of Paiſley, of an equal, if not ſuperior in quality to French thread, and equally fine. As to lace thread, before Scots yarn will anſwer for it, improvements muſt be made in the raiſing, watering, dreſſing, and ſpinning the flax. As there is a large manufacture of lace in England, and ſome ſmall beginnings now in Scotland, it is highly the intereſt of the country to make it even of French yarn; yet in this way there is *30 per cent.* on the workmanſhip beſides the profit. This branch, if once eſtabliſhed properly in this country, would give bread to thouſands. We ought therefore to exert ourſelves in proſecuting this branch with a view to rival the Dutch and the French in the Britiſh, Iriſh and foreign markets.

Two obſtacles lay in the way which was a hindrance to this uſeful branch; one was the want of a proper teacher in the French method; the other was, the generally received opinion that they could manufacture it upon far lower terms in France than in Scotland, which is found to be ill-grounded; here we employ, for the moſt part, women; there only men: Upon which account the wages are nearly the ſame. So is not this country, where the thread manufactory is yearly improving; where proviſions, houſerents and fuel are cheap; and where the people are juſt newly raiſed from a long lethargy, more proper for the lace manufactory than England, where they do not ſo much as pretend to manufacture any thread for lace; but import the whole at an extravagant price from France?

There is another repreſentation and petition, juſt now ſubſcribed by a number of Paiſley manufacturers, which is to be laid before the honourable board of truſtees;

which I intend to favour my readers with the material contents of the ſame, in the third Part, when deſcribing on the Paiſley manufactory.

The pariſh of Renfrew, is bounded by Govan (on both ſides the river of Clyde) in Lanark ſhire, on the eaſt; by Paiſley on the ſouth; by Kilbarchan, divided by Black Cart, on the ſouth-weſt; by Killellan, Erſkine and Inchinnen, divided by Grife and Black Cart, on the weſt, and Dumbarton-ſhire, joined with Lanark-ſhire, on the north. I imagine the lands of Yocker, Blawert-hill, Scotſtoun, and Jordan-hill, which is on the north-ſide of the river of Clyde, is near about 1000 acres of fertile ground belonging to the pariſh of Renfrew. The whole river of Clyde runs paſt the north-ſide of King's-Inch, where the ferry-boat houſe ſtands, except a ſmall rivulet, called Puddoch, which Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; by a ſluice fixed at the upper Puddoch-bridge, can ſtop at pleaſure.

" C. Near this burgh, upon the river of Clyde, ſtands the Inch-caſtle, one of the ancient ſeats of the Barons Roſs of Hawkhead, and is now the propriety of the Right Honourable William Lord Roſs."

S. § The Inch lands were fued out by the family of Roſs to ſundry perſons. Alexander Speirs, Eſq; of Elderſlee, made a purchaſe, *anno* 1760, and has completed the purchaſe of ſaid lands, except a ſmall lot; who, ſome time following, a little to the eaſt of ſaid caſtle, built a good manſion-houſe, with office-houſes, and a garden adorned with a hot-houſe, a green-houſe, and pleaſant walks. The lands of Bog-ſide, Sandy-ford, Cockel-firs, and others adjoining to them, a little to the ſouth-weſt of the Inch-caſtle and Renfrew, all in the ſame pariſh; and bounded by the Knock on the weſt, and the pariſh of Paiſley on the ſouth, was purchaſed by Alexander Speirs, Eſq; the preſent poſſeſſor, about the year 1770, from Mr. John Summerville, late provoſt in Renfrew. About four or five years ago, the old Inch-caſtle was all taken down, and a clump of young trees planted in its place, by the ſaid Mr. Speirs, who has built an elegant large modern houſe, about forty yards north from where the old caſtle ſtood, being 90 feet long, and 60 feet broad, and four ſtories high, with a pavilion roof, having a platform covered with lead on the top. This ſuperb building is adorned with a portico on the front, ſupported by four corinthian columns and capitals, crowned with their entablature, and a pediment above; two of the pillars are on each ſide as you enter in at the ſouth front door, the only one it has; at each ſide of the door is a pilaſter, with corinthian capitals above. The ground ſtory is built only of unpoliſhed ſtones, being a rough wall, equal with the ſurface of the earth, for the convenience of cellars, and outſide of ſaid wall around the houſe, is a good paved paſſage about four yards broad, and a breaſt work equal with the ſurface and firſt flat of the houſe, wherein ſeveral convenient cellars are placed (it is to be obſerved that this paſſage goes through below the entry which leads into the main door of the houſe, as being arched over). The three upper ſtories are aſhlar work, and the ſtones well poliſhed; on the front or ſouth-ſide the windows in the

ſecond ſtorie, have all three baluſters below each window, which are four in number. two of which windows, that are neareſt the weſt and eaſt ends of the houſe, there runs an architrave up the in-ſide of the pilaſters, with a truſs-key above, ſupporting the cornice. There is a belting goes round the houſe, between the ſecond and third ſtories. The two uppermoſt ſtories have five windows each; the back or north-ſide of the houſe has twenty windows in whole, *viz.* four rows, and five windows in each row. At each end of the houſe there is a large venetian window, with ionic columns and capitals, beſides ſeveral other windows. The ſaid houſe has been five years a building now, and has large commodious apartments within: there are ſixteen or ſeventeen ſteps of a ſtone-ſtair hanging as it were without any ſupport at the one end (*viz.* the right hand as you go up) ſomewhat in imitation of the geometry ſtairs, St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The apartments I ſhall not deſcribe, as not being all finiſhed within; but is expected to be ready for the family's reception againſt the beginning of autumn. What adds to the agreeableneſs of this grand fabric is, that it ſtands in the middle of a pleaſant green park, having a gradual declivity around on all ſides, adorned with many little clumps of young planting, and ſhrubs of various kinds, through which are figured greens adjoining gravel and ſerpentine walks. In which park, and about eighty yards ſouth of the houſe, is a pleaſant canal, ſome hundred yards long, and about 60 feet broad ſo artificially made, that the ſaid gentleman can empty or fill the canal at pleaſure, as he has alſo put in a brood of different kinds of fiſh in it. At the lower or eaſt end is a fine baſon, ſurrounded with young plants and ſhrubs; at the weſt end is a ſmall iſland of forced earth, being now a mount of trees and ſhrubs, a pleaſant and ſafe aſylum for the tuneful bird in ſummer ſeaſons. The canal is not ſtraight, but forms a fine ſerpentine wynding ‡.

" C. Oppoſite to that, upon the north-ſide of the river of Clyde, lie the lands of Weſter-Partick and Blawert-hill, antiently a poſſeſſion of the Stewarts of Arthurly: For of theſe lands, I have ſeen a charter granted by King James II. *anno* 1452, to Walter Stewart of Arthurly; and by marriage of one of the coheirs of that branch of the Stewarts of Darnly, theſe lands came to the family of Minto, and are now the property of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, baronet, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice; as the lands of Blawert-hill are of Mr. John Maxwell; whence he takes deſignation, being only ſon and heir of Zacharias Maxwell of Blawert-hill, (brother-german to Sir George Maxwell of Pollock) by Jean his wife, only daughter of John Maxwell of South-Bar, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Cunninghame of Craigends. He hath married the Lady Ann Carmichael, daughter of John Earl of Hindfoord."

S. § Which lands were purchaſed from Sir James Maxwell of Pollock, by Alexander Speirs, Eſq; of Elderſlee, the preſent poſſeſſor, about the year 1777; comprehending the two Blawert-hills and Yocker (how Mr. CRAWFURD comes to mention weſter.

‡ I have here been the more minute, both on account of the judicious and well executed plan, and of its newneſs, being only juſt a finiſhing, and not many people have had the opportunity of ſeeing it.

Partick I know not: for although I made diligent enquiry at the Blawert-hills and Yocker, I found no such name).

"C. Not far from this, toward the east, is the house and lands of Scotstoun, an ancient inheritance of the Montgomeries, a branch of the family of Eglinton: Robert Montgomery of Scotstoun is recorded in the chartulary of the abbey of Paisley, to have been an arbiter betwixt the abbot of that convent, and the town of Renfrew, *anno* 1488 (*o*). John Montgomery of Scotstoun, the last of this race, alienated these lands, in the reign of King Charles I. to Mr. John Hutcheson; and they came, by marriage of Margaret, his daughter and heiress, to Archibald Stewart, second son of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall; and from George Hutcheson of Scotstoun, their son, these lands were acquired (*anno* 1691) by William Walkinshaw (son of John Walkinshaw of Borrowfield, descended from a younger brother of the family of Walkinshaw of that-ilk, in the reign King James VI.), by whom this place is much improven, by a very handsome house, well finished and adorned with curious orchards and gardens, stately avenues, and large inclosures, sheltered with a great deal of beautiful planting: So that it has become one of the sweetest seats, upon the river of Clyde, in this shire.

The present William Walkinshaw of Scotstoun was married with Marrion, daughter of Thomas Crawfurd of Cartsburn, by whom he had John, his son and apparent heir. Their armorial bearing is Argent upon a mount, a grove of firs, properly surmounted with a mullet, for a brotherly difference; and, for crest, he bears a martlet, with this motto, *In Season.*"

S. § After the decease of the foresaid William Walkinshaw, his son (John), and one Matthew Crawfurd (of what family I know not) had a long law-suit before the Lords of Session, anent the estate of Scotstoun. The foundation of said law-suit was occasioned by the rebellion in the year 1715; but not having proper documents to avouch the real ground of the said dispute I shall therefore decline it: However, the said law-suit was ended in the said Matthew Crawfurd's favours, whose son (William) sold the estate of Scotstoun, to Messrs Richard and Alexander Oswalds, merchants in Glasgow; the two brothers having both died unmarried, the lands and barony of Scotstoun came to Mr. George Oswald ‡, their cousin-germin, the present possessor, son of the Rev. Mr. James Oswald, minister in the parish of Methven, in Perth-shire. George Oswald of Scotstoun, Esq; has made, and is making very great improvements upon his estate, by having it wholly inclosed (mostly with hedges); a deal of the ridges well straighted, and in good order, with excellent farm-houses upon the estate, particularly one farm, called the Mains of Scotstoun, with slated mansion-house and office-houses in form of a court, seated on the north-side of the great road betwixt Glasgow and Dumbarton; there is another farm belonging to the said gentleman, called Skeatridge, which is the north-east most farm in the shire, being in the said parish of Renfrew; which farm is bounded on

(*o*) Chartulary of Paisley. ‡ His brother Alexander has lately made a purchase of Shieldhall.

the north-eaſt ſide, by Govan in Lanark-ſhire, and by New Kilpatrick, in Dumbarton-ſhire, on the north-weſt ſide. At that place the three ſhires meets. I need ſay little about the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation of Scotſtoun, as Mr. Crawfurd has deſcribed it ſo well. The pleaſure-ground, upon the north ſide of the houſe, betwixt it and the great road before-mentioned, is divided by a road which leads from the houſe to the great road. On the weſt-ſide of this entry is a fine pleaſure plot, with regular placed alleys, divided by young planting (I imagine many of them fruit-trees). On the eaſt-ſide of ſaid entry is a pleaſant green, with a number of trees interſperſed through ſaid green, except the great avenue, which lies upon the eaſt-ſide, or front of the houſe leading towards the great gate.

He married Margaret, daughter of David Smith, Eſq; of *Methven-caſtle*, patron of Methven pariſh, by whom he has four ſons and ſix daughters: 1. Richard, his ſon and heir, 2. David, 3. James, 4. Alexander; 1. Elizabeth, 2. Catharine, 3. Margaret, 4. Chriſtian, 5. Mary, 6. Campbell.

" C. Towards the north from Scotſtoun, pleaſantly ſituate upon an eminence, ſtands the houſe of Jordan-hill, the principal manor of theſe lands, of late repaired by Laurence Crawfurd now of Jordan-hill, beautified with pleaſant orchards and gardens, and likewiſe well planted. Theſe lands have, for near 150 years, been the poſſeſſion of a family of the ſirname of Crawfurd, the lateſt cadet of the ancient and honourable family of Kilbirny, in the ſhire of Ayr, now dignified with the title of Viſcount of Garnock. Their anceſtor was that brave Gentleman, Capt. Thomas Crawfurd, who was a younger ſon of Laurence Crawfurd of Kilbirny, by Helen his lady, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudon, ſheriff of Ayr (anceſtor to the Right Honourable Hugh now Earl of Loudon). This Gentleman gave very early proofs of his courage and bravery: For, being at the battle of Pinkie, where was a bloody conflict, the 10th of September 1547, betwixt the Scotiſh army, under the leading of James Earl of Arran, governor to Queen Mary of Scotland, and Edward Duke of Somerſet, uncle and protector to King Edward VI. of England, on occaſion of the Scots refuſing to beſtow their young Queen Mary in marriage to the ſaid King Edward; where eight thouſand brave Scots were ſlain: and many taken priſoners, of which number Capt. Thomas Crawfurd was one. After his releaſe he went for France, where he became ſo much valued by King Francis I. that he made him one of the guard of Scots-men, that waited on his royal perſon, as a ſpecial mark of their fidelity and favour. He continued in that kingdom till the death of Francis II. husband of our Queen Mary, *anno* 1561: And returning home with his princeſs, he lived privately and loyally, until the execrable murder of King Henry, that he thought himſelf bound in duty to aſſociate with other loyal ſubjects, to revenge that murder, and obtained from the Earl of Murray, then regent, the command of a body of men; after which he was known by the deſignation of Captain Crawfurd. He accus'd Sir William Maitland of Lethingtoun, ſecretary of ſtate, at a convention at Stirling, *anno* 1569, as being acceſſory to King Henry's murder: Upon which accuſation,

the ſecretary was ſent priſoner to the caſtle of Edinburgh. As alſo, during the regency of Matthew Earl of Lenox, he ſurpriſed the caſtle of Dumbarton, the 2d of April 1571, a ſtrength at that time thought impregnable (*p*): Which memorable adventure is mentioned by all our hiſtorians of the time. In conſideration of his many faithful ſervices to his king and country, he obtained the lands of Biſhop's-Meadow, Blackſtoun-Barns, and milns of Partick, with a penſion of 200*l.* yearly, payable out of the priory of St. Andrews; of all which lands he obtained from King James a charter, confirming a former, granted by James Boyd, archbiſhop of Glaſgow, dated the 10th of March 1573, as is evident from the original yet extant, *viz.*

JACOBUS, D. G. Rex Scotorum; Sciatis: Nos dediſſe, Thomæ Crawfurd de Jordan-hill, Capitaneo, militi prudenti, ac in rebus bellicis audaci et experto, pro remuneratione ejuſdem Thomæ Crawfurd ob Caſtrum Dumbartonenſe, non ſolum viris rebellibus, regi regnaque et legibus reſiſtentibus, ſed etiam victualibus, machinis bellicis et armorum copia repletum, ſed ob portentuoſum illius ſitum in ſummitate rupis aſperrimæ, munitiſſimum, omnium judicio inexpugnabile, labore et induſtriæ ipſius Thomæ, captum et expugnatum, &c. (q).

i. e. JAMES, by the grace of God, King of the Scots; be it known: That we have given Capt. Thomas Crawfurd, of Jordan-hill, a prudent ſoldier, and bold and expert in war, as a reward to the ſaid Thomas Crawfurd for taking by ſtorm the caſtle of Dumbarton, filled not only with rebels ſetting at defiance the king and the laws, but alſo with proviſions, warlike machines, and ſtores of arms, and ſituated on the eminence of a very rugged rock deemed by all impregnable, *&c.*

He was alſo one of the commanders under the Earl of Morton, at that conflict, which happened the 10th of June 1571, at the Gallow-Lee, betwixt the Earl of Huntly, lieutenant for the queen, and the ſaid Earl of Morton, for the young king, where Huntly was defeat, and ſome fifty or ſixty of his men ſlain: In memory of which action, Morton gave Capt. Crawfurd for motto theſe words, *God ſhaw the right*, and is ever ſince borne by his family; which words were expreſſed by Sir William Drury, the Engliſh reſident, when he had rode betwixt two parties, endeavouring to mediate a peace betwixt them. The ſtory is particularly related by Mr. Hume of Godcroft, in his hiſtory of the family of Douglaſs: and upon the diſſolution of the religious houſes, he acquired the lands of Jordan-hill from Sir Bartholomew Montgomery, chaplain of the chappel of Drumray, *anno* 1562. To which the lands of Jordan-hill had been originally mortified, and afterwards that chappel was richly endowed with a plentiful revenue,

(*p*) Crawfurd's Memoirs of the four Regents.

(*q*) Carta penes Laurentium Crawfurd de Jordan-hill.

by Laurence Crawfurd of Kilbirny (father of Capt. Crawfurd), about the year 1546, "*pro ſalute animæ ſuæ et Helenæ Campbell, ſponſæ ſuæ, &c.* (r), *et omnium anteceſſorum et ſucceſſorum ſuorum, i. e.* for the ſalvation of his own ſoul, and of the ſoul of Helen Campbell, his ſpouſe, and of all his anceſtors and poſterity."

King James VI. had ſo grateful a ſenſe of the Captain's ſervices, that he writes him a letter, I thought proper as a proof thereof to ſubjoin.

"Captain CRAWFURD,

"I HAVE heard ſic report of your guid ſervice done to me from the beginning of "the wars againſt my onfriends, as I ſhal ſum day remember the ſame, GOD will-"ing, to your greit contentment: In the mein quhyle be of guid comfort, and reſerve "you to that time with patience, being aſſured of my favour. Fareweil.

"15. Sept. 1575. "Your guid friend,

"JAMES REX."

He was alſo provoſt of the city of Glaſgow, *anno* 1577, then in the hands of the moſt conſiderable gentlemen in the country, which is evident from original documents, yet extant, in the hands of his deſcendants (*ſ*): About which time he built a great part of the bridge of Partick, over the river of Kelvin, conſiſting of four arches, on which is his name and arms, *viz.* The quarter'd coat of the family of Kilbirny; firſt a feſs ermine; ſecondly, a cheveron betwixt three croſs-molins, for the name of Barclay; and in baſe of the coat of Crawfurd, for diſtinction, two ſwords Saltyre ways; which is carried by all his deſcendants; and underneath his arms is this inſcription:

"He that by labour does any honeſtie,
"The labour goes, the honour bydes with thee;
"He that by treaſon does onie vice alſo,
"The ſhame remains, the pleaſure ſoon agoes."

He was twice married, firſt with Marion Colquhoun, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luſs, and Dowager of Robert, Maſter of Boyd, by whom he had only one daughter, called Marion, married to Sir Robert Fairly of that ilk, an ancient baron in the ſhire of Ayr; and ſurviving his firſt lady, he remarried Janet Ker, eldeſt daughter and heireſs of Robert Ker of Kerſland, the head and repreſentative of an antient family of that name, in the ſhire of Ayr, where they have been ſeated for upwards of 500 years. For Willi-

(r) Carta penes Patricium Vice-comitem de Garnock. (*ſ*) Carta penes Thomam Crawfurd de Cartſburn.

am de Ker is recorded witneſs in a contract betwixt Bryce of Eglinton and the burgh of Irvine, *anno* 1205 (*t*). The iſſue of this marriage were two ſons and a daughter, *viz.* Daniel, of whom the Kers of Kerſland deſcended. The ſecond, Hugh, of whom iſſued the Crawfurds of Jordon-hill. His daughter Suſanna was married to Colin Campbell of Elengreg, of whom Sir Neil Campbell of Elengreg is lineally deſcended. By his teſtament, bearing date in November 1602, he bequeathed his body to be buried at Kilbirny, having erected a ſtately tomb at that church, with the ſtatues of himſelf and his wife, as big as the life, in ſtone, with this inſcription:

"Here lies Capt. Thomas Crawfurd of Jordan-hill, ſixth ſon to Laurence Crawfurd "of Kilbirny, and Janet Ker, eldeſt daughter of Robert Ker of Kerſland, his "ſpouſe."

He departed this life the 3d of January 1603, as appears from the probate thereof, yet extant.

To Capt. Thomas Crawfurd of Jordan-hill, formerly mentioned, ſucceeded Hugh his ſon, who obtained the lands of Jordan-hill from his father, *anno* 1586 (*u*), and took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Stirling of Law; by whom he had Cornelius, his ſon and heir; the ſecond, Laurence, who went to Sweden, *anno* 1629, where he ſerved Guſtavus Adolphus, in his wars in Germany, in the quality of a lieutenant-colonel, and behaved himſelf honourably, until the battle of Lutzen, where that brave prince fell; at which time he returned home, and was made colonel of a regiment of foot (in the ſervice of King Charles I.) which was ſent to Ireland, for ſuppreſſing the horrid rebellion that fell out in that kingdom, *anno* 1641; where he gave many ſignal proofs of being a brave and valiant general: But afterwards quitting that ſide, he engaged in the parliament's ſervice, and was made major-general to the Earl of Mancheſter's brigade; and in the year 1643, leaving the Engliſh ſervice, he went to the Scotiſh army, where he was major-general, commiſſary-general, colonel and captain of a troop of horſe, and one of the council of war: He was immediately ſent to command at the ſiege of Hereford, where he was killed with a muſket-bullet, from the walls of the town, as he was riding about, viewing its fortifications, in September 1645. He was interred in the cathedral of Glouceſter, and had a marble monument erected to his memory, with his ſtatue as big as the life. He was married with Elenora, daughter of Sir Robert Meridith, by whom he had a ſon, Laurence, who died in his infancy. His eſtate, which was very conſiderable in money, came to Cornelius Crawfurd of Jordan-hill, his brother-german. The major-general's armorial bearing was Gules, a feſs ermine, betwixt three mulets Argent,

(*t*) Carta penes burg. de Irvine. (*u*) Carta penes Laurent. Crawfurd de Jordan-hill.

on a canton of the ſecond, two ſwords Saltyre ways, proper, hilted and pomeled, Or; For creſt a laurel, with this motto, *Calcar Honeſte.*

There was a third brother, Mr. John, who was rector of Halden in the county of Kent.

The Fourth, Thomas, who went to Sweden in the year 1629, and afterwards to Muſcovy, where, for his good ſervice, he was made a colonel: He was at the taking of Smolenſko, *anno* 1652, where he was blown up with powder; by which he loſt an eye, and was diſabled for any ſervice: So that the emperor gave him a handſome allowance till his death, *anno* 1685. He was married to Agnes, daughter of Col. Alexander Crawfurd, a ſon of the Baron of Fedret, in the north of Scotland.

The fifth, Daniel, who was lieutenant-colonel to his brother the Major-General's regiment, in Ireland: He had a conſiderable ſhare in all the fights and ſkirmiſhes wherein his brother was concerned; and during his abode there he behaved himſelf both bravely and loyally: For, when his brother, Maj.-Gen. Laurence, went into the parliament's ſervice, he refuſed to ſerve the King's enemies, but came over to Scotland, and lived privately, till the time of Duke Hamilton's engagement, *anno* 1648, when he entered into that ſervice, and was with the Duke at Preſton, in no other quality than that of a volunteer; and after the defeat of the Scots army, he retired to Scotland, where he continued to appear for his Majeſty's ſervice in the hills, ſeveral years, in conjunction with, and on the head of ſome of thoſe loyal Scots, who oppoſed the troops of the uſurper Oliver Cromwel: But was afterwards, in one of thoſe rencounters, betwixt Jordan-hill and Glaſgow, taken, and ſent priſoner to London, where he continued for ſome time: But being releaſed, upon condition of leaving the kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland within two months, and never to meddle with any thing prejudicial to the ſtate of England; he went firſt for France, and ſoon after to Muſcovy; and, on his arrival, was by his Imperial Majeſty declared colonel of a regiment of 1600 men. He was afterwards made governor of Smolenſko by the Emperor, and declared a major-general, and governor of Muſcovy, a place which no ſtranger had ever enjoyed, and which he kept till his death, about 1674. He left iſſue by Mary his wife, daughter of Col. John Crawfurd, a Scots gentleman in the Muſcovite ſervice, two ſons both captains of horſe in the Pruſſian ſervice, in the year 1690; and a daughter Mary, married to Col Robert Duncanſon. But the particular lives of martial Scots men being no part of the ſubject I treat of, I refer my reader to the learned and accurate hiſtorian Dr. Patrick Abercromby, who deſigns with all expedition to publiſh the lives of our martial Scots gentlemen.

But to return to the principal branch of this family, Hugh Crawfurd of Jordan-hill, who paid his laſt debt to nature, *anno* 1626. To him ſucceeded Cornelius, his ſon and heir, who took to wife Mary, daughter of Sir James Lockhart of Lee, by Jean his lady, daughter of Sir George Auchinleck of Balmanoe, an ancient family in Perth-ſhire, by whom he had two ſons and as many daughters; Hugh his eldeſt ſon, died in his own

time; and Thomas, author of the Crawfurds now of Cartsburn: His daughters were, Margaret, married to James Grahame of Killearn, and had iſſue; and Jean, married to Robert Pollock of that ilk, and mother of Sir Robert Pollock, now of that ilk, baronet: Which Cornelius deceaſed, *anno* 1687. To whom ſucceeded Laurence his grand-ſon and heir, by Hugh his eldeſt ſon. But before I proceed, it is proper to take notice, that, having married Bethia Hamilton, daughter to the Laird of Woodhall, he departed this life in the year 1684, (his father then living), leaving iſſue by the ſaid Bethia his wife, two ſons and as many daughters, *viz.* Laurence, and James, late ſheriff depute of Renfrew (father of Mr. Hugh Crawfurd, writer in Edinburgh). His daughters were Jean, marrid to Andrew Colquhoun of Garſcadan, and Mary, to Ninian Hill of Lambhill, and both had iſſue.

Which Laurence Crawfurd now of Jordan-hill hath been twice married, firſt to Elizabeth, daughter and co-heireſs of John Dove of Arnhall, by whom he had one daughter called Anna, married to James M'Gilchriſt of Northbar: He hath ſecondly married Margaret, daughter and ſole heireſs of John Hamilton of Woodhall, by whom he had John, his ſon and heir, *&c.*

The armorial bearing of Jordan-hill is, two coats quarterly; firſt Gules a feſs ermine, with two ſwords Saltyre ways in baſe. Secondly Gules, a holly leaf Vert, betwixt three cinque foils Argent. Third as ſecond, and fourth as firſt; and for creſt a caſtle, (relative to his anceſtor Capt. Crawfurd's ſurpriſing the caſtle of Dumbarton) with this motto, *Expugnavi*, and compartment, *GOD ſhaw the right.*"

S. § Which John (*viz.* ſon and heir of Laurence Crawfurd of Jordan-hill) died unmarried.

In the year 1750, the lands of Jordan-hill were purchaſed by Alexander Houſtoun, merchant in Glaſgow, (a younger ſon of the family of Houſtoun, Eſq; of Calderhaugh, in Mid-Lothian) by him the whole lands of Jordan-hill were incloſed. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Rae, Eſq; of Little-Govan, by whom he had three ſons, and five daughters; 1. Andrew (his ſon and heir), 2. Robert, 3. Alexander; 1. Elizabeth, married to John Campbell, merchant in Glaſgow, and has iſſue, 2. Iſobel, married to Dougall, Eſq; of Eaſter-houſe, and has iſſue, 3. Jean, yet unmarried, 4. Joan, married to John Barns, Eſq; of Lochridge, and has iſſue, 5. Chriſtian. He died in May 20. 1777, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Andrew, the preſent poſſeſſor, who, in his early years, betook himſelf to a military life: About the year 1764, he purchaſed a lieutenancy or cornetcy in the Carabine or third regiment of horſe, where he continued for eight or ten years, when about, the year 1772--1774, he ſold out, having now retired to his eſtate of Jordan-hill, where he has juſt newly built a large modern houſe, on the very place where the old houſe ſtood, having large and commodious apartments within; the houſe being fronted towards the north, and being three ſtories high, and built (as Mr. CRAWFURD mentions) upon an eminence, ſhews an extenſive and moſt agreeable proſpect, of much of the ſaid ſhire, and alſo the adjacent country; only the

view of the ſaid houſe is terminated by a number of tall trees and planting on the ſouth-ſide of the fore-mentioned eminence. The family only went into the new houſe this ſeaſon. He married Margaret, daughter of Mr. Hugh Wallace, merchant from Jamaica, by whom he has five ſons, 1. Alexander (his ſon and apparent heir) 2. Hugh, 3. John, 4. Andrew, 5. Robert; and two daughters, 1. Margaret, 2. ·····.

" C. From the town of Paiſley the river of Cart hath its courſe northward; upon the eaſt-ſide whereof lie the lands of Knoc or Knox, an ancient poſſeſſion of a family of the ſame name, promiſcuouſly deſigned of that ilk, and of Ranfurly. I have ſeen a charter granted by Uchter Knox of Ranfurly, of the behalf of the lands of Knoc, to George Knox his ſon, and Janet Fleming his ſpouſe, *anno* 1526 (*x*); from whoſe ſucceſſor, Sir Matthew Knoc, a churchman, theſe lands were acquired, by William Cunningham of Craigends, *anno* 1526: and, from Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, *anno* 1654, by Colin Campbell of Blythſwood. At this place there is a high croſs ſtanding, called Queen Bleariе's Croſs; but no inſcription is legible: Tradition hath handed down, that it was erected on this occaſion. Marjory Bruce, daughter of the renouned Robert I. and wife of Walter, great-ſtewart of Scotland, at that time lord of this country, being hunting at this place, was thrown from her horſe, and by the fall ſuffered a diſlocation of the *vertebræ* of her neck, and died on the ſpot; ſhe, being pregnant, fell in labour of King Robert II.; the child or *fœtus* was a ceſar: The operation being by an unſkilful hand, his eye being touched by the inſtrument, could not be cured; from which he was called King Bleareie. This, according to our hiſtorians, fell out in the year 1317 (*y*). She lies buried at Paiſley, where there is a monument erected to her memory."

S. § The lands of Knock are now the property of John Campbell, Eſq; of Blythſwood. The high croſs, called Queen Bleariе's Croſs, is taken down, and removed from the place where it ſtood. I have ſeen part of ſaid croſs this ſeaſon, when on my jaunt through the ſhire of Renfrew, which part of ſaid ſtone is uſed for a lintal to a barn-door lately built by the farmer at the Knoc: It has been a long octagonal ſtone. You will have the ſame tradition of Queen Bleariе inſerted over again in the third part or hiſtory of Paiſley, for the behoof of thoſe who has the hiſtory of Paiſley abſtract from the reſt of the ſhire.

About thirty-ſix years ago, there was dug from below ground at the Knoc, ſuppoſed to be, an old Roman urn. On May 23. 1782, Archibald Snodgraſs, farmer there, dug from the ſame place, a part of an urn with ſome human bones, which they ſhewed me that day two weeks following.

" C. Somewhat lower, upon the bank of the river of Cart, lie the lands of Porterfield, an ancient poſſeſſion of a family of the ſame ſirname, and from whence they, without doubt, have taken both ſirname and deſignation. But, that what is to be ſaid of the an-

(*x*) Carta Colini Campbell de Blythſwood. (*y*) Deſcription of Renfrew ſhire, by Mr. William Dunlop.

tiquity of the Porterfields, may not be received without a document, you will find, in the regiſter of the abbey of Paiſley, that in the reign of King Alexander III. *anno* 1262, John de Porter was a witneſs to that donation of the kirk of Dundonald, by Alexander, high-ſtewart of Scotland, to the monks of that abbey. Likeas I find, Walter le Porter is mentioned in Ragman-roll, *anno* 1296 (*z*). But to deſcend a little more particularly upon the genealogy of the Porterfields: In the reign of King David II. Stephen de Porter obtained a charter, of his lands of Porterfield, from Robert Earl of Strathern, about the year 1362 (*a*). But of this Stephen de Porter I have not ſeen any more than that he mortified to the monaſtery of Paiſley, "*pro ſalute animæ ſuæ annuum reditum duodecem denariorum ex burgagio Michaelis Sperlin in Renfrew* (*b*), *i. e.* for the ſalvation of his own ſoul, the yearly revenue of twelve pennies from the burgh-houſe of Michael Sperlin in Renfrew." To Stephen ſucceeded Robert, his ſon and heir: Which Robert, out of his charity to the church and poor, (according to the opinion of thoſe times, that they did a very agreeable ſervice to GOD Almighty, to be liberal to the church and clergy) mortified to the monaſtery of Paiſley, "*pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, patris et matris ejus, et pro ſalute omnium anteceſſorum et ſucceſſorum annuum reditum ſex decem denariorum de burgagio Johannis Walker in Renfrew, in liberam puram et perpetuam eleemoſinam ad duos anni terminos per aquales portiones, viz. ad feſtum Pentecoſtes et feſtum ſancti Martini, et inſuper ego præfatus, Robertus Porter, dominus de Porterfield, ratifico approbo et hac præſenti charta mea confirmo illum donationem et conceſſionem, quam Stephanus Porter quondam pater meus fecit Deo et beatæ Virgini Mariæ et beatis Jacobo et beato Mirino confeſſori de Paſletto et monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, i. e.* for the ſalvation of his own ſoul, his father's and mother's, and for the ſalvation of all his anceſtors and poſterity, the yearly revenue of ſixteen pennies out of the burgh-houſe of John Walker in Renfrew, as a free, pure and perpetual alms, to be paid at two terms of the year, in equal portions, *viz.* at the feaſt of Pentecoſt, and at the feaſt of St. Martin: and farther, I the ſaid Robert Porter of Porterfield, ratify, approve, and, by this my charter, confirm that gift and grant which Stephen Porter, my father, formerly gave to God and the bleſſed Virgin Mary, and the bleſſed James, and the bleſſed Mirin confeſſor of Paiſley, and the monks there ſerving God."

From Robert Porterfield, formerly mentioned, did John Porterfield of that ilk lineally deſcend, who obtained from King James III a charter of confirmation of his lands of Porterfield, *anno* 1460. Which John was father of another John Porterfield of that ilk, who married Catharine, daughter of Patrick Mackgregor of Ardinconel, by whom he left iſſue. Robert his ſucceſſor obtained a charter of the lands of Porterfield, from King James IV. *anno* 1500; and by Iſobel Maxwell his wife, a daughter of the houſe of Newark, had two ſons, Alexander and Mr. John. Which Alexander died without ſuc-

(*z*) Prin's Hiſtory, page 663. (*a*) Carta Alex. Porterfield, de eodem. (*b*) Chartulary of Paiſley.

ceſſion, having reſigned the lands of Porterfield in favours of his brother Mr. John Porterfield of that ilk, *anno* 1540. Which Mr. John being a perſon of great learning, (at that time) raiſed his family by ſeveral conſiderable purchaſes, *viz.* the barony of Duchal from John Lord Lyll, with conſent of James maſter of Lyll, his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir, *anno* 1544, as the original writs, yet extant, ſufficiently teſtify (*c*) He acquired the lands of Spangow in Innerkip, from Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudon, *anno* 1565. He was twice married, firſt with Beatrix, daughter of William Cunningham of Craigends, by whom he had William his ſon and heir. Secondly, he took to wife Jean Knox, daughter to the Laird of Ranfurly, by whom he had two ſons, Gabriel, who had a charter of the lands of Blairlin, from his father, *anno* 1568, and John, who obtained from his father the lands of Greenend, *anno* 1573. He had likewiſe a daughter, called Elizabeth, married to Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood. He deceaſed, *anno* 1575. To whom ſucceeded William his ſon and heir, who married (*anno* 1565) Iſobel, one of the daughters of John Cunningham of Glengarnock, by Margaret his lady, daughter to the Lord Fleming, by whom he had Alexander his eldeſt ſon, who died in his lifetime; and three daughters, Jean, married firſt to Alexander Cunningham of Waterſtoun, and after his death became the wife of Sir William Mure of Rouallan. The ſecond, Mary, to Alexander Cunningham of Corſehill. The third, Marion, to Patrick Maxwell of Dargevell. Which William Porterfield of that ilk, deceaſed, *anno* 1612, and was immediately ſucceeded by Alexander his grandſon, *viz.* (ſon of Alexander his eldeſt ſon, who died in his lifetime, by Agnes his wife, daughter of Sir Patrick Houſtoun of that ilk): Which laſt Alexander Porterfield of that ilk departed this life in the year 1675, leaving iſſue by Agnes his lady, daughter of John Blair of that ilk, and of Iſobel his wife, daughter of Thomas Lord Boyd, three ſons and a daughter, *viz.* John his ſucceſſor; the ſecond, William of Quarreltoun; the third Alexander, father of Mr. Alexander Porterfield, ſurgeon in Glaſgow. And Griſſel, married to John Semple of Fulwood. Which John Porterfield of that ilk, took to wife Jean, daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, by whom he had William his eldeſt ſon, who died in his lifetime; Alexander now of Fulwood; and ſeveral daughters; Ann, married James Hamilton of Aikenhead, and Margaret to Archibald Crawfurd of Achinames.

William Porterfield younger of that ilk, in his father's time, married Anabel, daughter of John Stewart younger of Blackhall, by whom he had Alexander, who immediately ſucceeded his grandfather, and died *anno* 1690. Which Alexander was one of the commiſſioners to the parliament for the ſhire of Renfrew, upon the diſſolving thereof on her Majeſty's acceſſion to the crown. He hath married the Lady Catharine Boyd, daughter of William Earl of Kilmarnock, by whom he hath iſſue William, his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir.

(*c*) Carta penes Alex. Porterfield de eodem.

The armorial bearing of this family is Or, a bend betwixt a ſtag's head eraſed in chief, and a bugle in baſe, Gules, ſupported by two for creſt a laurel, with this motto, *Sub pondere ſurſum.*"

S. § The lands of Porterfield is now the property of the town of Renfrew, and has been theſe many years, under the management of the magiſtrates and town council of ſaid burgh; who have alſo the power of uplifting the cuſtoms at the public fairs of ſaid burgh, which privilege they hold of the crown, and has done theſe many years. The crown is alſo patron of the pariſh-kirk of Renfrew. The family of the Somervilles in Renfrew have, within theſe forty years paſt, carried on a very conſiderable ſea trade in this town; their veſſels of a very conſiderable burden coming up Puddoch cloſe to Caſtlehill houſe, formerly noticed; nay, they have built at Renfrew, ſhips of conſiderable burden, about 200 ton.

About ten or twelve years ago, there was an attempt made for coal at the Porterfield, by Mr. Wilſon, Eſq; of Shieldhall; and though he cauſed dig a great many fathoms deep in ſeveral places (which coſt him above L.1000 ſterling), yet he found none.

C. " Near Porterfield lie the lands of Kirkland, a part of which has, for ſome conſiderable time, been the poſſeſſion of Robert Roſs, portioner of Kirkland's anceſtors, who were deſcended from the Roſſes of Tartriven, an old cadet of the family of Hawkhead. They have made inter-marriages with theſe following reſpective families in this country, *viz.* Semple's of Fulwood, Whiteford's of that ilk, and Cunningham's of Quarrelton. Which Robert Roſs, above-mentioned, was married with ------ Hamilton, daughter of Maj. Alexander Hamilton of Fore-houſe, (deſcended of the family of Torrence) by whom he had Mr. Andrew Roſs, his eldeſt ſon, now profeſſor of humanity in the univerſity of Glaſgow."

S. § The lands of Kirkland are now the property of the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Glaſgow.

C. " And below Kirkland, upon the confluence of Clyde and Grife, in a plain field, ſtands the houſe and lands of Ranfield, adorned with pleaſant orchards and gardens, beautified with very much planting and regular avenues, from both the rivers of Clyde and Grife, to the Ranfield houſe; which adds much to the beauty of this ſeat. Who were its ancient proprietors, I have not found, before the year 1568, that Mr. Andrew Hay, deſigned canon of Glaſgow (and afterwards parſon of Renfrew), a younger brother of the family of Linplum, who were a branch of the ancient family of Locherwart, afterward Lord Yeſter, and now Marquis of Twedale, obtained from James Earl of Murray, regent, a charter of theſe lands; as did alſo Mr. John Hay, parſon of Renfrew, his ſon; and whoſe ſon, Mr. John Hay of Ranfield, alſo parſon of Renfrew, ſold theſe lands, *anno* 1654, to Colin Campbell of Blythſwood, a wealthy merchant, and provoſt of the city of Glaſgow, whoſe original anceſtor was a younger brother of the ancient family of Ardkinlaſs, whoſe anceſtor was John Campbell, a brother of the illuſtrious family of Argile, in the reign of King Robert II. whoſe grand-child is Colin

Campbell now of Blythſwood. Whoſe armorial bearing is (*d*), two coats quarterly; firſt gironne of eight pieces, Sable and Or, each gironne charged with a trefoil, ſlipt and counter-changed; ſecondly Argent, a galley with her oars in action; for creſt, a ſhip with her ſails truſſed up; third as ſecond, fourth as firſt; with this motto, *Vincit labor.*

Mr. John Hay of Inchnoch is the repreſentative of the Hays of Ranfield.

S. § Colin Campbell, Eſq; of Blythſwood, entailed the lands of Ranfield, with his other heritable poſſeſſions, in favours of the heirs-male of his own body; of which failing, to go to the next heir-male. He had only one ſon, James, who ſucceeded him, and a daughter, who married with William Somerville, ſon of John Somerville, late provoſt of Renfrew. James Campbell, his ſon and heir, who ſucceeded him, married Mary Walkinſhaw, a daughter of the Walkinſhaws of Barrowfield. He died November 4. 1767. ſhe died September 24. 1771. they having no iſſue, the eſtate of Blythſwood, comprehending the Ranfield, Knoc, and his other poſſeſſions in the pariſh of Inchinnan, devolved, by entail, to James Douglaſs, Eſq; of Mains, in New Kilpatrick pariſh, and ſhire of Dumbarton, ſon of the late James Douglaſs, Eſq; of Mains, an ancient cadet of the houſe of Morton, as being neareſt of male-heir, who afterwards took the title and deſignation of James Campbell, Eſq; of Blythſwood. He was nephew to her Grace the late Ducheſs of Douglaſs. He married Henrietta, daughter of James Dunlop, Eſq; of Garnkirk, by whom he had three ſons, 1. John (his ſon and heir), 2. Archibald, a lieutenant in the army, 3. James, a lieutenant in the 55th regiment, who died at Antigua December 6. 1781; and ſix daughters, 1. Henrietta, married to Archibald Swinton, Eſq; of Manderſton, Auguſt 17. 1776, 2. Agneſs, 3. Grizzel, 4. Jean, 5. Mary, 6. Lillie, who died an infant. He died about the year 1773, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, John Campbell, Eſq; of Blythſwood, the preſent proprietor, who was formerly captain; but I am now informed he is at preſent major in the 2d batallion of the 1ſt regiment of foot. I need ſay little about the pleaſantneſs of the houſe of Ranfield, Mr. CRAWFURD having taken ſo much notice of it before. As for the lands belonging to the eſtate, they are well incloſed, equal with the other eſtates in the country.

Having thus finiſhed the deſcription of the ſeveral places in the pariſh of Renfrew, upon the north eaſt ſide of the river of White Cart; I proceed next to give a deſcription of the ſeveral places of ſaid pariſh upon the weſt ſide of the river of White Cart, lying in the confluence between the ſaid river, and the rivers Black Cart and Griſe.

C " A little towards the north from Blackſtoun, upon the confluence of Black Cart and Griſe, ſtands the houſe and lands of Walkinſhaw, the ſeat of an ancient family in this ſhire; who derive their pedigree from one " *Dungallus filius Chriſtini, judicis de Levenox, i. e.* Dougall, ſon of Chriſtinus, judge of Lenox," (who was the perſon that exerciſed a juriſdiction over the vaſſals and tenants of the earldom of Lenox, and was a very ancient officier,) for he is ſo deſign'd in an excambion he makes, with conſent of

(*d*) Niſbet's Heraldry.

Maud, his ſpouſe, of his lands of Knoc, with the abbot and convent of Paiſley, for the lands of Walkinſhaw, in *anno* 1235, the 21ſt year of the reign of King Alexander II. of Scotland, as is evident from the original, yet extant in the chartulary of the monaſtery of Paiſley, folio 105. And from his hereditary lands of Walkinſhaw, which he ſo obtained, probably he aſſumed his ſirname and deſignation. His deſcendents continued in a direct line until that, the Laird of Walkinſhaw having only two daughters, his co-heirs, the lands of Eaſter-Walkinſhaw came to the Mortons by marriage, and the ſame way to the Algoes; and by the other co-heireſs, the lands of Weſter-Walkinſhaw came to Walkinſhaw of Little-Fulwood.

The principal branch of this family failing in the perſon of Walkinſhaw of that ilk, (as ſaid is) the Walkinſhaws of Little-Fulwood became the next heirs of that ancient family; James Walkinſhaw of Little-Fulwood having married one of the co-heireſſes of Walkinſhaw, and by that marriage obtained the lands of Weſter-Walkinſhaw, from whence his ſucceſſors took deſignation of that ilk. For Patrick Walkinſhaw of that ilk, obtained a charter of confirmation of the lands of Weſter-Walkinſhaw from the Abbot of Paiſley, upon the reſignation of his father, *anno* 1464. Which Patrick laſt mentioned, was father of John Walkinſhaw of that ilk, who, with Margaret Fleming, his wife, a daughter of the family of Barochan, obtained a charterof theſe lands from the Abbot of Paiſley, *anno* 1511 (*e*), in the reign of King James IV. John Walkinſhaw of that ilk, his ſucceſſor, in the ſubſequent reign, added to his paternal inheritance the lands of Achincreich, in the year 1532 (*f*), and died, *anno* 1562, leaving iſſue, by Margaret Maxwell, his wife, of the houſe of Newark, John, his ſon and heir; who by Janet his wife, a a daughter of the family of Houſtoun of that ilk, had two ſons; John, his ſucceſſor, and Mr. Patrick, ſub-dean of Glaſgow, who was author of that branch of the Walkinſhaws of Garturk; of whom John Walkinſhaw now of that ilk is the lineal heir. The principal branch of the family of Walkinſhaw failing a ſecond time in the perſon of John Walkinſhaw of that ilk, who died without male ſucceſſion, *anno* 1636, his eſtate deſcended to Mr. John Walkinſhaw of Garturk, his couſin-german; who took to wife Margaret Hamilton, daughter of ..... Hamilton of Orbieſtoun; by whom he had Gavin, his ſon and heir; who by Beatrix his wife, daughter of Mr. Henry Maule of Melgum, and a grandchild of the family of Panmure, had John Walkinſhaw now of that ilk, his ſon and heir: Whoſe armorial bearing is, Argent, upon a mount, a grove of firs proper, and ſupported by two forreſters in long robes, (relative to his predeceſſor's being forreſter to the High Steward of Scotland, in the barony of Renfrew) and for his creſt he bears a pigeon with an olive-leaf in its mouth, with this motto, *In Seaſon.*

The abovementioned Gavin Walkinſhaw of that ilk, thought fit, in the year 1683, to alienate his eſtate of Walkinſhaw to James Walkinſhaw, merchant in Glaſgow, ſecond

(*e*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*f*) Carta penes Jo. Com. de Dundonald.

ſon of John Walkinſhaw of Barrowfield, a cadet of his family, who died in the year 1708; his eſtate devolving upon John Walkinſhaw now of Walkinſhaw, his ſon and heir."

S. § The forementioned James Walkinſhaw of that ilk, had alſo a daughter, married to ------- Houſtoun, Eſq; of Johnſton. John Walkinſhaw, his ſon and heir, married Elizabeth Boyd, daughter of ------ -----; by whom he had three ſons, 1. James, his ſon and heir, 2. William, married to Lionella, daughter of -------- Walkinſhaw, Eſq; of Barrowfield, 3. Robert, who died unmarried; and a daughter, Marion, married to James Hynd, merchant in Glaſgow, and had iſſue. James, his eldeſt ſon and heir, married Margaret, daughter of -------- Walkinſhaw, Eſq; of Barrowfield, by whom he had three ſons; 1. John, who died young, 2. James, who ſucceeded him, 3. William, who alſo died young: and five daughters; 1. Catharine, married to John M'Farlane, younger of that ilk, and had iſſue, 2. Elizabeth, who died young, 3. Barbara, who died unmarried, 4. Anna, and, 5. Mary, married to ------- Anderſon, ſurgeon in Edinburgh, and had iſſue. The which James, his ſon and heir, about the year 1769, alienated the eſtate of Walkinſhaw to William Millar, Eſq; from Antigua; whoſe grandfather was the Rev. Mr. Andrew Millar, miniſter of Neilſton, whoſe ſucceſſors I ſhall take notice of here. The ſaid Rev. Andrew Millar married ------ Montgomery, a daughter of the family of Lainſhaw, by whom he had Robert, his ſon and heir, and two daughters; 1. Catharine, married to Robert Barns, Eſq; of Kirk hill, in Ayr-ſhire, who had five ſons and four daughters; 2. Margaret, married to ------ Aird, Eſq; of Milton, in Ayr-ſhire, who had a ſon and a daughter. His ſon, the Rev. Mr. Robert Millar, miniſter in Paiſley, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Kelſo, Eſq; of Kelſo-land, by whom he had eight ſons; 1. the Rev. Mr. John, miniſter of Kilpatrick, 2. Andrew, bookſeller in London, 3. the Rev. Mr. Henry, miniſter of Neilſton (more of whom hereafter), 4. Robert, a doctor, who went abroad, 5. William, Eſq; of Walkinſhaw, as before obſerved, 6. Archibald, a captain of the Lynn man of war, who died September 7. 1766, 7. 8. and ſix daughters; 1. Anna, married to the Rev. Mr. Peter Scott, miniſter in Paiſley, 2. Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Mr. James Hamilton, miniſter in Paiſley. The Rev. Mr. Henry Millar, as before obſerved, married Robinia Cochran, daughter of Alexander Cochran, Eſq; of Craigmoor, by whom he had two ſons; 1. Robert, who died young, 2. Alexander, an advocate, who ſurvived his father, November 14. 1771; as alſo ſucceeded to the eſtate of his uncle William Millar, Eſq; of Walkingſhaw; and two daughters; 1. Marion, married to Mr. William Fulton, ſilk-manufacturer in Maxwelltown, near Paiſley, and has iſſue; 2. Elizabeth, married to Alexander Napier, Eſq; of Blackſtoun, March 14. 1774, and has iſſue. William Millar, Eſq; of Walkinſhaw, as before obſerved, formerly doctor in Antigua, married Anna, ſecond daughter of the late Alexander Napier, Eſq; of Blackſtoun, April 29th. 1772. He died in February 1780, and, leaving no children, was ſucceeded by his nephew Alexander Millar, Eſq; advocate, the preſent proprietor of Walkinſhaw, ſon of the Rev. Mr. Henry Millar, as above obſerved.

C. " Near to this lie the lands of Eaſter-Walkinſhaw, which went early, by marriage of one of the co-heireſſes of that ancient family, to the Mortons. The firſt of this family, I have found mentioned, is Robert Morton of Walkinſhaw, who is recorded an arbiter betwixt the abbot of Paiſley and the burgh of Renfrew, *anno* 1488 (*g*). Adam Morton obtained from Robert, Abbot of Paiſley, a charter of his lands of Eaſter-Walkinſhaw, *anno* 1511 (*h*). As another Adam Morton, whom I have found deſigned of Leven and Walkinſhaw, alienated the 10 *lib.* land of Leven in Innerkip, to William Lord Semple, *anno* 1547 (*i*). And his lands of Eaſter-Walkinſhaw came, by marriage of Marion Morton, his heireſs, to Peter Algoe, a gentleman originally from Italy; his anceſtor came from that country with one of the abbots of Paiſley, and for ſome conſiderable time his poſterity poſſeſſed a plentiful fortune in this ſhire, and failed in the perſon of John Algoe of Eaſter-Walkinſhaw, in the reign of King Charles I."

S. § The lands of Eaſter-Walkinſhaw are now the property of George Maxwell, Eſq; of South-bar.

Near to this, towards the north eaſt, lie the lands of Abbot-Inch, comprehending the lands of Yondertoun, Loanhead, Rawhead, Nethertoun, and Point-Houſe, bounded by the Walkinſhaw ground, and the rivers Black and White Cart. One of the arches of Inchinnan-bridge is built upon ſaid lands, where the confluence of ſaid rivers meets. The great road betwixt Inchinnan and Paiſley, branches off upon the ſouth-ſide at the middle of ſaid bridge, along the fore-mentioned arch, and ſo along the Inch lands towards the Markſworth; which lands the Abbot-Inch lands borders with. The Inch lands are well incloſed, and produce excellent crops, as lying contiguous to the two fore-mentioned rivers, by which they have generally much more in tillage than paſturage.

The Inch lands, in ancient times, belonged to the Earl of Dundonald's family, and came afterwards to the Duke of Hamilton's; which lands were acquired from that family, by his Grace the late Duke of Douglaſs: and are now the property of Archibald Douglaſs, Eſq; of that ilk, who is member of parliament for Forfar-ſhire, and as being a conſiderable proprietor in this country, I ſhall give an account of his firſt anceſtors or pedigree of the firſt of the Douglaſs.

About the year 770, in the reign of Solvathius, King of Scotland, one Donald Bane, of the Weſtern Iſles, having invaded the Scots territories, and routed the royal army, a man of rank and figure, came ſeaſonably to the King's aſſiſtance, with his friends and followers, he renewed the battle, and obtained a complete victory over the invader. The King being deſirous to ſee the man who had done him ſo ſignal a ſervice, he was pointed out to him by his colour or complexion, in theſe words of the old Galic or Seltic language, *(SHOLTO DU-GLASH;)* in the Engliſh, behold that black ſwarthy coloured man: From which he was named Sholto the Douglaſs. The King

(*g*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*h*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*i*) Carta Joh. Stewart Junioris de Blackhall.

royally rewarded his great ſervices, and gave him a grant of ſeveral lands, and large poſſeſſions in the county of Lanark, which were called Douglaſs; and from hence came the ſirname of the family. He had iſſue, two ſons, Hugh and William †.

Archibald, third marquis, and nineteenth generation, in a direct male line, from Hugh Douglaſs, above mentioned, ſon of James ſecond Marquis of Douglas, by Lady Mary Kerr, daughter of Robert Marquis of Lothian. He ſucceeded James ſecond Marquis, who died, *anno* 1700. He was created Duke of Douglaſs by Queen Anne, 18th April, 1703, by patent to the heirs-male of his body. His titles were Archibald Duke of Douglaſs, Marquis of Angus and Abernethie, Viſcount of Jedburgh foreſt, Lord Douglaſs of Buncle, Preſton and Roberton. The family of Douglaſs, according to all hiſtorians, were created lords of parliment, in the reign of King Malcolm Canmore, about the year 1061; in 1357, Earls, by King Robert Bruce; in 1633, Marquis, by King Charles I. and in 1703, Dukes, by Queen Anne. This family, for their ſervices to their country, had three noble privileges allowed them by the King: firſt, That they ſhould have the firſt vote in parliament; ſecondly, that they ſhould lead the van of the army in the day of battle; and, thirdly, that they ſhould carry the royal crown on all public ſolemnities. He married Margaret, eldeſt daughter of James Douglaſs, Eſq; of Mains, in Dumbarton-ſhire, an ancient cadet of the houſe of Morton. He died July 21. 1761. She died October 24th. 1774. And having no iſſue Archibald Stewart, Eſq; only ſurviving ſon of his ſiſter Lady Jane (his brother Sholto died young) by Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, baronet, her husband. He was ſerved and returned heir of line and proviſion to his uncle Archibald Duke of Douglas, on the 9th of September 1761, and is now deſigned Archibald Douglaſs, Eſq; of Douglaſs. The title of duke became extinct; but that of marquis of Douglaſs devolved upon the Duke of Hamilton, as being lineally deſcended of William Earl of Selkirk, eldeſt ſon of the ſecond marriage of William firſt Marquis of Douglaſs. The Duke of Hamilton was ſerved and returned heir-male to the ſaid Archibald Duke of Douglaſs, 1ſt December 1761, and is now deſigned George-James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Marquis of Douglaſs, Earl of Angus, *&c. &c. &c.*

Armorial bearing of the late Duke of Douglaſs, motto, *Jamais arriere.* Chief ſeats, the caſtles of Douglaſs and Bothwell, in Lanark-ſhire, and Dunhope, in Angus-ſhire, an ancient noble pile of building in the middle of a park, within a mile of Dundee.

Having thus finiſhed the deſcription of the principal places in the pariſh of Renfrew, I come next to give a deſcription of the pariſh of Inchinnan, which lies upon the weſt-ſide of all the forementioned rivers.

† Douglaſs' Peerage of Scotland.

Of the TOWN *and* PARISH *of* INCHINNAN.

C. " THE Church of Inchinnan, before the Reformation, belonged to the Knights-Templars, who had all their lands within the ſhire of Renfrew, erected into a regality, called the Regality of Greenend. And becauſe ſome may have the curioſity to know ſomewhat concerning the Templars, I ſhall furniſh my reader with the hiſtory of them, hoping he will pardon the digreſſion.

The order of Templars was ſet up firſt at Jeruſalem, frequent incurſions being made into Godfrey's kingdom, by Saracens, Turks and Egyptians; and the road leading to Jeruſalem being infeſted by robbers, ſo as travellers to the holy ſepulchre were much expoſed to danger. Nine generous knights undertook the defence of the ſacred ſepulchre, and to clear the high-ways, that paſſengers and pilgrims might ſafely go and come thither, without hazard or interruption. This order was firſt eſtabliſhed, *anno* 1118. They were called Templars, becauſe they had apartments allowed them by Baldwin II. King of Jeruſalem, near to the temple. This order was confirmed by Honorius II. (*k*) *anno* 1182. They had a white habit aſſigned them in token of their innocence, to which Pope Eugene III. ordered them to wear above their habit, for a diſtinguiſhing badge, a red croſs, to ſignify their readineſs to ſpend their blood in defence of the Holy Land: They lived according to the rule of the canon regulars. They came firſt to Scotland in the reign of King David, where they flouriſhed to that degree, that there were few paroches wherein they had not ſome lands. The prior of the order in Scotland reſided at Torphichen, (as another of their principal houſes was at St. Germans in Lothian) their prieſts and chaplains had benefices, and were miniſters of the churches of Tulloch, Aboyn, Inchinnan, Mary-Culter, *&c.* Sir James Sandilands of Calder was preceptor of Torphichen and lord St. John, at the Reformation in Scotland; he reſigned all the temple-lands in Scotland in Queen Mary's hands, and obtained an erection thereof into a temporal lordſhip, with the dignity of Lord Torphichen, *anno* 1563. And from the Lord Torphichen the temple-lands in Renfrew ſhire, afterward erected into a regality, came to Semple of Cathcart."

S. § The order of the Hoſpitallers was ſet up at Jeruſalem about the ſame time, and upon much the ſame occaſion that gave riſe to the Templars. The cuſtom of viſiting pretended holy places did early enough begin; from the time that Helen, the mother of Conſtantine the Great, did beat the hoof to Jeruſalem, in the year 326, her ſteps were traced by many, both men and women, notwithſtanding the great dangers that attended ſuch a journey. Among others, Peter the hermit, towards the end of the eleventh century, performed that piece of ambulatory devotion; who obſerving the diſtreſſed condition of the Chriſtians, inhabitants of Jeruſalem, by the oppreſſion of infidels that were

(*k*) Mr. William Forbes on Tithes.

then maſters of the city, concerted with Simeon the patriarch how to recover it out of their hand. Being backed with letters from the Patriarch to Pope Urban II. and the princes of the weſt, he made his application to each of them ſo effectually, and repreſenting ſo feelingly the ſaid poſture of the Chriſtian affairs at Jeruſalem, that in a little time he got himſelf, in conjunction with Godfrey of Bovillon Duke of Lorrain, at the head of a numerous army, levied out of all the regions in Europe, Italy excepted. The deſign, as they gave out, was to eradicate Pagan ſuperſtition, and ſet up a Chriſtian government in the Holy Land. Jeruſalem, in the year 1099, fell in their hands, and Godfrey was choſen king thereof, which was much owing to the valour of the Hoſpitallers, who ſignalized themſelves at the ſiege of that city, and for their reward got vaſt poſſeſſions ſettled upon them by Godfrey, and Baldwin, his ſucceſſor. Theſe Hoſpitallers were, at firſt, merchants of Melphis, in the kingdom of Naples, traders in the Levant; who, a little before Godfrey's expedition, procured leave from the Caliph of Egypt, to build in Jeruſalem, a houſe for themſelves and their countrymen, that ſhould travel in pilgrimage thither, on paying a yearly tribute. After which a church was erected in honour of St. John, and an hoſpital for the ſick, from whence they took the name of Hoſpitallers. They bound themſelves to the ordinary vows of obedience, chaſtity and poverty; and further, to defend pilgrims againſt the hoſtilities of Saracens. They turned a military order, remarkable for their black habit, and a croſs of white-waxed cloth with eight points *

The Hoſpitallers came into Scotland in the reign of King David.

The Crown is patron for the pariſh church of Inchinnan. At what period patronage was firſt introduced into the church I do not preciſely know, no mention being made in the primitive and pureſt times of Chriſtianity. During the firſt three centuries, the devoter part of mankind appeared mighty forward to ſignalize themſelves by extraordinary acts of piety and charity: many ſold their eſtates for the maintenance of their miniſters, and relief of the poor; but as men began to ſlack their hand in point of liberality to the church, the politic of complimenting the founder or benefactor of an eccleſiaſtic erection, with the ſhining title and tempting privilege of patron, was contrived for reviving and keeping up the wonted fervour; which privileges were introduced by the canons of the church. The patron had a ſplendid ſeat and burial-place in the church; a right of precedency among the clergy, in ſolemn proceſſions, viſitations and the like; and himſelf was particularly minded in the public prayers of the church. The main privilege that patrons enjoyed, was a power to preſent, within a determined time, an incumbent to the vacant benifice †. However, patronage appears to be drawing towards a criſis at preſent.

The Rev. Mr. Patrick Maxwell, miniſter at Inchinnan, died about the year 1750; was ſucceeded by the Rev. Mr. Archibald Smith, who died about the year 1760; and

* Mr William Forbes on Tithes. † Ibidem.

was ſucceeded by the Rev. Mr. Archibald Davidſon, preſent miniſter there. There are about 500 examinable perſons under his charge. In the year 1780, they built a wall of ſtone and lime, around the church-yard, through which there is only one entry into the church. The village is very little, having only one ſlate-houſe, two ſtories high, beſides the church and manſe, with a few thatched houſes, their being no fairs or market-days held in the place. In ancient times there was a public ferry there.

In the year 1759, was built, at Inchinnan, a bridge, conſiſting of ten arches over the rivers White and Black Carts and Grife, by Mr. Thomas Brown, architect, as is evident from a Latin inſcription upon a marble-ſtone placed upon a pedeſtal fixed to the north-eaſtſide, and the ſouth-weſt end of ſaid bridge; oppoſite to which ſtands a fine horizontal dial, with the whole thirty-two points neatly engraved on a fine white marble which bridge is reckoned one of the moſt complete and elegant ſtructures of the kind in the whole county. The expences was to be defrayed by a toll upon the paſſengers: which pontage is ſtill exacted and managed by the truſtees of the turnpike-roads, as the bridge being built over the water on the great road betwixt Glaſgow and Greenock. In May 1782, the bridge-tolls was rouped, by the truſtees for two years, at 377 *l.* 5 *s. per* year, to be paid monthly. Paſſengers are obliged to pay toll, both going and coming; and as being dearer than the general rate of tolls, I ſhall favour the reader the rates of it as follows:

A Coach drawn by	6 Horſes	3 0	A Waggon drawn by	6 *Horſes*	3 9
	4 ditto	2 6		5 ditto	3 0
	3 ditto	1 6		4 ditto	1 6
	2 ditto	1 0		2 or 3 ditto	0 9
	1 ditto	0 9		1 ditto	0 4
A Horſe or an Aſs, loaded or unloaded, and not drawing					0 2
A Sledge without wheels					0 3
Oxen, Cattle, Fillies or Horſes, unſhoad, *per* Score					1 3
Sheep, Lambs, Calves, Hogs, and Goats, *per* ditto					0 7½
Foot paſſengers					0 0½

What is ſtill more remarkable of this bridge, is its being built upon the very conflux of White and Black Carts; and alſo all the rivers and rivulets, in the pariſhes of Eagleſham, Cathcart, Eaſtwood, Mearns, Nielſtoun, Lochwinioch, Kilbarchan, Houſtoun, and Killellan, with the moſt part of Paiſley and Kilmalcolm; likewiſe part of Renfrew, Erſkine and Inchinnan, runs through below this bridge. The arches are large, being of good cut-ſtone, where veſſels of forty tuns burden paſſes through below. There is an arch with a turn-pike gate upon it, whch branches off from the ſouth ſide upon the Abbot's-Inch, which is between where the two rivers meets below the ſaid arch. The ſaid bridge has four arches on the eaſt ſide of ſaid arch, and five on the weſt ſide: By

which ingenuity in contriving, is very beneficial for paſſengers who have occaſion to croſs either the one river or both. The bridge is about 775 feet long, and 19 feet wide; the arch which leads to Paiſley, the paſſage is only 14 feet wide. The water is about 547 feet broad betwixt the two land-ſtools, being about 114 feet long of a parapet wall on each ſide of the nine arches. The middle arch is 60 feet wide, being the very middle of the bridge, having a houſe built on each ſide of ſaid arch, and north-eaſt ſide of the bridge, being 15 ½ feet wide each. The eaſtmoſt houſe fronts the paſſage which leads to Paiſley. The toll houſe is built at the outſide of the turnpike-gate, which is built at the ſouth-weſt end of the bridge, which ſtands very near the ſaid way. The miniſter of Renfrew is toll free when going upon his paſtoral charge to the people of the Walkinſhaws and Abbot's Inch; They likewiſe are free upon all Sundays and holy days.

The pariſh of Inchinnan is bounded by Renfrew, divided by Grife and the two Carts, on the eaſt; Erſkine on the ſouth and weſt, and by Old Kilpatrick, in Dumbarton-ſhire, divided by the river Clyde on the north.

What is to be further obſerved here, moſtly the whole pariſh of Inchinnan, with the moſt part of the adjacent ground in the bordering pariſhes, ſhows a proſpect of the moſt pleaſanteſt view of a low level country, as in any place of Scotland, except the Carſe of Gowry, and Falkirk upon the river Forth; being four or five miles in length, and near as much in breadth; moſt part of which grounds is of a fine fertile deep clay. There is no better ſoil in Scotland for tillage, than the general part of the lands upon the banks of the rivers White and Black Cart and Grife, within the fore-ſpecified area. The moſſes, which goes under the names of Paiſley-moſs, Blackſtoun-moſs, Fulwood-moſs, and Dargevel-moſs, (which are four in number, are within the ſaid area, I muſt allow; but after the moſſes are taken away to the neighbourhood for fewel, (part of which is every year) and burn the refuſe or remainder (which is called moſs-burn); then to manure the ground a ſeaſon or two with ſummer-fallowing, you will ſcarce find better ground any where. When ſtanding near the middle centre of this extenſive plain, the view is terminated by Elderſlee, Quarreltoun, Milliken, Fultoun, Craigends, Houſtoun, Barochan, Dargevel, Southbar, Freeland, Northbar, the braes of Kilpatrick and Campſie, Jordanhill, Knoc, Greenlaw, and the town and ſpires of Paiſley, backed by a long and fertile range of riſing land, called Paiſley-braes, cloſe the ſcene.

C. "And eaſt from Dargevel ſtands the houſe and lands of Southbar, adorned with pleaſant planting; the poſſeſſion for well nigh three hundred years of a family of the ſirname of Maxwell, deſcended of a younger ſon of the Lord Maxwell, in the reign of King James III. But not having ſeen the writs of this family, I can ſay but little about them, ſave that they were honoured by diverſe matches with ſeveral ancient and honourable families, as Stewart of Barſcube, Hamilton of Haggs, Houſtoun, Cunningham of Craigends, *&c.*"

S. § The firſt that I find upon record of this family, is John Maxwell, Eſq; of Southbar, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Cunningham Eſq; of Craigends, by

Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk, by whom he had J. Maxwell, his ſucceſſor; who was twice married; firſt to Elizabeth Houſtoun, a daughter of the family of that ilk; by whom he had two daughters, firſt, Henrietta, married to James Dunlop, Eſq; of Garnkirk; ſecond, Marion, unmarried. Secondly, He married Janet Crosbie, from Dumfries; by whom he had George, who ſucceeded him, and two ſons, who both died young. George Maxwell, Eſq; of Southbar, the preſent proprietor, built a good houſe on ſaid lands, in 1757, and new office-houſes, in 1778.

C. "And ſouth from this (North-bar) lie the lands of Freeland, the inheritance of the Stewarts of Kilecroy in old times, and now the property of William Maxwell of Freeland, brother to the Laird of Dargevel."

S. § Which William Maxwell, Eſq; of Freeland ſucceeded to his brother John, the Laird of Dargevel. Some time thereafter, he ſold the lands of Freeland to Mr. Robert Fulton, merchant in Paiſley, about the year 1734, who died without iſſue, in the year 1766; and was ſucceeded by John Kerr, the preſent poſſeſſor, eldeſt ſon of Margaret Fulton, his ſiſter who has wholly incloſed the ſame. He married Margaret Tarbet, by whom he has John, his only ſon and heir, who married Mary, daughter of John King of Garpell, and has iſſue, John, his ſon and apparent heir. The lands of Freeland (comprehending Lukensford) are a fine fertile ſoil, having a good ſlate-houſe two ſtories high, with good orchards and gardens, (only the garden-walls as yet excepted); at the ſouth eaſt ſide is a pleaſant little plot of planting adjoining the garden.

Lower upon the river of Grife lie the lands of Barnhill, Alands, Newlands and diverſe others; which Walter High-Steward of Scotland, in the reign of King Robert I. gave to Sir Walter Hamilton, anceſtor to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton; and from Sir David de Hamilton his ſucceſſor, they were acquired by Sir Robert Erſkine of that ilk; and from the Earl of Marr by Sir John Hamilton of Orbieſtoun; and are now the property of John Grahame of Dougalſtoun, deſcended of the Grahames of Knockdolian in Carrick, who was a younger ſon of the illuſtrious family of Grahame, in the reign of King James I."

S. § The lands of Barnhill, Alands, Newlands, *&c.* were purchaſed from the family of Dougalſtoun, by his Grace Archibald the late Duke of Douglaſs, and are now the property of Archibald Douglaſs, Eſq; of Douglaſs. He was, May 14. 1771, married to Lady Lucy Graham, only daughter of his Grace the Duke of Montroſe, by whom he has iſſue. There is a boat at the Barnhill, convenient for ferrying people over the river Black Cart and Grife, though not a public ferry, yet the people there officiate in the ſame manner.

C. "From this the river of Grife hath its courſe ſome ſhort way eaſtward, till meeting, at the church of Inchinnan, with White Cart, they mix and empty themſelves into the river of Clyde, a little below that church."

Upon the weſt-ſide of the river of Grife, in a plain field, upon the bank of the river of Clyde, ſtands ſome conſiderable remains of the old palace of Inchinnan, one of the ſeats

of the illuſtrious family of Lenox, which hath been built by Matthew Earl of Lenox, and Elizabeth Hamilton his counteſs, daughter of James Earl of Arran, in the year 1506."

S. § The palace of Inchinnan is all taken down; the very foundation is made into arable land. I obſerved one of the ſtones built in the gable-end of a corn-miln at that place, with theſe letters D. D. F. S. L. H. C. L. 1631. The farm at that place is called Garnaland, where the caſtle ſtood. There is a lime-quarry at the place. There is an iſland, called the Uſhet Iſle, containing about fifty acres of land in the middle of the river Clyde, belonging to the ſaid farm, of as fertile a ſoil as any in the county; only there is two diſconveniencies that attends this iſland, one is, the difficulty of going in to labour it, and then to carry off the crop; the other is, by being overflowed in great floods, and high ſpring-tides. The foreſaid farm, as alſo the lands of Old-mains, Sandy-land, Portnaul, Bottom, New-mains, Common-ſide, and that farm called the Town of Inchinnan, with ſundry others, are all the property of James Campbell, Eſq; of Blythſwood, and have been the property of that family theſe many years.

C. "And weſt from this ſtands the houſe of Barr, the ſeat of the Stewarts of Barſcube, a branch of the Stewarts of Darnly. As to the preciſe time of Barſcube's deſcent, I cannot determine; but this much I certainly know, that they were a younger ſon of that noble family: For I have ſeen a charter granted by Matthew Earl of Lenox, "*dilecto conſanguineo ſuo Thomæ Stewart de terra de North-Bar, Craigtoun, Barſcube et Raſhielee, apud Crocſtoun 5. Julii, anno* 1497 (*l*); *i. e.* to my beloved kinſman Thomas Stewart of North-Bar, Craigtoun, Barſcube, and Raſhie-lee, near Crocſtoun, 5th July, 1497." This family continued in good reputation, was eſteemed among the firſt of quality in this ſhire, and well allied in the country, and failed in the perſon of Thomas Stewart of Barſcube, who died without iſſue, in the laſt iriſh wars: He alienated moſt of his eſtate about 1670, to Donald M'Gilchriſt a wealthy merchant of the city of Glaſgow. The firſt of this ſirname I have found is Donaldus *M Gilgriſt*, dominus de Tarbart, who was a benefactor to the monaſtery of Paiſley, by giving the monks and their ſucceſſors the privilege of cutting wood, for ſupporting of the fabric of the monaſtery, in any part of his woods that lay moſt convenient for them; which deed he expreſſes to be made for the health of the ſouls of his anceſtors, and for the welfare of his own ſoul: Which I take to be about the beginning of the reign of King Robert Bruce (*m*). And from this laſt Donald M'Gilchriſt of Tarbart probably deſcended Donald M'Gilchriſt of North Bar, who built the houſe of North-Bar, in *anno* 1676, which is in form of a court, adorned with pleaſant orchards and gardens. He departed this life *anno* 1684, leaving iſſue James, his ſon and heir, who hath married Anne, daughter of Laurence Crawfurd of Jordan-hill, by whom he hath iſſue."

S. § Which James M'Gilchriſt, in the year 1741, alienated the eſtate with the manour thereof, to Hugh Lord Semple, grandfather to the preſent Hugh Lord Semple,

(*l*) Carta penes Jac. M'Gilchriſt de North-Bar. (*m*) Regiſter of the monaſtery of Paiſley.

of whom more hereafter. The ſaid James M'Gilchriſt, Eſq; of North-Bar, reſerved the title, with a ſmall part of the lands thereof, to himſelf, a little toward the eaſtward from the fore-mentioned houſe, where he built an elegant modern three ſtory houſe, pleaſantly ſituate upon an eminence, adorned with beautiful orchards, gardens, and planting, and named the place afterwards North-Bar; from which place there is a pleaſant view of Glaſgow, Paiſley, and the country adjacent. (It is to be obſerved his ſpouſe, Anne, daughter of Laurence Crawfurd, Eſq; of Jordan-hill, died before he alienated the eſtate to Lord Semple) By his foreſaid ſpouſe, he had ſeveral ſons and daughters, firſt, James, his eldeſt ſon and heir; ſecond, Archibald; third, Daniel, who is ſtill alive; Elizabeth and Janet are both alive. He was ſucceeded by his ſon James, who died without iſſue. And was ſucceeded by his nephew Donald, writer in Edinburgh (the preſent poſſeſſor), ſon of Archibald M'Gilchriſt, late town-clerk in Glaſgow, his brother-german, by Elizabeth Aird, his ſpouſe, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters, which family of North-Bar, is now repreſented by the ſaid Donald M'Gilchriſt, Eſq;

Hugh Lord Semple, as before obſerved, purchaſed the eſtate of North-Bar from the aforeſaid James M'Gilchriſt, Eſq; in the year 1741, which was afterward called the lordſhip of Semple, where he built a manor adorned with orchards and gardens pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Clyde, a little eaſt from Erſkine-ferry; where a great number of old fir-trees are growing; which houſe is now called Semple-houſe. Mr. CRAWFURD mentions the anceſtors of this ancient family, in pages 52, 53, and 54, of his Hiſtory, when on the family of Caſtle-Semple, which tradition I will literally give when treating on the family of Caſtle-Semple in Lochwinioch pariſh. But, as being favoured with ſeveral other accounts and documents, than he mentions, and intending to reprint all his accounts of each family clear in their proper places as he wrote them at that period; I ſhall take the freedom of giving a genealogy of what accounts I have got of this family.

The ſirname of Semple is of great antiquity in the weſt of Scotland. They had large poſſeſſions in the counties of Lanark, Ayr and Renfrew; of which laſt they were heritable bailies and chamberlains under the Lord High Stewards of Scotland, who were ſuperiors of moſt of that county. They were alſo ſheriffs thereof, whereby they had great authority, dignity and power over all that part of the country*. The firſt of them we have upon record, is Robert Semple. He flouriſhed in the reign of King Alexander II. who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, *anno* 1214, and died in 1249. He was witneſs to a donation of Walter Lord High Steward of Scotland of the church of Largs to the monaſtery of Paiſley, about the year 1246‡. He was father of Robert Semple,

* Douglaſs' Peerage of Scotland (this author of the Peerage of Scotland, was the worthy Sir Robert Douglaſs, Bart. who wrote the ſaid hiſtory in the year 1764. He died at Edinburgh, April 24. 1770, aged 77 years.

‡ Chartulary of Paiſley, pene comitem de Dundonald.

who was ſeneſcal (*i. e.* chamberlain) of Renfrew, in the reign of King Alexander III. He was witneſs in a charter of Malcolm Earl of Lenox, together with William Fleming, Maurice Buchanan, *&c.* about the year 1280 ||. He was witneſs to a charter granted by James High Stewart of Scotlend, " *Stephano filio Nicolai de terra illa quæ data fuit Patricio de Selviland, ubi aqua de Grife deſcendit in aquam de Clyde; i. e.* grandfather of King Robert II. made to Stephen, ſon of Nicolaus, of thoſe lands which formerly belonged to Patrick of Selviland, lying near where the river of Grife runs into Clyde§." Which is before the year 1309, that the granter of that charter died †. He left iſſue two ſons, firſt, Robert, his heir, and, ſecond, Thomas Semple, a great patriot, and firm friend of King Robert Bruce. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon third Robert Semple, and ſecond chamberlain of Renfrew; who made a great figure in the reign of King Robert Bruce, and performed many brave actions in defence of the liberties of his country, under the conduct of that great prince *. And in the chartulary of Paiſley, in the reign of King Robert Bruce, Robert Semple is witneſs to the donation to the church of Largs, which Walter High Steward of Scotland, father of King Robert II. gave to the monks of Paiſley, for the health of his ſoul, and for the ſoul of Marjory Bruce, his deceaſed wife, 1318 †. He died before the year 1330. Leaving iſſue a ſon, William Semple, third ſteward of Renfrew; who ſucceeded him, and is witneſs to a ratification of Malcolm fourth Earl of Lenox, to the monaſtery of Paiſley, together with Malcolm Fleming, Gilbert Drummond, *&c. anno* 1330. In the ſame year he is witneſs to another charter of the ſaid Earl Malcolm, to Sir James Stewart, brother to Walter Lord High Steward of Scotland, in a charter of Adam de Fullerton, William Semple of Alieſtoun, is witneſs, April 13. 1344. He is the firſt of this family we have found deſigned by the barony of Alieſtoun; but it continued long to be one of their chief titles. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas ‡, who is the fifth generation, and ſecond baronet of Alieſtoun. The barons of Alieſtoun were eminent in the reign of King David II. for Thomas Semple, Lord of Alieſtoun, is recorded in the Regiſter of Paiſley, a witneſs to that confirmation, which Robert Earl of Strathern, and John Lord Kyle, his ſon and apparent heir, gave to the monks of that abbey, of the lands of Sanquhar, Coudams and Staflour, about the year 1367 ||. Sir John Semple, third Lord of Alieſtoun, who got a charter of confirmation, under the great ſeal, from King Robert II. of the lands and barony of Glasford, and ſeveral others in the ſhire of Lanark, to him and the heirs-male of

|| Chartulary of Lenox, penes M'Farlane page 4.
§ Carta penes Rob. Hall de Fulbar.
† Crawfurd's Hiſtory of Renfrew-ſhire.
* Douglaſs's Peerage of Scotland.
† Regiſter of the monaſtery of Paiſley.
‡ Douglaſs' Peerage.
‖ Chartulary of Paiſley.
§ Douglaſs' Peerage.

his body; which failing, to the heirs whatever of his father Thomas, *&c.* dated at Dunfermline, July 22. 1375 §.

As John Semple of Alieſtoun is a witneſs to that mortification which Sir Adam Fullerton of that *ilk* made out of his lordſhip of Crosbie to the abbot and convent of Paiſley, *anno* 1392, for the health of his ſoul, and for the ſouls of his anceſtors †; he is witneſs to another charter of Sir John Blair of Adamſtoun 1397 ‡. The ſame John Semple of Alieſtoun, knight appends his ſeal to a reſignation of the lands of Fultoun to the monks of Paiſley, *anno* 1409 ‖. He died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue a ſon John, his heir, and Jean, a daughter, married to Sir John Stewart, ſheriff of Bute, anceſtor of the Earls of Bute. John, fourth Lord of Alieſtoun, was a man of great parts, and employed in ſeveral negotiations of ſtate, which he managed with dexterity and honour, in a charter of Robert Duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, to Dougall M'Dougall, of the lands of Yeſter, John Semple Lord of Alieſtoun, is a witneſs, 1509-1410 †. And he is witneſs to a charter of confirmation by Robert Duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, of the lands of Edington, in favour of Sir Robert Lauder, knight ‡. He was one of the Scots commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Engliſh in 1421; was very active in negotiating the liberty of King James I. and waited upon his Majeſty at Durham, when he was returning home. He died before the year 1440, leaving iſſue a ſon Robert, fifth Lord of Alieſtoun; who ſucceeded him, and had the honour of knigthood conferred upon him by King James II. with whom he was in great favour. He left a ſon and ſucceſſor. Sir William, ſixth Lord of Alieſtoun, knight, ſheriff of Renfrew, obtained from King James III. a charter of the baronies of Alieſtoun and Caſtletoun, upon his own reſignation, dated October 4. 1474 ‖. He died before the year 1483, leaving iſſue a ſon, ſeventh Sir Thomas Semple of Alieſtoun, ſheriff of Renfrew. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John firſt Lord Roſs, by whom he had a ſon Sir John, afterwards Lord Semple, and two daughters, firſt Margaret, married to Robert Crawfurd of Kilbirny; ſecond Marion, married to Sir John Stewart of Glanderſtoun. Sir Thomas being ſteady in his loyalty, accompanied his royal maſter to the field of Bannockburn, where they both loſt their lives, *anno* 1486 or 1488; and was ſucceeded by his ſon Sir John Semple, eight Baronet of Alieſtoun; which Sir John, being a perſon of an ample fortune, was by the bounty and favour of King James IV. in the firſt year of his reign, *anno* 1488, created into the dignity of Lord Semple. He obtained from that monarch, in the year 1505, a charter of the lands of Alieſtoun, Caſtletoun, Shuterflate, Hair-Penneld,

§ Crawfurd's Hiſtory.
† Douglaſs' Peerage.
‡ Crawfurd's Hiſtory.
‖ Douglaſs' Peerage.
† Carta penes Dom. Alex. Seaton de Pitmedden, baron.
‡ Carta penes Franciſcum Dom. Semple.
‖ A mill-ſtone quarry there.

Nether-Penneld, Bar in Kilbarchan, Whitelands, Bordland, Craiginfeoch and Fairnies, in the ſhire of Renfrew, the lands of Southenen †, with their pertinents, in the ſhire of Ayr, and the barony of Glasford, in Lanark-ſhire. Lord John, in the year 1505, founded the collegiate church of Caſtle Semple, to the honour of GOD, and of the bleſſed Virgin Mary; and afterwards mortified ten marks *per annum* for a chaplain to it, *anno* 1509, for the proſperity of his ſovereign Lord King James IV. and Queen Margaret, his royal conſort; and for the ſoul of Margaret Colvil, his former wife; and for the health of his own ſoul, and of Margaret Chrighton, his wife then living; as alſo for the ſouls of all his anceſtors and ſucceſſors. Lord John was twice married; firſt to Margaret Colvil, a daughter of the houſe of Ochiltree; ſecondly, he took to wife Margaret Creighton, Lady Keir, and a ſiſter of Sir Adam Creighton. By the firſt he had two ſons, William, his ſucceſſor, and Gabriel, anceſtor of the Semples of Cathcart. And being at the battle of Floudon (which was fought the 9th of September, 1513,), had the hard fate to be ſlain there. To him ſucceeded William, his ſon and heir, the ſecond Lord Semple, who obtained a charter of the lordſhip of Semple from King James V. with conſent of John Duke of Albany, governor of Scotland during the minority of that prince, *anno* 1515. He was, by the ſame monarch, appointed one of the Lords of Juſticiary of the regality of Paiſley. With conſent of his privy-council ‖, he augmented his paternal inheritance, and acquired the lands of Leven, Kirkpenny-land, and third part in the ſhire of Renfrew. He got a charter from Queen Mary, of the five-pound lands of Belltrees, in October, 1545; and another of the twenty-pound of Drumrye, Dalmure, *&c.* October 1546 †. He was thrice married; firſt, to Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Hugh, firſt Earl of Eglinton; by whom he had Robert, his ſucceſſor. David, one of his younger ſons, anceſtor of the Semples of Craigbetts; a branch whereof ſettled in Spain above a hundred years ago, flouriſh there with luſtre to this day, and value themſelves of being ſprung from the illuſtrious houſe of Semple ‡. Which David obtained the lands of Craiginfeoch from Robert, maſter of Semple, his brother, *anno* 1546 ‖. He had likewiſe ſeveral daughters, *viz.* Helen, married to Allan Lord Cathcart, and had iſſue; Marion, married to the Laird of Keir. Secondly, He took to wife Dame Elizabeth Arnot; and, thirdly, he married Marion Montgomery, daughter to the Laird of Heaſlhead. He deceaſed in the year 1547. His eſtate and honours devolving upon Robert his ſon and heir, thirteenth generation and third Lord Semple; which Robert was called the great Lord Semple He got a charter, appointing him conſtable and keeper of the caſtle of Douglaſs. He got alſo ſix charters more, under the great ſeal, of the lands of Cruikſton, Dernlie, and many others, in the years 1543,

‡ Chartulary of Paiſley.
† Douglaſs' Peerage.
‡ Crawfurd's Peerage.
‖ Carta penes Alexand. Porterfield de eodem.

1545, 1546, and 1547 †. Who being a perſon of a very martial ſpirit, was at the field of Pinkie, *anno* 1547, where he had the misfortune to be taken priſoner by the Engliſh, and after that continued moſt affectionately devoted to the intereſt of Queen Mary, until the murder of King Henry, that this noble lord did, with other Scots peers, enter into a bond of aſſociation, to defend the young prince king James, and was with the regent at the field of Langſide; and in conſideration of his many and good ſervices to the king and government, he obtained from the regent Murray, a charter of the abbey of Paiſley, during life, *anno* 1569, upon the forfeiture of lord Claud Hamilton ‡ (of which the brave and loyal lord had been forfeited for his inviolable attachment to the intereſt of queen Mary), and continued indefatigable in the ſervice of his prince till his death, which was *anno* 1572. He was twice married: Firſt, to Iſobel Hamilton, a daughter of the houſe of Hamilton, by whom he had two ſons, Robert maſter of Semple, who died in his father's time; and Andrew, commonly called maſter of Semple, anceſtor of the Semples of Bruntſhells and Milbank ‖. He married, ſecondly, Elizabeth Carlile, daughter to the lord Carlile, by whom he had John, author of that branch of the Semples of Beltrees. His daughters were married in the families of Roſs, Blair, Broomhill, Whitefoord, Stanhouſe, Heaſlhead, Skermurly, Barochan, *&c.* of whom theſe ſeveral families deſcended.

To Robert (the great lord Semple) ſucceeded immediately Robert, his grandſon, *viz.* ſon of Robert, maſter of Semple (who deceaſed in the year 1569), by Barbara Preſton, his lady, daughter to the laird of Valleyfield. He was left under the tutory of James earl of Morton, regent. He was of the privy-council to king James VI.; and, in the year 1596, was conſtitute his majeſty's ambaſſador to Spain †. He was married, firſt, to Agnes Montgomery, daughter of Hugh earl of Eglinton, by whom he had Hugh, his ſucceſſor, and four daughters, Anne, married to Sir Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk, by whom he had two ſons, Sir Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk, and James, anceſtor of the Stewarts of Torence; the ſecond, Barbara, married to Sir Colin Lamont of that ilk, and had iſſue; the third, Griſſal, to John Logan of Raiſs, and the fourth, , to Robert Brisbane of Biſhoptoun. Lord Robert married, ſecondly dame Joanna Evieland, a Dutch lady, by whom he had Sir William Semple of Letterkeny, in the kingdom of Ireland. To Robert lord Semple ſucceeded Hugh, his ſon and heir; which lord Hugh was one of the peers that ſat upon the trial of Patrick earl of Orkney, *anno* 1614 ‡. He married, firſt, Anne Hamilton, daughter of James earl of Abercorn, by whom he had one daughter, called marion, who married Sir George Preſton of Valleyfield, and had

† Douglaſs' Peerage.
‡ Carta penes Franciſc. dominum Semple.
‖ Carta penes J. Comitem de Dundonald.
† Genealogy of the family of Semple.
‡ Spottiſwood's Hiſtory.

iſſue; ſecondly, he took to wife Elizabeth Hay, daughter of Frances earl Erroll, by whom he had Frances and Robert (ſucceſſively lords Semple), and Archibald of Dykehead; Elizabeth, married to William lord Mordingtoun, and Jean, to William Menzies of Pitfold, who had iſſue.

He departed this life, in the year 1637, his eſtate and honours devolving upon Frances, his ſon and heir, who dying without ſucceſſion, his eſtate and honours deſcended to Robert, his brother, who died in the year 1675, leaving iſſue, by Anne Douglaſs, his wife, daughter of James lord Mordington, Frances, his ſon and heir, and two daughters, Anne, married to Frances Abercrombie of Fetterneir, afterwards dignified with the title of lord Glasford (ſon and heir of Alexander Abercrombie of Fetterneir, who was ſon and heir of Hector Abercrombie of Fetterneir, ſecond ſon of Sir Alexander Abercrombie of Birkenboig, an ancient family in Banff-ſhire), had Frances, now lord Semple, her ſon and heir, who ſucceeded his mother, (who deceaſed, *anno* 1691 ‡), leaving iſſue, beſides Frances, her ſon and heir, other four ſons, *viz.* Robert, who was a captain in the army, and killed in the wars abroad; next John, who ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours, as will be ſhown hereafter; 4. Alexander, who died in childhood; 5. Hugh. There is in the public regiſter a charter of confirmation, under the great ſeal, upon the reſignation of Anne, baroneſs of Semple, to and in favours of herſelf and her husband, in life-rent and in fee, to Frances, her eldeſt ſon, and the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to Robert, John, Alexander, and their heirs male; which failing, to the heirs-female of the ſaid four brothers, reſpectively, the eldeſt ſecluding the younger, and ſucceeding without diviſion, *&c. &c.* This confirmation is dated the 16th of May 1688. Jean, the daughter, died unmarried, and Hugh was not then born. Frances, nineteenth generation, and ninth lord Semple, a man of great honour and integrity, who took his place in the firſt parliament of queen Anne 1703, and always ſtood up firmly for what he believed to be for the good of his country, and liberties thereof. He oppoſed the Union with all his intereſt, and voted againſt every article of it. He died unmarried, and was ſucceeded by his brother John, tenth lord Semple; he dying alſo, was ſucceeded by his brother Hugh, fifth ſon of the baroneſs, and eleventh lord Semple. He went to the army when a young man, in 1718. He was major to the 26th regiment. In 1727 he alienated the lordſhip of Caſtle-Semple to col. William M'Dowal, a younger ſon of the family of Garthland. In 1740, he was appointed colonel to the 42d regiment, with which he went to Flanders, in 1743, having purchaſed the eſtate and lands of North-Bar, as before obſerved, from James M'Gilchriſt, Eſq; in the year 1741, (*viz.* two years before he went abroad). He commanded in the town of Aeth when it was beſieged by the French, made a gallant defence, and returned to Britain that ſame year, when he was appointed colonel of the 25th regiment, the command whereof he enjoyed till his death, at the battle of Culloden in 1746: He had the command of the left wing of the king's

‡ Crawfurd's Hiſtory.

They have two fairs in the year there, *viz.* one on the firſt Tueſday of February, O. S. the other on the ſecond Thurſday of May, N. S.

The *pariſh* of Erſkine is bounded by Dumbarton-ſhire on the oppoſite of the river Clyde, Inchinnan, Renfrew, Kilbarchan, Killallan, and Kilmalcolm: A great part of the ſaid *pariſh* is of a light ſandy ſoil; but when in proper culture, is not unfertile, and excellent paſturage for ſheep.

In the reign of king Malcolm II., a Scotſman of high diſtinction having killed with his own hand, Enrique, one of the Daniſh generals, at the battle of Murthill, cut off his head, and, in the Galic, ſaid, *Eris-ſkyne*, alluding to the head and dagger: whereupon the king impoſed upon him the ſirname of Erſkine, and aſſigned him for his armorial bearing, a hand holding a dagger, with *Je-penſe-plus* for a motto, which hath continued to be the creſt and motto of the family ever ſince. They had vaſt poſſeſſions of lands in the ſhires of Renfrew and Ayr, in very early times, particularly the lands, barony, and caſtle of Erſkine; a beautiful ſeat upon the banks of the river Clyde. Whither the Erſkines gave their name to their lands, or took it from them, we ſhall not pretend to determine; but certain it is, there is no account, either from records, or tradition, of any perſon's being poſſeſſed of the lands of Erſkine before them.

C. "Lower, upon the bank of the river of Clyde, ſtands the caſtle and barony of Erſkine, the ſeat and deſignation of an ancient family of the ſame denomination who, without all queſtion, have taken their ſirname from their hereditary lands, when fixed ſirnames came to be uſed: For it is univerſally received among antiquaries, that when ſirnames became fixed and hereditary, theſe are the moſt ancient which were derived from baronies and lands; and that it is a ſufficient proof of ancient deſcent, where the inhabitant had the ſirname from the place he inhabiteth. But the firſt mention I have found of the name of *Erſkine*, is a confirmation of the church of Erſkine or Iriſkyn, by Florentius biſhop of Glaſgow, to the abbot and convent of Paiſley, which muſt be in *anno* 1207, That the chronicle of Melroſs bears *anno MCCVII.* Florence elect biſhop of Glaſgow, with the pope's licence, reſigned his Epiſcopal office, and that Walter, chaplain to the king, was elected biſhop in his place, upon the 5th of the ides of December, and conſecrate *anno* 1208 (*n*). But the firſt of this noble family I have found is Henricus de Irſkyn, mentioned a witneſs to that grant, which Ameleck, brother of Malduin earl of Lenox, made to the monks of Paiſley, of the patronage of the church of Roſneth, "*pro ſalute domini ſui Alexandri regis, i. e.* for the ſalvation of his maſter king Alexander," *anno* 1226 (*o*). Moreover I have found *dominus Johannes Iriſkyn, miles*, witneſs to that confirmation, which Walter Stewart, earl of Monteith, gave of the patronage of the kirk of St. Colmonel in Kintyre, to the abbot and convent of Paiſley; which is dated *apud Parcum de Irſchyn; i. e.* at the Park of Irſkin," *anno* 1262. Whoſe ſucceſſor Sir William Erſkine was cotemporary with the renowned king Robert Bruce; whoſe

(*n*) Chron. de Melroſs. (*o*) Chartulary of Paiſley.

King Henry VIII. leaving this world in the year 1547, his ſon Edward VI. ſucceeded him in the 10th year of his age: Edward earl of Hartford was choſen tutor to the young king, and protector of England, who, according to the charge king Henry had left with his council, to proceed in the marriage betwixt his ſon and the Scots queen, ſent a meſſage to the governor, inviting the Scots to conſent to the marriage; but before he would commit any act of hoſtility, cauſed proclamation to be made, That his coming was only to demand performance of the marriage-articles, which if they conſented to, he would peaceably return. And that he might more effectually perſuade them to accept the propoſition, he deſiſted from that demand of king Henry, about the giving up the queen to be educate at the Engliſh court; for he was willing ſhe ſhould continue in Scotland till years of maturity. This demand appeared reaſonable to moſt of the moderate party of Scotland; but thoſe of the French and Popiſh faction oppoſed *it*: Upon which enſued the battle of Pinkie, wherein the Engliſh had the victory, 8000 Scots being killed in the field of battle The action fell out the 10th day of September 1547. The Engliſh, in their return home, placed garriſons in the towns of Haddington and Lauder. The governor and ſo many of the nobility as had eſcaped in the fight, aſſembled at Stirling, where they determined to ſend the young queen unto France, (leſt ſhe ſhould fall into the hands of the Engliſh) accompanied by Arran the governor, James prior of St. Andrews, John lord Erſkine, and William lord Livingſton; and at the ſame time ambaſſadors were diſpatched to France to crave aſſiſtance, according to the league with that kingdom. Six thouſand men were granted, and arrived in Scotland in 1548; by whoſe aſſiſtance the governor laid ſiege to Haddington, which the Engliſh had fortified. But, in *anno* 1550, a peace was concluded with that kingdom.

In *anno* 1553, James duke of Chatlerault and earl of Arran, governor of Scotland, demits the regency in favours of Mary the queen-mother, who was a daughter of the duke of Guiſe, the family of all Europe moſt zealouſly addicted to the church of Rome.

In the year 1558, queen Mary of Scotland, being now arrived to the 14th year of her age, was married to Francis the dauphin, upon the 24th of April that year. The French king having deſired that certain commiſſioners ſhould be ſent from Scotland to the ſolemnity, a parliament was called for that effect, wherein they made choice of James arch-biſhop of Glaſgow, James Stewart prior of St. Andrews, the queen's natural brother, Gilbert earl of Caſſillis, George earl of Rothes, James lord Fleming, George lord Seton, Robert biſhop of Orkney, and Sir John Erſkine of Dun. Theſe commiſſioners were deſired by the French king to offer the dauphin the crown in right of his wife; but they ſaid, That exceeded the bounds of their commiſſion: So they only promiſed to repreſent the matter to the eſtates of Scotland, which diſpleaſed the French king exceedingly. Four of the ſeven that were ſent over died, and the fifth eſcaped narrowly; it being generally ſuſpected they were poiſoned. When the reſt returned to Scotland, an aſſembly of the eſtates was called, in which it was agreed to allow the dauphin the title of king of Scotland, and bear the royal arms of the kingdom impaled

with thoſe of France, under the ſame crown; and commiſſioned the earl of Argyle and the prior of St. Andrews to France to give an account of their proceedings.

During the government of the queen regent, the popiſh clergy of Scotland were not idle, but perſecuted all the profeſſors of the reformed religion their inquiſitors could find out: And though ſhe had given them all imaginable aſſurances of protection, yet reſolved to ſuffer the clergy to ſtrike a terror into the people by ſome ſevere execution. They began with one Walter Miln, an old infirm prieſt: He was accuſed particularly for aſſerting the lawfulneſs of the marriage of the clergy, and for having condemned the ſacrifice of the maſs and tranſubſtantiation, all which he confeſſed; and upon his refuſal to abjure them, he was condemned to be burnt. Yet ſo averſe were the people from thoſe cruelties, that it was not eaſy to find any that would execute the ſentence: Nor in the town of St. Andrews would any do ſo much as fell a cord to tie him to the ſtake; ſo that the arch-biſhop was forced to ſend for the cords of his own pavilion. The old man expreſſed great firmneſs of mind, and ſuch chearfulneſs in his ſufferings, that the people were much affected at it. And this being every where looked on as a prologue to greater ſeverities that were to follow, many of the nobility and gentry began to conſider what was fit to be done. Theſe went under the name of the *Lords of the Congregation*: They had made open profeſſion of the truth, and ſupported and countenanced ſome worthy perſons, as Mr. Knox and others, who, to the danger of their lives, made open profeſſion of the proteſtant religion, and zealouſly preached down the error, ſuperſtition and idolatry of the church of Rome. They challenged the popiſh clergy to diſpute upon the controverted points of religion, to be decided by the Scripture; but they refuſed to be determined by any other rule than the authority of councils and the canon law. But the queen regent, being unwilling to irritate ſo great a party, promiſed that they ſhould have granted them whatever they pleaſed in matters of religion; but ſoon after ſhe ordered a citation to be ſerved on all the reformed miniſters. The earl of Glencairn was upon that ſent to put her in mind of her former promiſes; ſhe anſwered him roughly, *That maugre all that would take theſe mens parts, they ſhould be baniſhed Scotland*; and added, *That princes were only bound to obſerve their promiſes ſo far as they found it convenient for them to do it.* To this he replied, *That if ſhe renounced her promiſes, they would renounce their obedience to her.* The miniſters coming from all parts to anſwer the citation, great numbers of nobility, gentry and commons came with them. The queen regent, apprehending the ill effects of ſo great a confluence of people, ſent them word not to come; and upon this many went home again; yet, becauſe of their non-appearance, they were all declared rebels. This unfair dealing made many leave her, and go over to the reformed party, who then were aſſembled at Perth, where they broke in upon the houſes of the monks and friars: After they had diſtributed all they found in them to the poor, they pulled them down to the ground; and do the queen what ſhe could, they invaded all cloiſters and monaſteries in the kingdom, many of which they ſpoiled and demoliſhed. This provoked the queen ſo much, that ſhe re-

ſon, Sir Robert Erſkine of that ilk, was one of thoſe noble Scots patriots who firmly adhered to the intereſt of king David Bruce; and in reward of his faithful ſervices, performed to that prince, obtained an heritable grant of the keeping of Stirling caſtle, as alſo the ſheriffſhip of that ſhir eduring life, the 40th year of his reign (*p*). As further, in conſideration of his good and faithful ſervices, obtained "*tertiam partem totius annui reditus, nobis debiti de burgo noſtro de Dundee; nec non tertiam partem totius terræ de Pothcaroch, juxta dictumburgum* (*q*); *i. e.* a third part of the whole yearly revenue due to us from our burgh of Dundee; as alſo a third part of the whole lands of Pothcaroch, lying near the ſaid burgh." Our famous hiſtorian Buchanan writes, That Sir Robert Erſkine, at the death of king David Bruce, was governor of the caſtles of Edinburgh, Stirling, and Dumbarton, in the year 1370, and that he contributed very much to king Robert II.'s peaceable acceſſion to the crown, he was no leſs favourite with that prince than he had been with king David; for I find he obtained a confirmation of a former grant by king Robert before his acceſſion to the crown of the lands of Nisbet and Edinham, in the ſheriffdom of Roxburgh. In exchange of the lands of Edinham, he obtained "*centum libras ſterlingorum, de firmis burgi de Aberdeen, nobis debit, annuatim, in excambium in pro baronia de Edinham quam dictus Robertus Erſkine, miles, in manibus noſtris ſurſum reddidit, anno regni tertio; i. e.* an hundred pounds ſterling from the burgh of Aberdeen, due to us, in exchange for the barony of Edinham, which the ſaid Robert Erſkine, knight, has again reſtored back into our hands, in the third year of our reign;" which is the year 1373 (*r*). His piety was alſo very conſpicuous, according to the ſentiments of theſe times, which was, That they did a very agreeable ſervice to GOD Almighty, if they were liberal to the church; for he gave to the monks of the abbey of Cambuſkenneth, *anno* 1361, in pure alms, the lands of Fintalach in Strathern, with the patronage of the church of Kinoule, therein deſigned "*Robertus Erſkine, dominus ejuſdem et baroniæ de Kinoule: i. e.* Robert Erſkine, lord of the ſame, and of barony of Kinoule:" Which grant he expreſſes to be made for the healthful eſtate of himſelf and Chriſtian Keith his ſpouſe, during their lives here, and for the ſafety of their ſouls after their departure out of this frail life; as alſo for the ſouls of their anceſtors, parents and ſucceſſors, and all the faithful deceaſed.

Sir Robert had two ſons, Sir Thomas Erſkine of that ilk, his ſon and heir, and Sir Nicol Erſkine, firſt of the Erſkines of Kinoule. For authority of this, I have ſeen a confirmation of the patronage of the church of Kinoule to the monaſtery of Cambuſkenneth, by Sir Nicol Erſkine of Kinoule, ratifying the donation thereof, formerly made by Sir Robert Erſkine of that ilk, his father, to the monks of that abbey, *anno* 1400 (*ſ*),

(*p*) Carta in Publicis Archivis. (*q*) Carta in Rotulis Regis David. (*r*) Chartulary of Aberdeen.
(*ſ*) Chartulary of Cambuſkenneth.

which family failed in an heireſs, in the reign of king James III. married to Sir Robert Creighton of Sanquhar, anceſtor to the earl of Dumfries.

Which Sir Thomas Erſkine of that ilk is witneſs in a charter granted by king Robert III. *anno* 1396, wherein he ratifies and confirms to the monks of Paiſley all grants by himſelf or anceſtors to that monaſtery (*t*): He is alſo one of the hoſtages ſent to England for the ranſom of king David Bruce, taken priſoner at the battle of Durham, *anno* 1348 (*u*). He married firſt Janet Keith, daughter and ſole heireſs of Sir Edward Keith of Sintoun, and of Chriſtian Monteith his wife, daughter of Gratny earl of Mar, by whom he had Sir Robert his ſon and heir. Afterwards he married Jean Barclay, a daughter of the family of Brichen, by whom he had John, author of that branch of the Erſkines of Dun in Angus: For this I have ſeen a charter by king Robert III. in the year 1393, to Sir John Erſkine of the barony of Dun, upon the reſignation of Sir Thomas Erſkine his father, reſerving the liferent to the ſaid Sir Thomas Erſkine, and dame Jean Barclay his ſpouſe, mother to the ſaid Sir John, whoſe lineal ſucceſſor Sir John Erſkine of Dun, was provoſt of Montroſe, and one of the Scots commiſſioners nominate by the eſtates of Scotland to attend the celebration of the nuptials betwixt queen Mary of Scotland and Francis II. then dauphin of France, *anno* 1558. And upon the eſtabliſhing of the reformation, by parliamentary authority, in the year of GOD 1650, he was choſen ſuperintendent for Angus and Mearns, which he worthily diſcharged, and ought always to be honourably remembered as one of the greateſt inſtruments in that bleſſed work. He died in 1591.

But to return to the family of Erſkine: To Sir Thomas, formerly mentioned, ſucceeded Sir Robert his ſon and heir, who claimed the earldom of Mar, upon the death of lady Iſobel Douglaſs, counteſs of Mar, only daughter of William earl of Douglaſs, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas, and ſiſter of Donald, laſt earl of Mar, who died without ſucceſſion: So that in 1438 Sir Robert Erſkine is ſerved heir to the lady Iſobel Douglaſs, "*tanquam legitimus et propinquior hæres dictæ dominæ Iſobellæ; i. e.* as lawful and neareſt heir to the ſaid lady Iſobel." For illuſtration of this, I have ſeen an indenture, dated at Stirling the 10th of Auguſt, *anno* 1440, betwixt king James II. with conſent of his privy-council, on the one part, and Sir Robert, lord of Erſkine, with deliverance of his council, on the other:

"Wherein the king, for the good and quiet of the land, obliges himſelf to cauſe deliver to the ſaid lord Erſkine, the caſtle of Kildrumy (the meſſuage of the earldom of "Mar) in all goodly haſte, to be kept by the ſaid lord Erſkine, for the king's behoof "and age; and then to be delivered to the king but obſtackle: The whilk done, the "ſaid lord of Erſkine; or his heirs, ſhall come before the king, and the three eſtates, "and there purport and ſhew his claim and right; which ſeen and conſidered, ſhall be

(*t*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*u*) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ.

admitted as far as they are of force and of value. Furthermore it is accorded, That all the fruits and revenue belonging half to the earldom of Mar, the which the lord Erſkine claims as his property, ſhall remain with the ſaid lord until the iſh of the ſaid time, and then to be comptable gif the caſtle bees judged to the king; allowing till then, a ſufficient fee for the keeping of the ſaid caſtle. And attour it is accorded, That whatſoever time the ſaid lord be freely entered into the caſtle of Kildrumy foreſaid, be the deliverance of the ſaid council, the ſaid lord ſhall trully, but any obſtackle, deliver the caſtle of Dumbarton freely, at the advice of the king and the three eſtates, he having to his warrand the king's letter under his great ſeal, of diſcharge, together with letters of quitt claim and remiſſion for him and his ſon, and all his men, from all tyd down from the day of his entry in the ſaid caſtle of Dumbarton, to the day of the making of thir letters, and till all ſundry the foreſaid conditions and appointments be leally and truly kept, the king has gart affix his privy-ſeal, and the ſaid lord Erſkine has gart affix his ſeal thereto, at day, place and year forewritten: And theſe are the names of them, being in the foreſaid council preſent; that is to ſay, John and Michael, biſhops of Glaſgow and Dunblain; Thomas and David, abbots of Paiſley and Cambuſkenneth; Duncan lord Campbell; Alexander lord Montgomery; David Hay of Locherwart; Alexander Livieſton of Calender; John of Ruthven of that ilk; John Sibbald of Balgony; Robert of Livieſton of Drumray; John of Dunbar of Cumnock; John of Ogilvie of Linthrachren; Alexander Ramſay of Dalhouſie; Andrew Stewart of Albany; Robert of Chrichton of Sanquhar; John of Cockburn; Walter of Ogilvie; William of Cranſtoun; Gilbert of Seton, and James of Hamilton, knights; John of Semple of Elieſtoun; William of Cockburn of Ormiſtoun; Robert of Cuninghame, and Robert Stewart of Bute, Eſquires; James of Parkly, Lancelot of Abernethy, John of Dumfries, William Bully, David of Galbraith, and Mr. John of Cadyow, commiſſars of burrows."

Which Sir Robert, lord of Erſkine, I have ſeen deſigned *comes de Mar, dominus de de Erſkine et de Garrioch*, in a charter to . . . Galbraith his armour-bearer, of the lands of Garſcaden, dated the 8th day of June, in the year 1444.

But king James II. reducing the lord Erſkine's right of the earldom of Mar, *anno* 1457, it was annexed to the crown, and became the patrimony of John, a younger ſon of the royal family, ſtiled earl of Mar; and the lord Erſkine re-aſſumed his ancient dignity: This lord Erſkine, above-mentioned, was father of Thomas lord Erſkine, who was cotemporary with king James III. as Alexander his ſon was with king James IV. who was father of another Robert lord Erſkine, who being with king James IV. at the battle of Flouden, had the hard fate to be there ſlain, leaving iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of . . . Campbell of Loudoun, two ſons, John his ſucceſſor, and James, anceſtor of the Erſkines of Balgouny.

John lord Erſkine wedded Margaret, daughter of Archibald earl of Argile, by whom he had Robert maſter of Erſkine, killed at Pinkie; Thomas maſter of Erſkine died without ſucceſſion; John his ſucceſſor; and Sir Alexander of Gogar, commonly called maſter of Mar, anceſtor to the earl of Kelly, which hath furniſhed ſome conſiderable cadets; as Sir George Erſkine of Inertill, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and Sir Alexander Erſkine of Cambo, baronet, lord Lion king at arms.

To John lord Erſkine, formerly mentioned, ſucceeded John his ſon and heir, who obtained the eſtate and dignity of Mar from queen Mary, *anno* 1562, with the precedency of the ancient earls, and confirmed in the parliament 1567. He was choſen regent of Scotland, in king James's minority, after Lenox's death, *anno* 1571. When he had governed the kingdom thirteen months, he died the 28th of October 1572, with the reputation of a very honeſt and brave gentleman. He married Arabella, daughter of Sir William Murray of Tillibardine, by whom he had John earl of Mar, his ſon and heir, who was lord high theſaurer of Scotland, and comptroller of his majeſty's houſhold: He was commiſſioned ambaſſador from king James VI. *anno* 1601, to queen Elizabeth, congratulating her majeſty's ſuppreſſing the audacious attempt of the earl of Eſſex; which he managed ſo wiſely, that it was not a little inſtrumental to king James's peaceable acceſſion to the crown of England. He was one of thoſe peers that monarch made choice of to accompany him in his journey to England, when he went to take poſſeſſion of that crown, in the year 1603; and, on his majeſty's firſt celebration of the feaſt of St. George, on the 2d of July that year, he was inveſted into the noble order of the garter. His lordſhip was twice married, firſt with Margaret, daughter of David lord Drummond, by whom he had John his ſon and heir; 2dly, with lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Eſme duke of Lenox, by whom he had James, who obtained the eſtate and dignity of Buchan, by right of marriage with Chriſtian Douglaſs, daughter and ſole heir of Robert earl of Buchan; the ſecond, Henry lord Cardroſs, whoſe lineal heir is David earl of Buchan; the third, Sir Alexander of Cambuſkenneth, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice; the fourth, Sir Charles of Alva; the fifth, Sir John of Otterſtoun; the ſixth, Sir Arthur of Scotſcraig; the ſeventh, Sir William, died without iſſue. Beſides theſe ſons he had likewiſe ſeveral daughters; firſt, Mary, married to William earl of Mariſhal, ſecondly, to Patrick firſt earl of Panmure, and had iſſue; the ſecond, Margaret, to John earl of Rothes, and had iſſue; the third, Martha, to John earl of Kinghorn; the fourth, Catharine, to Thomas earl of Haddington, and had iſſue. He deceaſed in the year 1634, his eſtate and honours devolving upon John his ſon and heir, who was made a knight of the bath, at the creation of Henry prince of Wales, *anno* 1608. He was alſo one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and departed this life in the year 1654, leaving iſſue by Jean Hay his lady, daughter of Francis earl of Errol, John his ſon and heir, and a daughter Elizabeth, married Archibald lord Napier, and had iſſue; which John earl of Mar, married . . . Scot, daughter of Walter earl of Buccleugh; and ſurviving her, he eſpouſed Jean M'Kenzie, daughter of George earl of

Seaforth, by whom he had Charles earl of Mar, his ſon and heir, and three daughters; Barbara married James marquis of Douglaſs; Mary, to John earl of Glencairn, and had iſſue; and Sophia, to Alexander lord Pitſligoe, and had iſſue.

To John earl of Mar ſucceeded Charles his ſon and heir, who died in the year 1689, leaving iſſue by Mary Maule his wife, daughter of George earl of Panmure, John now earl of Mar, his ſon and heir; the ſecond, Mr. James of Grange, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice; the third, lieut.-col. Hary, killed at the battle of Almanſa."

S. §. John, eighteenth lord Erſkine, and eleventh earl of Mar, who was a man of the moſt ſhining parts, and greateſt capacity of moſt men in the age he lived in. The year 1705, he was made one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate for Scotland, and elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland to the four-firſt Britiſh parliaments, *viz.* in the years 1707, 1708, 1710, and 1713. He was one of the lords of the privy-council; and in great favour with his royal miſtreſs queen Anne, who was thought to confide in him more than in moſt of men, with regard to her moſt ſecret councils and affairs of ſtate. And in the year 1712, ſhe again appointed him one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate. Upon the acceſſion of king George the I. he was deprived of all his offices, and, in the year 1715, he retired to his eſtate in the north of Scotland, where he unhappily for his country and himſelf, raiſed a rebellion, and proclaimed the pretender at Kirkmichael, in Perth-ſhire, on the 11th of September that year; and being joined by ſeveral of the diſaffected nobility and gentry, he got together about 6 or 7000 men, moſt of them unarmed, and undiſciplined, who rendezvouſed at Perth about the beginning of November, from whence they marched to Sheriff-muir, near Dunblane, where, on the 13th of that month, being met by the king's army, commanded by John duke Argyle, inferior in number, but ſuperior in regularity and diſcipline, a ſmart engagement enſued, in which a great deal of blood was ſhed on both ſides. The earl of Mar behaved like a brave officer, having his horſe ſhot under him, and ſhowing every token of ſpirit and gallantry; but neither of the generals could claim the victory, the duke retiring to Stirling, and the earl to Perth: However, it had all the effect of a victory to the government: For the earl of Mar was never, after the retreat to Perth, able again to bring the rebel forces together; but was obliged to make his eſcape beyond ſeas: and was, in the year 1716, attainted of high treaſon, along with the duke Ormond and lord Bolingbroke, and their honours and eſtates were forfeited to the crown. This unhappy lord, after his going abroad, followed the pretender to Rome, and remained in his ſervice till the year 1721. He then went to Paris, and continued there till 1729, when, on the account of his bad ſtate of health, he was obliged to go to Aix la Chapelle, where he continued till his death, which happened in May 1732.

His eſtate was bought by his brother for the benefit of the earl's ſon Thomas. He married firſt lady Margaret Hay, daughter of Thomas earl of Kinoule, by whom he had two ſons; firſt, John, who died an infant; ſecond, Thomas, now lord Erſkine. He married, ſecondly, the duke of Kingſton's daughter, by whom he had a daughter lady

Frances Erſkine, on whom king George I. was graciouſly pleaſed to ſettle, out of her father's eſtate, the ſame fortune ſhe was entitled to by her mother's marriage-ſettlement. His majeſty was likewiſe pleaſed to give the counteſs of Mar, from the time of her huſband's attainder, the ſame jointer ſhe was entitled to by her marriage-ſettlements in caſe of his death. Thomas lord Erſkine, only ſon of John late earl of Mar got the poſſeſſion of his eſtate above mentioned; and had it not been for his father's attainder, would have been the thirteenth earl of Mar of this family, and nineteenth lord Erſkine in a direct line from father to ſon. He married lady Charlote Hope, daughter of Charles earl of Hopeton. Chief ſeats were Alloa, caſtle of Kildrimmie, Caſtletown of Mar at Stirling.

C. " Arms of the family, two coats quarterly, firſt *azure*, a bend betwixt ſix croſs croſlets *or*, for the name of Mar; ſecond, *argent*, a pale *ſable*,; the paternal coat of Erſkine ſupported by two griffons. The creſt is a hand holding a crooked ſword; the motto, *Je penſe plus*.

In the year 1638, John earl of Mar alienated the barony of Erſkine to Sir John Hamilton of Orbieſton, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, lineally deſcended of Gavin, a younger ſon of James firſt lord Hamilton: William Hamilton of Orbieſton, his grandchi'd, ſold theſe lands, *anno* 1703, to Walter lord Blantyre."

S. § The barony of Erſkine hath ever ſince continued in the ſame family, and is now the property of the right hon. Alexander lord Blantyre, nephew to the foreſaid Walter lord Blantyre (for the full genealogy of this family, turn over to the family of Cardonald, Part III. or pariſh of Paiſley). The whole eſtate of Erſkine has been very much improved within theſe few years, by being wholly incloſed, and numerous plantings, with beautiful avenues regularly planted, and delectable beltings, broad and large, about the incloſures. From the village of Erſkine, upon the ſouth ſide of the manour is a large cutſtone gate, bearing date 1695. Upon the weſt ſide of the gravel walk which leads from this, down a gentle declivity toward the houſe, are planted a great many different kinds of trees, into various kinds of ſerpentine wyndings; at the weſt ſide thereof is newly made a large orchard and garden, around which is built a high brick-wall, having a green-houſe, and a pleaſure-houſe within, as alſo a hot-wall moſtly finiſhed. The ground where the old garden once was, lie nearer the houſe, where many of the fruit-trees ſtill remains, though the garden-wall be all removed away. There is placed, adjacent to the ſaid ground, upon a large plane-tree, betwixt two branches, a great many feet high, a good bell, which is rung as a warning for the people to know when to begin and give over work. At the ſouth ſide of ſaid houſe are a number of beautiful large growing trees, interſperſed over a pleaſant green. The eaſt or front part of the houſe ſhow the antiquity of the fabric, particularly the cornice upon the ſouth part, which projects over the wall a great way, ſupported with large ancient blocks, above which is a foot-paſſage, ſecured by a parapet ſtone wall. Part of the roof, upon the weſt ſide, is a terrace walk upon the top, being a platform covered with lead. About three or four years ago, a large addition was built to the weſt ſide by the preſent lord Blantyre, which has made

the houſe in form of a ſquare court, having one large entry into the court, being a ſegment arch, above which are placed eleven balluſters. The water is conveyed by leaden pipes to any room in the houſe; one pipe in particular, when the cock is drawn, ſpouts the water to an immenſe height, and is the greateſt curioſity of the kind in the county.

A little to the eaſtward of ſaid houſe is a public ferry over to the village of Old Kilpatrick, where the river Clyde is near half a mile broad. Likewiſe, about a mile weſt of the forementioned manour, is another public ferry, which croſſes over to the caſtle of Dumbarton, where the river Glota or Clyde is a mile broad: Both ferries are the property of the right hon. lord Blantyre, who has alſo a corn-miln at Firmakine, in ſaid pariſh.

Betwixt the two foremetioned ferries, oppoſite to Dunglaſs, from the caſtle of Erſkine, Mr. John Golborne, from Cheſter, began to the deepening the river Clyde about the year 1774: The machines he uſed were called ploughs, being large hollow caſes, the back of caſt-iron, the two ends of wood, the other ſide open. Theſe were drawn acroſs the river by means of capſtans, on long wooden frames or flats, and oppoſite to each other near the banks of the river; being drawn over empty, returned with the iron ſide downwards, which ſcraped the bottom, and brought up, at every return, half a ton of gravel, depoſiting it on the bank: By which 1200 tons were cleared every day. Where the river was too wide, the ſhores were contracted by jetties † up the river from Dunglaſs the whole way paſt the pariſhes of Inchinnan and Renfrew to the bridge of Glaſgow.

C. "A little towards the ſouth from the caſtle of Erſkine ſtands the houſe of Bargaran, the ſeat of John Shaw of Bargaran, whoſe anceſtors for nigh three hundred years, have poſſeſſed theſe lands, and derive their deſcent from a younger brother of the family of Sauchie (now repreſented by Sir John Shaw of Greenock) and carry the coat of arms of that houſe, *viz. Azure*, three covered cups *or*; and for difference, add a cheveron cheque, as moſt of the gentry of this ſhire wear, of affection to their ſuperior lord the great Stewart of Scotland, juſt ſo as many of the families in Annandale carry the arms of Bruce, lord of Annandale, as the Johnſtons, Kirkpatricks, Jerdens, Tweidies, as a learned author obſerves (*x*). But the firſt of the Shaws of Bargaran I have found mentioned, is John Shaw, who was cotemporary with king James II. and in *anno* 1454, reſigned the lands of Bargaran in favours of John Shaw his ſon (*y*), whoſe lineal heir is John Shaw of Bargaran, making from him the ninth deſcent in a direct male line. The intermarriages of this houſe have been with ſome of the moſt conſiderable gentry of this country; as the families of Kelſoeland, Mains, Raiſs, Woodhead, Glorat, Livingſton of Haining, Craigends and Northbar."

S. § The lands of Bargaran continued in the ſame family till the year 1772, and were then acquired by Mr. William Glen, the preſent proprietor, who has wholly in-

(*x*) M'Kenzie's Heraldry. (*y*) Carta penes Jo. Shaw de Bargaran.

† Pennant's Tour through Scotland.

cloſed the ſame, which is adorned with a number of old trees, and planting growing contiguous to the houſe, which is a very ancient fabric.

Near Bargaran is a corn-miln, the property of the right hon. lord Semple; which did anciently belong to the family of Northbar, though it ſtands in Erſkine pariſh.

C. " Near to the place of Northbar lie the lands of Craigton, the poſſeſſion of Walter Paterſon of Craigton; which lands were acquired from Stewart of Barſcube."

S. § The foreſaid Walter Paterſon of Craigton, Eſq; married Jean Freeland, daughter of Freeland of Freeland, Eſq; by whom he had only one ſon Robert, who ſucceeded him, and ſeveral daughters, married in the families of Brisbane, in Glaſgow; Rodger of Weſter-Roſland; Colquhoun of Milton; Fleckfield of Balfron, and Bryce of Lumloch. Robert, his ſon and heir, who ſucceeded him, purchaſed the lands of Barſcube from James M'Gilchriſt of Northbar, Eſq; at which place there is a corn-miln at the ſouth ſide of a very high hill, called Barſcube-hill. He alſo purchaſed the lands of Ingleſton from John Brisbane of Biſhoptoun, Eſq. He married Mary, daughter of John Kelſo of Kelſoeland, Eſq; by whom he had four ſons; 1ſt, Walter, who died an infant; 2d, John, who ſucceeded him; 3d, Walter, who died unmarried, and 4th, Robert, who alſo died unmarried: He had likewiſe five daughters; 1ſt, Jean, who died unmarried; 2d, Elizabeth; 3d, Anne; 4th, Mary, and, 5th, Margaret, who married Walter Brisbane, merchant in Glaſgow. He was ſucceeded by John Paterſon, Eſq; of Craigton, the preſent proprietor; who purchaſed the lands of Eaſter-Roſland from the family of Brisbane of Roſland, *anno* 1751. He has incloſed the whole of his lands, which are all in the pariſh of Erſkine. The Craigton is adorned with conſiderable planting and large growing trees of various kinds. He married Catharine, eldeſt daughter of Alexander Napier of Blackſton, Eſq.

A little weſt from this lie the lands of Weſter Roſland, the property of Mr. Matthew Rodger; whoſe anceſtors have poſſeſſed theſe lands for ſome hundreds of years. Having been matched with ſeveral good families, about twelve years ago, he repaired the manſion-houſe, being a good two ſtory ſlated houſe, adorned with conſiderable planting about it. He married Margaret, daughter of Gilbert Dickſon, by Jean Roſs his ſpouſe, in Colmonell.

C. " A little toward the eaſt from this (*viz.* Boghall) ſtands the houſe of Dargevel, the ſeat and deſignation of a family of the ſirname of Maxwell, an early cadet of the houſe of Newark. Their anceſtor was John Maxwell, eldeſt ſon of Patrick Maxwell of Newark, by Marrion Crawfurd his ſecond wife, a daughter of the houſe of Carſe: For this I have ſeen, in the hands of John Maxwell of Dargevel, a charter granted by John earl of Lennox, to Patrick Maxwell of Newark, and Marion Crawfurd his ſpouſe, of the lands of Dargevel, and to John Maxwell their eldeſt ſon, in fee, which is dated *anno* 1522. To him ſucceeded James Maxwell of Dargevel, his ſon, and to him Patrick, his ſon, who was ſlain at the conflict which happened betwixt the Maxwells and Johnſtons at Lockerby, *anno* 1593, leaving iſſue John, his ſon and heir, who wedded Margaret, daugh-

ter of James Wallace of Johnſton, by whom he had John, his ſucceſſor, who by Jean his wife, daughter of William Cunningham of Craigends, had John Maxwell, now of Dargevel, who hath married Margaret, daughter of John Campbell of Succoth.

The armorial bearing of Maxwell of Dargevel is *argent*, a ſaltire *ſable*, with a ſtagg's head in *baſe*."

S. § The ſaid John Maxwell died, and leaving no children, was ſucceeded by his brother William Maxwell of Freeland, who, ſome time after, ſold the lands of Freeland, as formerly obſerved; and dying without iſſue, the eſtate of Dargevel came to Dr. John Hall of Fulbar, ſon of Margaret Maxwell, his ſiſter; who afterwards took the title and deſignation of John Maxwell of Dargevel, Eſq. He married Janet, daughter of William Anderſon, in Glaſgow, by whom he had John, his ſon and heir, who ſucceeded him, and a daughter.

John Maxwell of Dargevel, Eſq; the preſent proprietor, ſucceeded his father about the year 1762. The manour is an ancient ſtructure, ſtanding on the ſouth declivity of a riſing ground, ſupplied with a good orchard. The place is well beautified with planting, and rows of large lime trees growing along the ſides of the roads adjacent to the houſe

He married Frances, daughter of Mr. John Buchanan, writer, in Glaſgow; by whom he has three ſons, *viz.* John William and Francis. His wife died about the year 1773-4.

To the ſouth from Dargevel lie the lands of Little Fulwood, where is a corn-miln; the preſent proprietor is Archibald Douglaſs of Douglaſs, Eſq; who ſucceeded his uncle the late duke of Douglaſs, who purchaſed the ſaid lands along with the lands of Barnhill, (containing Brownſwell, Barnsford, *&c.*) in the pariſh of Inchinnan, from the family of Graham of Dougalſton, as formerly mentioned: Which lands borders with the river of Griſe, by a ſmall point, being only about 300 yards diſtance betwixt the pariſh of Inchinnan and Killallan, where they are bounded on the ſouth by the ſaid river; the pariſh of Kilbarchan being on the oppoſite ſide of the river.

C. "Half a mile weſt from Erſkine, upon the bank of the river of Clyde, on an eminence, ſtands the houſe of Biſhoptoun, well planted, the ancient inheritance of the Brisbanes, chief of that name; the firſt, of whom I found any memorable mention, is Allanus de Brysbane, filius Willielmi de Brysbane, who obtained a grant from Donald earl of Lennox, of the lands of Mucherach, in Stirlingſhire, to which Malcolm Fleming, earl of Wigton, is a witneſs, who was created into that dignity by king David Bruce, in the year 1334 (*z*). I am informed the Brisbanes of this race did anciently poſſeſs theſe lands; but I have not peruſed the writs of John Brisbane of Biſhoptoun, to know the connection he has with this Allan, who ſeems to be his predeceſſor. Of this family ſeveral worthy perſons deſcended, as the rev. Mr. William Brisbane, parſon of Erſkine,

(*z*) *Carta penes burgum de Dumbarton.*

ſon of John Brisbane of Biſhoptoun, (by Margaret his ſecond wife, daughter of John Hamilton of Broomhill) father of the reverend divine M. Matthew Brisbane, alſo parſon of Erſkine, whoſe ſon was the learned Dr. Matthew Brisbane, phyſician in Glaſgow.

John Brisbane of Biſhoptoun alienated lately the lands of Biſhoptoun and Weſter-Roſland, retaining the ſuperiority to John Walkinſhaw of that ilk; as alſo the lands of Drum, Kirkland and Glenſhinies; which Walkinſhaw holds immediately of the crown, and hath obtained a charter of *Novo Damus* of theſe lands, to be called in all time coming Walkinſhaw."

S. § Some time afterwards the houſe and lands of Biſhoptoun were alienated by the family of Walkinſhaw of that ilk, to Hugh Dunlop, Eſq; who married an Engliſh lady, by whom he had Janet, his only daughter and ſole heireſs; who was married to John, the late lord Semple (as formerly mentioned), by which the eſtate of Biſhoptoun came to the family of lord Semple, at the deceaſe of the late Hugh Dunlop, Eſq;

C. " South from Biſhoptoun lie the lands of Park of Erſkine, anciently poſſeſſed by the Parks of that ilk. William Park of that ilk, the laſt of this race, in the reign of king James IV. left his eſtate to his three daughters, among whom it was ſhared; Chriſtian, the eldeſt, got the lands of Park, and married Robert Cunningham of Achinharvie, by whom ſhe had a daughter, Janet Cunningham, heireſs of Park, who married George Houſtoun. They were original of Houſtoun of Park, whoſe poſterity ended not long ago in the perſon of George Houſtoun of Park.

Another daughter of William Park of that ilk, married Alexander Cunningham of Drumquhaſle; by her he got the half of the lands of Spangow in Innerkip; and the third daughter of Park was married to George Stirling of Craigbarnet, with whom he obtained the other half of the lands of Spangow and Flatertoun."

S. § The lands of Park of Erſkine are and have been theſe many years, belonging to the family of Craigends; and Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, Eſq; is the preſent proprietor.

Near this, towards the northweſt, ſtands the houſe of Drums, the lands of which were alienated by J. Walkinſhaw of that ilk, to . Ferguſon, and were aquired from Frances Ferguſon, his ſon *, *anno* 1767, by James King, ſhipmaſter, the preſent proprietor, who has wholly incloſed the ſame. To the ſouthward of ſaid houſe, he has planted between 50 and 60,000 young trees of various kinds, which are appearing to do well. In the year 1770 he built a good houſe, with a ſlated roof, three ſtories high, with ruſtic corners, having ten ſteps of a good ſtone ſtair in front; which overlooks to the north, commanding a view of the huge rock, with the fortreſs and part of the river Clyde. On the weſt-ſide of ſaid caſtle, preſents a view of the town of Dumbarton. Up the fine river of Leven which runs out of Lochlomond, part of which loch we have

* Which Frances Ferguſon was remarked for his ſtrength by the whole neighbourhood.

in view, yet is terminated by the great baſe and ſoaring top of Benlomond, when ſtanding at the Drums, as the top of Benlomond being 3240 feet higer than the ſurface of the lake. But to return from the digreſſion. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hyndman, ſhipmaſter at Port-Glaſgow, by whom he has four ſons; firſt, James; ſecond, John; third, Matthew; fourth, Thomas: and three daughters; firſt, Elizabeth-Gay; ſecond, Suſanna; third, Margaret. The ſaid lands hold of Crawfurd of Crawfurdland, Eſq; as ſuperior.

Near the Drums lie the lands of Millbank, which was purchaſed from Colquhoun, in Dumbarton, by Mr. William King, couſin german to James King of Drums, Eſq; He entailed the ſaid lands in favours of Matthew King third ſon of the foreſaid James King, Eſq; his couſin-german, after the deceaſe of his five ſiſters, who are all life-rented in the ſame.

Weſt from this lies the ten-pound lands, comprehending the lands of Langbank, Gildoch, Killtoun, Glens, and others, all lying in the weſt-end of the pariſh of Erſkine, of which Robert Hamilton of Wiſhie, is the preſent proprietor.

It is to be obſerved there is only one public road goes throughthe pariſhes of Erſkine and Inchinnan that is worth noticing, which is the great road between Glaſgow and Greenock, which leads through the town and pariſh of Renfrew, paſt the village of Inchinnan; a little to the ſouth of the village of Erſkine, through the north ſide of Kilmalcolm pariſh, and the town of Port-Glaſgow; though ſeveral other convenient roads are forming in the two former mentioned pariſhes.

Having thus finiſhed the deſcription of the principal places in the pariſh of Erſkine, I come next to give a deſcription of the pariſh of Kilmalcolm.

Of the TOWN *and* PARISH *of* KILMALCOLM.

S. § ABOUT two miles ſouth of Finlayſtoun, and a mile north of Duchal, ſtands the village of Kilmacolm, being on the public road betwixt Kilbarchan and Port-Glaſgow. I find by an act of the lord commiſſioner his grace, and the lords of his majeſty's privy-council at the Hollyrood-houſe, September 3. 1672, "They do order the miniſters after-named outted ſince the year 1661, to repair to the paroches following, and to remain therein confined, permitting and allowing them to preach and exerciſe the other parts of their miniſterial function, in the paroches to which they are or ſhall be confined, by this preſent act and commiſſion after ſpecified:" when for the pariſh of Kilmalcolm, the reverend Meſſrs Patrick Symſon and William Thomſon were appointed. Their next miniſter I find was the rev. Mr. Robert Maxwell, who was ſucceeded by the preſent rev. Mr. John Fleming, *anno* 1737. Examinable perſons within his charge about 1200. The right hon. the earl of Glencairn is patron of the pariſh. They have three fairs in the year here; the firſt is on the fourth Wedneſday of February, O. S. the ſe-

cond, on the ſecond Wedneſday of June, O. S. and the third, on the Tueſday before the laſt Thurſday of October, O. S. which anſwers the ſame as being always the Tueſday before Paiſley fair. They have little trade in this place, except in the wright and clock-maker way. About three or four years ago, the right hon. James earl of Glencairn built a good two ſtory ſlated factory, (there being only two ſlated houſes before that); but the weavers have to apply to Paiſley and Kilbarchan manufacturers for their work. There are two ſtocking weavers in the place, who are likewiſe obliged to apply to diſtant manufacturers for work. The village contains about fifty houſes.

The pariſh is bounded by Greenock, Port-Glaſgow, or the barony of Newark; as alſo the river Clyde; Erſkine, Killellan, Kilbarchan and Lochwinioch. Toward the ſouth-weſt, by Duchal moor: Generally every proprietor claims of this moor, whatever breadth the ſaid moor joins with his other lands, as far as the water runs from the middle center of ſaid moor, towards their other forementioned poſſeſſions: by which means the running of the waters terminates their marches; in caſe of incroachments (which ſeldom happens), the ground is perambulated by the oldeſt people in the neighbourhood. The ſoil of this pariſh is partly light mould in ſome places; others more ſandy; ſome places moſſy, and many places rocky, being generally mountainous. The weſt part of which is a large moor covered with heath: For which reaſon the whole pariſh is much better for paſturage than tillage: The produce of which they take to Port-Glaſgow and Greenock, in milk, butter and cheeſe. Much fine yarn is ſpun in the place, and carried to Paiſley market.

C. "Three miles towards the weſt from Erſkine, upon the coaſt, on a riſing ground, is ſituate the caſtle of Finlayſtoun, the ſeat of the earl of Glencairn, well planted. The houſe is a noble and great building round a court.

That the family of Cunningham, whoſe principal ſeat was at Kilmaures, in the country of Cunninghame, and from thence took deſignation, hath been of great antiquity in thoſe parts, is evident from the regiſter of Kelſo abbecy, whereunto, in king William's time, ſome of them were benefactors: For, in that reign, Robert, the ſon of Vernebald of Cunninghame, gave the patronage of the church of Kilmaures, with half a carucate of land thereunto belonging, for the welfare of himſelf and for the ſouls of his anceſtors and deſcendents (*a*); which donation is confirmed by Richard Morvil, conſtable of Scotland and lord of Cunninghame, who, according to the chronicle of Melroſs, died *anno Dom.* 1189 (*b*). I have moreover ſeen a mortification by Robert, the ſon of Vernebald, and Richenda Barclay his wife, daughter and heireſs of Umphry de Barclay, of the lands of Glenfarquharlin, in the ſheriffdom of Mearns, to the monaſtery of Arbroth, about the ſame time of the firſt grant (*c*): Which donation is ratified by "*Rob. filius Roberti filii Vernebaldi de Cunninghame, proſalute animæ ſui patris et matris ſuæ*

(*a*) Regiſter of the abbey of Kelſo. (*b*) Chron. de Melroſs. (*c*) Chartulary of Arbroth.

et pro animabus omnium anteceſſorum et ſucceſſorum ſuorum; i. e. by Robert the ſon of Vernebald of Cunninghame, for the ſalvation of the ſouls of his father and mother, and for the ſouls of all his predeceſſors and ſucceſſors *." But the firſt of this noble family who poſſeſſed the barony of Dennieſtoun, was Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, by marriage of Margaret, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of Sir Robert Dennieſtoun of that ilk, in the reign of king Robert III. This being the ſubſtance of what I have found memorable of him, I ſhall only take notice, That for the health of his ſoul, and for the ſouls of his anceſtors, he gave, in pure alms, to the monks of the abbey of Kilwinning the lands of Grange. As to the preciſe time of his death I know not †; but by the ſaid Margaret his wife he left iſſue Robert, his ſon and heir, who was knighted by king James I. at the ſolemnity of his coronation, in the year 1424 (*d*). He was one of thoſe barons that ſat upon the trial of Murdoch duke of Albany, who was attainted of treaſon, upon king James I.'s return from his captivity in England. And, in

(*d*) Sir James Balfour's Annals, in MS.

* Frederick Van Baſſon, a learned Norwegian, who wrote an account of the origin of ſeveral Scots families, ſays, That one Malcolm, ſon of Friſkin, aſſiſted Malcolm prince of Scotland, (afterward king Malcolm Canmore) to make his eſcape from the tyranny of Macbeath, who had murdered his father king Duncan; and being hotly purſued, he took ſhelter in a barn, where Malcolm concealed the prince, by forking up ſtraw or hay over him. The purſuit being over, the prince made his eſcape to England, accompanied by his faithful Malcolm.

Prince Malcolm was no ſooner in poſſeſſion of his kingdom, than he rewarded his preſerver with the thanedom of Cunninghame, from which his poſterity aſſumed their ſirname, and took a ſhake-fork for their arms, with *over fork over* for their motto, to perpetuate the memory of this happy eſcape.

Yet our antiquaries are not agreed about their origin. But the firſt of them we find upon record, is Warnabaldus de Cunninghame, who flouriſhed in the reign of king Edgar and Alexander I. (which laſt ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland *anno* 1107, and died *anno* 1124.) This Warnabaldus was proprietor of the lands and barony of Kilmaurs, in the bailiary of Cunninghame, and ſhire of Ayr, which has been one of the chief titles of the family ever ſince; and of him all the Cunninghams are deſcended. He was ſucceeded by the II. Robert Cunninghame, who was ſucceeded by III. Robert, his eldeſt ſon, who was ſucceeded by IV. Robert, his eldeſt ſon, who was ſucceeded by V. Henry Cunninghame of Kilmaurs, who was a brave warrior, and behaved gallanty at the battle of Largs, where king Alexander III. commanded in perſon, and obtained a complete victory over Haco king of Norway, *anno* 1263. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, 1268, VI. William, who was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon VII. Edward, who was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon VIII. Gilbert, who was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon IX. Robert, who died, 1330, and ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon X William, who died, 1384, and ſucceeded by his ſon XI. Sir William Cunninghame of Kilmaurs.

† *Anno* 1385, there were 40,000 franks ſent to Scotland by the king of France to be diſtributed amongſt the nobles his faithful allies, of which Sir William Cunninghame got 500. He is witneſs to two donations to the monaſtery of Paiſley, *anno* 1393 and 1404. He founded the collegiate church of Kilmaurs, and largely endowed it with a provoſt and eight prebends, *anno* 1403. By marriage of the ſaid Margaret, daughter and co-heireſs to Sir Robert Dennieſtoun of that ilk, he got a vaſt eſtate, *viz.* the baronies of Glencairn, Finlayſtoun, Kilmarnock, Redhall, Collington, *&c.* as mentioned in Crawfurd's Peerage of Scotland. He died *anno* 1418.

1434, he obtained from that prince a commiſſion to command the countries of Kintyre and Knapdale (*e*). He married Janet, daughter of Alexander lord Montgomery, by whom he had Alexander, his ſon and heir, whom king James II. *anno* 1445, as a reward of his faithful ſervices, did advance to the dignity of a baron of this realm, with the title of lord Kilmaurs; and ſtanding loyally to king James the III. in thoſe turbulent times, was, by that monarch, created earl of Glencairn, *anno* 1488. And, when that prince became much diſtreſſed through the potency of the turbulent barons of that age, he ſtood firm to the royal cauſe; and fighting gallantly in behalf of his ſovereign, in the battle of Bannockburn, which action happened upon the 11th day of June 1488, was there ſlain. He left iſſue by his wife Margaret Hepburn, daughter to the lord Hales, two ſons, Robert, his ſucceſſor, and Alexander, of whom deſcended the family of Craigends; which Robert ſo ſucceeding his father, uſed only the title of lord Kilmaurs, and died in the year 1490, leaving iſſue, by Marion his wife, daughter of . . . lord Lindſay, Cuthber, his ſon and heir, who re-aſſumed the title of earl of Glencairn, in 1491.

He wedded Marjory Douglaſs, daughter of Archibald earl of Angus, by whom he had William, his ſon and heir, who was cotemporary with king James V. He is one of thoſe Scots peers taken priſoner at the field of Soloway, in the year 1542, and was afterwards one of the commiſſioners ſent by the eſtates of Scotland to treat with king Henry VIII. of England, about a marriage betwixt prince Edward, his ſon, and our queen Mary. This earl deceaſed in *anno* 1547, leaving iſſue by Margaret, his wife, daughter and ſole heir of John Campbell of Stevenſtoun, three ſons, Alexander, his ſucceſſor; the 2d. Andrew, of whom iſſued the Cunninghames of Corſehill. For this I have ſeen a grant of the lands of Corſehill, by William maſter of Glencairn, dated at Edinburgh the 28th day of September 1532, to Andrew Cunninghame his ſon. Of whom Sir Alexander Cunninghame of Corſehill, baronet, is lineally deſcended. The 3d, Hugh, progenitor of the Cunninghames of Waterſtoun.

To William earl of Glencairn ſucceeded Alexander his ſon, which noble perſon was among the firſt of quality that made profeſſion of the proteſtant religion; his houſe, before the Reformation, being a ſpecial place of refuge to thoſe then called hereticks: He did ſhow a more than ordinary zeal in advancing our happy *Reformation*. Our hiſtorians write, That, in 1559, queen Mary, dowager and regent of Scotland, uſing her utmoſt endeavours for ſuppreſſing the beginnings of the Reformation, did uſe great ſeverity upon the inhabitants of the town of Perth, whereby the heat of the people was raiſed to that pitch, that they broke in upon the houſes of the monks and friars, which they pulled down to the ground: This provoked the queen ſo much, that ſhe reſolved to puniſh the town in a moſt exemplary manner; ſo ſhe gathered the French ſoldiers toge-

(*e*) Haddington's Collections.

ther, with ſuch others as would join with her: But this noble patriot Alexander earl of Glencairn, having gathered 2500 men together, with incredible haſte marched to that place, where there were in all about 7000 armed men. This made the queen regent afraid to engage with them: So an agreement was made up, and oblivion promiſed for all that was paſt, and matters of religion were referred to a parliament. And upon queen Mary's return from France, after the death of her husband Francis II. her majeſty nominate Alexander earl of Glencairn to be of her privy-council. This worthy peer, who deſerves to have his name celebrated amongſt the moſt eminent patriots of the age in which he lived, departed this life in the year 1576, leaving iſſue, by Jean his wife, daughter of James earl of Arran, three ſons, William, his ſucceſſor, Andrew of Halſyde, and James, prior of Leſmahagoe; and by Jean his ſecond wife, daughter of William Cunninghame of Caprington, he had Alexander, commendator of Kilwinning, author of that branch of the Cunninghames of Mongreenend; and a daughter Jean, married to Archibald earl of Argile, and ſurviving him, ſhe married Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luſs.

To Alexander earl of Glencairn ſucceeded William, his ſon and heir, who wedded Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Lochinvar, by whom he had James, his ſon and heir: Moreover he had ſeveral daughters married in the families of Glenagies, Maclean, Achinames, Craigends and Kilmahew. Which James earl of Glencairn is one of the peers that ſat upon the trial of William earl of Gourie, *anno* 1582. And, in *anno* 1604, when king James ſet the deſign of an union betwixt the two kingdoms on foot, he was choſen one of the commiſſioners to negociate that important affair. He deceaſed, *anno* 1627, leaving iſſue by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchie, William, his ſon and heir, and John of Kilmaronock, (whoſe daughter and heir married Sir Alexander Cunninghame of Robertland): He had moreover five daughters, *viz.* Catharine married Sir James Cunninghame of Glengarnock; Anne, to James marquis of Hamilton, and had iſſue; Margaret, to Sir James Hamilton of Evandale, and ſurviving him, ſhe remarried Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, and had iſſue; Suſanna, to Lauder of Hatoun; Mary, to John Crawfurd of Kilbirny, of whom Patrick viſcount of Garnock is lineally deſcended.

To James earl of Glencairn ſucceeded William, his ſon and heir, who eſpouſed Janet Kerr, daughter of Mark earl of Lothian, by whom he had William his ſon and heir, and four daughters; Elizabeth, married to Sir Ludovick Stewart of Minto; Margaret, to David Betoun of Chricht; Jean, to John Blair of that ilk, and had iſſue; Marion, to James earl of Finlator; and ſurviving him, ſhe married Alexander lord Saltoun, *ſans* iſſue.

Which William earl of Glencairn, did in a very ſignal manner, diſtinguiſh himſelf in his loyalty to king Charles I. and II. and headed that ſmall party of thoſe loyal Scots, that for ſome time ſucceſsfully oppoſed the troops of the uſurper Oliver Cromwel; but at laſt were routed by a ſtrong party of horſe detached from the Engliſh army, under the

command of col. Morgan, *anno* 1654. And upon the reſtoration of king Charles II. *anno* 1660, his majeſty was pleaſed, in conſideration of the great and eminent ſervices of this noble peer, who had an equal talent both for camp and court, to confer on him the office of lord high chancellor of Scotland, which he enjoyed till his death, 1664. He was twice married, firſt with Anne, daughter of James earl of Finlator; and then to Margaret, counteſs dowarger of Tweeddale, daughter of Alexander earl of Eglinton: By the firſt he had iſſue James lord Kilmaurs, who wedded Elizabeth, daughter of William duke of Hamilton, but died *ſans* iſſue, his father then living; the ſecond, Alexander; the third, John, ſucceſſively earls of Glencairn. He had moreover three daughters, *viz.* Jean married William earl of Kilmarnock, and had iſſue; the ſecond, Mary, to William lord Bargeny; the third, Elizabeth, to William Hamilton of Orbieſtoun, and had iſſue

To William earl of Glencairn ſucceeded Alexander, his ſon and heir, who married . . . Stewart, daughter of Sir Lovis Stewart of Kirkhill, by whom he had only one daughter, Margaret, married John earl of Lauderdale, and had iſſue; and departed this life, *anno* 1670, his eſtate and honours deſcended to John, his brother, who died conſtable of the caſtle of Dumbarton, in the year 1703, leaving iſſue by Mary, his wife, daughter of John earl of Marr, William now earl of Glencairn, his ſon and heir, who hath wedded Henreta Stewart, daughter of Alexander earl of Galloway, by whom he hath William lord Kilmaurs.

S. § The foremention'd William earl of Glencairn had iſſue by his lady Henrietta Stewart, daughter of Alexander earl of Galloway, ſix ſons, afterwards beſides William lord Kilmaurs (mentioned in Mr. CRAWFURD's work), *viz.* John-James, who died an infant; Malcolm-Fleming; Alexander, who was an officer in the army, and died in Jamaica, *anno* 1739; Charles, and James. He had alſo four daughters; the 1ſt, lady Margaret, married to Nicol Graham of Gartmor, Eſq; and had iſſue; the 2d, Henrietta, married to John Campbell of Shawfield, Eſq; the 3d, lady Mary, and the 4th, lady Catharine.

He was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by William (then lord Kilmaurs), his ſon and heir, thirteenth earl of Glencairn, who betook himſelf to a military life, ſoon roſe to the degree of a lieutenant-colonel in the army, then major-general in his majeſty's ſervice. He married miſs Macquire, by whom he had four ſons and two daughters; the 1ſt, William lord Kilmaurs, who went to the army, and died unmarried; the 2d, Mr. James, who ſucceed him; the 3d, Mr. John, formerly an officer in the 14th regiment of dragoons; and the 4th, Mr. Alexander, who died young; the 1ſt, lady Henrietta, married to Sir Alexander Don, of Newton; and the 2d, lady Elizabeth, as yet unmarried. He died September 9. 1775, and was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours, by his ſon James, the preſent earl of Glencairn, who is the twenty-fifth deſcent in a male line, from Warnebaldus de Cunninghame, and fourteenth earl of Glencairn. He pur-

chaſed a captaincy in the weſtern fencibles, in the year 1778-1779, and is at preſent one of the ſixteen Scots peers.

The forementioned caſtle of Finlayſtoun, is a noble and grand building, for the form of which I would recommend the reader to the map of the ſhire of Renfrew, where he will find the elevation of the ſaid houſe: At which place there are many pleaſant avenues, with numerous plantings of various kinds of trees, the ground well incloſed, having large belting planted round many of the incloſures. The orchard and garden well ſtored with fruit, the melonary having a fine ſquare birch hedge ſurrounding it; a very high bank is on the ſouth-ſide of the garden, betwixt and the manour, having a gradual ſlope from the houſe down to the ſaid garden; on the eaſt-ſide of both runs a ſmall rivulet over three or four pleaſant caſcades, one of ſaid cataracts the *precipice* is above 20 feet. A little ſouth of ſaid manour ſtands the ſtables or mews, whereon is placed a large clock bearing date 1760. South of which are two ponds, the one ſquare, and the other of a circular form, around which are growing a circular row of tall lime trees incloſing the ſame. On the weſt ſide of which ſtands a fine well, conveyed to the manour in pipes.

On the eaſt ſide of the fore-mentioned rivulet is a piece of land, the property of the right hon. the earl of Glencairn, being in the pariſh of Erſkine. At the bridge end, in Kilmalcolm pariſh, his lordſhip has a corn-mill upon the river Grife. The bridge has one arch. I was ſorry that its parapet walls were both driven down.

In one of his lordſhip's farms, called Cunſtoun, near the Auchinlecks (which alſo are his lordſhip's property), ſtands a cairn of ſtones: This preſent year, when the farmer was removing part of the ſame, he found a ſubterraneous cave, in form of a grave, in which were lying ſome bones amongſt the mould, covered with a large ſtone.

C. " Arms, Argent, a ſhake-fork Sable, ſupported by two Rabbits proper, and for creſt an unicorn's head Coupee. Motto, *Over fork over.*

Of this noble family deſcended many ancient and opulent barons, of the ſirname of Cunninghame, in the ſhire of Ayr; and amongſt the firſt of thoſe was the family of Capringtoun, whoſe original anceſtor was Thomas, a younger ſon of Sir William Cunninghame of Kilmaurs, in the reign of king Robert III. and became poſſeſt of the barony of Capringtoun, in right of . . Wallace, his wife, daughter and one of the coheirs of Wallace of Sundrum: In memory of that match, this family carried quarterly the coat of Wallace, *viz.* Gules, a lion rampant Argent, in their atchievement. To Thomas ſucceeded Adam Cunninghame of Capringtoun, and to him another Adam, his ſon, who, in 1489, married Iſobel, daughter of Malcolm Crawfurd of Kilbirny. This family failed in the perſon of Sir William Cunninghame of Capringtoun, baronet.

Of the houſe of Capringtoun deſcended the Cunninghames of Legland, which hath furniſhed ſome conſiderable cadets, as Cunninghame now of Capringtoun, baronet, and Cunninghame of Enterkine."

C. " I obſerved in the geography of this country, that the river of Grife had its ſource in the weſtern places of this ſhire, its courſe being eaſtward till it meeteth with Cart, and thence northward till its influx into Clyde. From this river the country of Renfrew was antiently called Strathgrife.

Near to this river, upon the confluence of two rivulets, ſtand the caſtle and barony of Duchal, the ſeat and deſignation of the barons of Lyll: The firſt mention I find of this family, is in that grant which Baldwin de Bigres made to the monks of Paiſley, of the church of Innerkip, where " *Radulphus de Inſula; i. e.* Radolph Lyll," is mentioned among the witneſſes thereto (*f*). Likeas " *Radulphus de Inſula dominus de Duchal; i. e.* Radolph Lyll, baron of Duchall," is mentioned in the regiſter of that monaſtery, as a witneſs to ſeveral donations to that abbey, *anno* 1243, in king Alexander II.'s time: Of which Ralph, laſt mentioned, deſcended John de Iſle, who with Margaret de Vauſs, his wife, obtained from king David II. the lands of Buchquhan, in the ſheriffdom of Stirling. But omitting the barons Lyll of more ancient and obſcure times, I come to Sir Robert Lyll of Duchal, who being a baron of an ample fortune, was by king James II. created unto the dignity of lord Lyll of Duchal, *anno* 1445, which Robert lord Lyll was a benefactor to the monks of Paiſley, by the gift of the fiſhing of Crockat-Shot, in *anno* 1452 (*g*). Robert lord Lyll, his ſon, was juſticiar of Scotland, in the reign of king James IV. He married Elizabeth Douglaſs, daughter of the earl of Angus, by whom he had John lord Lyll, his ſon and heir, and a daughter called Agnes, married Allan lord Cathcart, and had iſſue (*h*).

Which John lord Lyll was ſeaſed of the barony and manour of Duchal, in Renfrewſhire; the lands of Achintorly and Glenavert, in Dumbartonſhire; the lands of Buchquhan, Kerſe and Dryfield, in the ſhire of Stirling; the barony of Lundy, in Forfar; the lands of Millhill and Blairflat, in Perth, as an ample charter from king James V. dated in the year 1540, yet extant, doth plainly ſhow (*i*). He alienated moſt part of the lordſhip of Duchal, in the year 1544, to John Porterfield of that ilk, with the ſpecial conſent of James maſter of Lyll, his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir; which James, the laſt of this family, died without ſucceſſion, about the year 1556. The reverſion of that lordſhip deſcended to Sir Neil Montgomery of Langſhaw, in right of Jean Lyll, his mother, ſole heir of John lord Lyll. My authority for this is a contract of agreement betwixt Sir Neil Montgomery of Langſhaw, and Neil Montgomery, younger of Langſhaw, his ſon and apparent heir, upon the one part, and William Porterfield of that ilk, upon the other; wherein Sir Neil Montgomery laying claim to the manour of Duchal and diverſe other lands, as heir and neareſt of line to John lord Lyll, and James maſter of Lyll, his ſon, and of Jean Lyll, his mother, neareſt of kin (I keep by the original), by ſucceſſion, to the foreſaid perſons; and both parties ſubmitting to the deciſion of John Blair of that

(*f*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*g*) Ibidem. (*h*) Carta penes Allanum D. Cathcart. (*i*) Carta penes Alexander Porterfield de eodem.

ilk, William Mure of Rouallan, and Alexander Fleming of Barochan: By theſe arbiters William Porterfield of that ilk, was appointed to pay the ſaid Sir Neil Montgomery a certain ſum of money in ſatisfaction of his claim; which contract is dated *anno* 1599 (*k*). James Montgomery now of Langſhaw, great grandchild to Sir Neil Montgomery, formerly mentioned, as heir of line to the lord Lyll, carries the coat armorial of that noble family, *viz.* two coats quarterly, firſt Azure, a bend Argent betwixt ſix croſs croſlets of the ſecond, being the coat of Marr (one of the lord Lyll's anceſtors having married one of the co-heireſſes of that earldom: My authority for this is Fordoun (*l*), who writes, That "*Alexander Stewart comes de Marr obiit anno* 1436, *et, quia baſtardus erat, rex ſibi ſucceſſit de facto, licet de jure ſecundum quoſdam domini Erſkine et de Lyll, jure hereditario ſucceſſiſſe debuiſſent; i. e.* Alexander Stewart earl of Marr died in the year 1436, and, becauſe he was a baſtard, the king ſucceeded, though, according to ſome, the lords Erſkine and Lyll ought legally to have ſucceeded him.)" Secondly, Or, a frette Gules, ſupported by two cats; for creſt a cock crowing, with this motto, *An' I may*; all which quarter'd, coat and creſt, Langſhaw bears quarterly quarter'd, with the coats of Montgomery and Eglinton."

S. § Alexander Porterfield of that ilk, having married lady Catharine Boyd, daughter of William earl of Kilmarnock, by whom he had William, his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir (as mentioned in the 32d page of this ſecond part), where the genealogy of the family is recorded, had other two ſons by his ſaid lady, ſince Mr. CRAWFURD wrote, *viz.* Alexander and Robert, who died unmarried. He built a houſe, *anno* 1710, about a mile eaſt from where the old manour of Duchal ſtood, upon the ſouth-eaſt ſide of a river of the ſame name. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon William, who married Jully-Anne Steel, who is ſtill alive. He died, and leaving no children, was ſucceeded by his nephew Boyd Porterfield, ſon of Alexander Porterfield, his brother-german; which Boyd Porterfield of that ilk, Eſq; the preſent proprietor, *anno* 1755, built a ſtone-bridge, with one arch, over the foremention river, leading into his orchard and garden, which is well ſupplied with different kinds of fruits, ſallads and roots, as other gentlemens gardens are in the kingdom, having a fine circular pond near the north-ſide, and a warren full of rabbits near the weſt ſide; the back-ſide of which there is a mount with flowering ſhrubs; the eaſt-ſide of ſaid garden is fenced with the river, the bridge having a fine gate, under lock and key, on the middle thereof; the ſides of the gate are engraved; on the top, the image of a man's face, with other wreathed work.

In the year 1768, he built a large three-ſtory houſe, with a pavilion roof, ruſtic cornered on the eaſt-ſide, adjoining to the north ſide of the foremention houſe, and eaſt-ſide of the garden, the ſaid houſe being fronted to the eaſt, having twelve ſteps of a ſtone ſtair up to the main entry. Out upon the north-ſide is hung a bell, which they ring for the family's uſe. The pleaſure ground lies to the eaſt-ſide; in ſome places are

(*k*) Carta penes Alex. Porterfield de eodem.

(*l*) Fordoun in Vita Jacobi primi.

growing rows and avenues of large trees, and many different kinds of beautiful trees interſperſed over a pleaſant green, all which is as fertile a plot of land as any I have obſerved in the pariſh, as lying on the ſouth ſide of the conflux of Duchal water and Grife. I find the avenue on the eaſt ſide, and the two entries of the houſe, with the bridge, as alſo the warren and mount in the middle of the garden, are all in a parallel line with each other.* A great part of the ruins of old Duchal ſtill remains, as alſo the old draw-bridge, and the draw-well. A ſtone-bridge, with one arch, is there, as alſo another ſtone bridge, with one arch, at the Step-ends, both on Duchal water.

At miltoun are a corn-mill, and a ſtone-bridge, with one arch. At Little-Mill are a corn-mill, and a ſtone-bridge, with four arches: Both bridges are built ſince the year 1710, upon the river Grife, in the barony of Duchal; as alſo a corn-mill, called Glen-mill, and another corn-mill, called Margaret or Maul's-mill, within the barony. In one of the farms, called Gibbleſtoun, are the veſtages of a Roman camp (ſuppoſed to be). Great part of this barony is not as yet incloſed, being joined by the fore-mentioned Duchal-moor on the ſouth-weſt, where all the farmers have a few ſheep going. There is a very high hill, called Craigminnen, in that moor, the property of Boyd Porterfield of that ilk, Eſq; who is alſo proprietor of the lands of Craigends Dennieſtoun. He married Chriſtian, eldeſt daughter of Alexander Cunninghame of Craigends, Eſq; by whom he had three ſons; 1ſt, Alexander, his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir, at preſent abroad upon his travels; 2d, Boyd, who purchaſed an enſigncy in the 22d regiment of foot, and afterwards purchaſed a lieutenantcy in the 71ſt regiment, and died abroad unmarried; 3d, William, who died an infant: and five daughters; 1ſt, Margaret, married to Houſton-Nicolſon ſtewart of Carnock, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall, baronet. by whom ſhe has iſſue a ſon Michael; 2d, Catharine; 3d, Chriſtian, married to Frederick Fotheringham, writer in Edinburgh, by whom ſhe had a ſon Robert, who died an infant; 4th, Campbell; 5th, Anne. The barony of Duchal holds of the right hon. the earl of Glencairn as ſuperior.

C. "Lower upon the banks of Grife lie the lands of Blackſolm, the ſeat and deſignation of a family of the ſirname of Lindſay, a branch of the ancient family of Dunrod, before that George Lindſay of Blackſolm obtained the lands of Balquarage, by marriage of Margaret, daughter and ſole heireſs of Alexander Fleming of Balquarage; which George was ſon and heir of John Lindſay of Blackſolm, by Janet his wife, daughter of John Crawfurd of Kilbirny, lineally deſcended of John Lindſay, who acquired the lands of Blackſolm from John lord Lyll, *anno* 1544, as the original charter, yet extant, teſtifies."

S. § Which lands are now the property of Boyd Porterfield of that ilk, Eſq;

C. "Near to the caſtle of Duchal ſtands the houſe and lands of Carncuren, the ſeat and deſignation of Cunningham, lineally deſcended of William Cunningham, younger ſon of William Cunningham of Craigends; which lands were acquired from

John lord Lyll, *anno* 1544, by Giles Campbell, lady Craigends, and diſponed to the ſaid William, her ſon."

S. § To the ſaid William Cunningham ſucceeded Gabriel, his ſon, who was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon William. William Cunningham father of the preſent William Cunningham of Carncuren, Eſq; by Margaret, daughter of the rev. Mr. Charles Coats, miniſter at Govan, was the eighth William Cunningham, from father to ſon, in a direct line, from the ſaid Gabriel Cunningham.

The preſent ninth William Cunningham of Carncuren, has wholly incloſed the ſame, where there are a good orchard and garden, as alſo conſiderable planting. He is at preſent building a good new houſe adjacent to the old one.

A little to the north of Carncuren ſtand the houſe and lands of Craigbet, pleaſantly ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the river Grife, having conſiderable planting on the ſouth and eaſt ſides of the houſe; which is built in the modern faſhion, pavillion roofed, having a fine wooden rail in front.

The lands border with the lands of Threeplie, in the pariſh of Kilbarchan, on the eaſt, and by the pariſh of Killellan, on the oppoſite ſide of Grife, on the north, being the eaſtmoſt lands in the pariſh of Kilmalcolm. Which houſe and lands, comprehending the lands of Carſemeadow, did formerly belong to Mr. Emmanuel Walker; and, about the year 1767, were purchaſed by capt. Lauchlan M'Lean, who, in the year 1781, alienated the ſaid houſe and lands to Mr. John M'Kerrel, ſilk-manufacturer in Maxwelltown, near Paiſley, the preſent proprietor, who married Margaret, daughter of Humphrey Fulton, late ſilk-manufacturer there, by whom he has William, his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir, and John, both ſilk-manufacturers, beſides ſeveral ſons and daughters.

South from Craigbet lie the lands of Ladymoor, the property of ſundry perſons, and are the ſouthmoſt lands in the pariſh, bordering with the pariſhes of Kilbarchan and Lochwinioch.

Weſt from this lie the lands of Killochries, Mr. William Clark proprietor.

C. " Upon Grife lies the barony of Dennieſtoun, of which the caſtle of Finlayſtoun was the principal meſſuage: When the Denzelſtouns obtained theſe lands is not certain; but that from the proper name of their predeceſſor, they aſſumed both ſirname and deſignation is without all doubt: For I have ſeen the original charter of the barony of Houſtoun, which is in the reign of king Malcolm the IV. which is bounded with the lands of Danziel (*m*); which, by the ſituation, clearly appears to be the lands of Dennieſtoun. But the firſt mention of this family I have found in public records, is a charter given by king David Bruce to Robert de Denzelſtoun, ſon and heir of Sir John Denzelſtoun, Kt. his father, of the barony of Glencairn, upon his reſignation, the fortieth year of his reign, which is 1370 (*n*); which Sir John deſigned *dominus ejuſdem*, is mentioned one of the witneſſes to that charter, by Robert earl of Strathern, wherein he ratifies all

(*m*) Carta penes D. Joh. Houſtoun de Eodem, baronet. (*n*) Carta in publicis Archivis.

grants by himſelf or his predeceſſors to the monks of Paiſley, *anno* 1361. I have moreover ſeen a charter (o) granted by king Robert II. the fourteenth year of his reign, *anno* 1374, of the lands of Mauldſly and Kilcadyow, to Sir Robert Denzelſtoun, upon his own reſignation: As alſo he obtained a charter of the lands of Denzelſtoun and Finlayſtoun, in the barony of Renfrew, from king Robert the II upon his own reſignation, the third year of his reign, *anno* 1373. By Margaret and Elizabeth, daughters of Sir Robert de Denzelſtoun, that great inheritance was ſhared betwixt Sir Robert Cunningham of Kilmaurs, and Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood; the firſt by marriage of the ſaid Margaret, had the baronies of Denzelſtoun, Finlayſtoun, Kilmaronock in Dumbarton-ſhire, and the barony of Glencairn in the ſhire of Dumfries: And to the laſt, in right of Elizabeth de Denzelſtoun, his wife, came the lands of Mauldſly, Kilcaydow Stainly, *&c.* And ſo ended the family of Denzelſtoun. Denzelſtoun of Cougrain, in the ſhire of Dumbarton, is reputed heir-male of this ancient family.

S. § The lands of Dennieſtoun are now the property of the right hon. James earl of Glencairn, where there is the veſtage of a Roman camp.

On the weſt ſide of Kilmalcolm pariſh lie the lands of Parklee, Craigmarles, Kilbrides, near Auchinbathie, Pennyterſal, where are the veſtages of another Roman camp, Braeſide, Mathernock, where there is a bridge, with one arch, over the river, and a walk-mill, where anciently was a corn-mill, Auchintibers, Corlock, where there is a high hill and others, joined by the pariſh of Greenock, lying on the north ſide of the river Grife: all which lands are the property of Robert Hamilton of Wiſhie, Eſq.

Upon the ſouth-ſide of Grife, near Corlock, lie the lands of Mooredge, joined alſo to the pariſh of Greenock, the property of Thomas Crawfurd of Cartsburn, Eſq.

South of ſaid lands ſtands Croich-hill, near where the river of Grife takes its riſe, in that large extenſive and tremendous moor.

Having thus finiſhed the deſcription of the principal places in the pariſh of Kilmalcolm; I proceed next to give an account of the pariſh of Port-Glaſgow, or Newark.

Of the TOWN *and* PARISH *of* PORT-GLASGOW, *or* NEWARK.

S. § THE pariſh is bounded by the pariſhes of Kilmalcolm, Greenock and the river Clyde.

C. "Two miles weſt of Finlayſtoun, upon the coaſt, ſtands the caſtle of Newark, the principal meſſuage of the barony of Finlayſtoun-Maxwell, which, with diverſe other lands, came to Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, a younger ſon of the family of Nether-Pollock, in right of Elizabeth his wife, ſecond daughter and one of the coheirs of

(o) Carta in Publicis Archivis.

Sir Robert Denniefloun of that ilk, whoſe ſucceſſor Sir John Maxwell of Calderwood diſponed the barony of Newark to George Maxwell, his ſon: Which grant is confirmed by a charter from king James III. dated at Edinburgh the 3d day of January 1477 (*p*). Whoſe ſon Patrick Maxwell of Newark, obtained a charter of theſe lands, in the year 1483, and died *anno* 1522. To whom ſucceeded George, his ſon and heir; and of John, a younger ſon, deſcended the Maxwells of Dargevel: Which George was contemporary with queen Mary. He married Marion, daughter of William Cunningham of Craigends, by whom he had Patrick, his ſon and heir, who being at the conflict betwixt lord Maxwell and the laird of Johnſton, at Lockerby, *anno* 1593, he eſcaped with his life very narrowly. He was twice married; firſt, with Margaret, daughter of Sir William Mure of Rouallan, and afterward Margaret, daughter of David Crawfurd of Carſe: By the laſt he had George, his ſon, who added to his paternal inheritance the lands of Teiling, in Angus, by marriage of Helen, daughter and ſole heir of Hugh Maxwell of Teiling, by whom he had Patrick, who immediately ſucceeded his grandfather, and was knighted by king Charles. He eſpouſed Marion, daughter of Sir Dougal Campbell of Auchinbreck; by whom he had Sir George, his ſon and heir; and of his younger ſons, Patrick, John and Dougal, deſcended the Maxwells of Teiling, Blackfloun and Cowhill. Sir Patrick deceaſed *anno* 1678, as Sir George, his ſon, did in the year 1684, leaving iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Robert Semple of Beltrees, and of Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Lyon of Albar, Patrick his ſon and heir, who married Margaret, daughter and heireſs of John Napier of Kilmahew, by whom he had George Maxwell, alias Napier of Kilmahew, his ſon and heir, who lately ſold the barony of Newark to Mr. William Cochran of Kimaronock."

S. § The ſaid Barony of Newark, came afterwards to Sir James Hamilton of Roſehall, who died without male iſſue. He was ſucceeded by his brother Hugh, who had an only daughter and ſole heireſs. She ſucceeded her father; but died unmarried. The lands and barony, aforeſaid, came afterwards to Charles Hamilton, of Wiſhie, Eſq; who died unmarried, and was ſucceeded by his brother Robert Hamilton of Wiſhie, Eſq; the preſent proprietor, who married Balfour, daughter of by whom he has three ſons and five daughters. William, his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir, is an officer in the army. A great part of the old caſtellated ruins, with the round towers, ſtill remains.

C. "Weſt from the barony of Newark, on a bay of the ſea, ſtands the burgh and barony of Newark, and contiguous to that the burgh of barony of Port-Glaſgow, (formerly called Devols-Glen) erected by king Charles II. in favours of the city of Glaſgow, who, in *anno* 1668, acquired theſe lands from Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark, where they have built a large harbour, which they called Port-Glaſgow, and a good number of houſes has been lately built there. But this place is chiefly conſiderable for being the

(*p*) Haddington's Collections from the Public Records.

ſeat of the cuſtom-office for the precinct of Clyde; as alſo the merchants of the city of Glaſgow being obliged to diſcharge their goods here. In the year 1694 the burgh of barony of Port-Glaſgow, and the bay of Newark, was diſſolved from the paroch of Kilmalcolm, and erected into a diſtinct paroch; which, at preſent is vacant by the tranſlation of the rev. Mr. Robert Millar, in the month of November 1709, to the town of Paiſley. Above this coaſt the country riſeth high upon the ſhore."

S. 5 The rev. Mr. Robert Millar, aforeſaid, was ſucceeded by the rev. Mr. John Anderſon; who died February 19. 1774; and was ſucceeded by the preſent rev. Mr. John Forreſt in January 5. 1775.

In the year 1773, the ſaid town of Port-Glaſgow built, at the weſt end of the town, a large church or chapel of-eaſe, with a pavilion roof, when the preſent rev. Mr. Archibald Simpſon was admitted. Both churches are included into one pariſh as yet.

In the years 1776 and 1777, the foreſaid miniſters made out a liſt of the number of inhabitants in the place, and found 1000 families, which contained 3973 ſouls. Mr. Loch †, in his eſſays on the trade and fiſheries of Scotland, mentions, that the town, in the year 1778, "contained about 6000 inhabitants." The town is governed by two bailies, and eleven council-deacons, beſides treaſurer and clerk. The magiſtrates and town-council of Glaſgow and Port-Glaſgow, are vice-patrons of this pariſh. The eldeſt bailie is choſen by the council of Glaſgow, the other by the council of Port-Glaſgow. The market-day of this place is held upon Friday. They have, annually, one fair or race here, which is held on the third Tueſday of July, N. S.

The harbour is ſafe and commodious, being about fifteen feet water at ſpring-tides. Here are three good keys for ſhips to lie along-ſide and moor at, ſuperior to any in in Scotland, except Greenock, with which they are equal. The middle key of which was built ſo late as the year 1773. In the year 1762 they built an excellent dry-dock, which can hold two ſhips of 500 tuns each, to be repaired in. Betwixt that and the old bay was built, in the year 1779, a convenient breaſt, by which means they gained ground from off the river. Mr. Loch mentions, that, in the year 1778, they had "about 9000 tun of ſhipping enployed in foreign trade, and about 40 buſſes at the herring-fiſhing, 50 tuns each at an average;" though, at preſent, they are not ſo many, owing to the misfortune attending the preſent war, for the moſt part of their foreign trade was formerly to America and the Weſt-Indies, carried much on by the Glaſgow merchants. About ten years ago, the water was conveyed from an excellent ſpring, about half a mile to the ſouthward, by wooden pipes, to the ſaid town; when about three or four years ago, the town got an act of parliament for ſeveral privileges, abſtract from the

† I do not like to lampoon any perſon, neither will I; yet I was ſomewhat ſurpriſed how the above gentleman ſhould have travelled round and inſpected the commerce, manufactures, and fiſheries of ſo many ſmall villages in Scotland, even of our neighbourhood, and neglected Kilbarchan, ſuch a quick little manufacturing town. However, I am ſorry to inform the reader the ſaid gentleman is now dead.

city of Glaſgow; when afterwards they got leaden pipes in place of the former wooden ones, and built a large reſervoir 10 feet 2 inches deep, and between 17 and 18 feet diameter, holding betwixt 74 and 75 tuns of water, all covered with lead, having a little houſe, of rubble-work, built around it, being confined under lock and key, with a fine canopy above, and a paſſage round, ſecured by a wooden parapet, the balluſtrade contains 34 wooden balluſters at 19½ inches aſunder. There is depoſited, within ſaid houſe, a cryſtal glaſs for ſtrangers to drink with. The water is conveyed from thence to every place moſtly in the town, where the people are ſupplied by eight public wells built with good cut ſtone, having two cocks each; beſides they have the water depoſited in ſeveral places, when, by taking off the plugs, they can beſupplied with water in caſe of accidents by fire, to ſerve the water or fire-engines. There is a public ferry at this place over the river Clyde. In the year 1736, there was a rope-work erected at this place, under the firm of Steveſon, Laird, and Co. when the ſaid company ſet up a ſail cloth factory *anno* 1740: The ſaid rope-work is now carried on by Dunlop, King, jun. and Co. who have ſince built a hemp-mill; the rope-walk being 200 fathoms long, 120 fathoms of it ſlated. They have large convenient ſtore-houſes. A ſugar houſe, four ſtories high, was built, *anno* 1777. Three dock-yards are in the place, in two of them ſhips, of 6 or 800 tuns burden, can be built or launched. There are three breweries, a tan-work, and nine public gardens. They are ſupplied with coals from Glaſgow. The town is pretty compact, with elegant houſes, moſtly ſlated, and greatly increaſed within theſe few years; but greatly confined to the ſouthward, by the acclivity of ſaid Devols-Glen, or Clune-Brae, as alſo the river Clyde on the north: They are even building to the town ſo far up the acclivity of ſaid Devols-Glen, or Clune-Brae, that you will have to aſcend fifty ſteps of a ſtair from one houſe to another.

About thirty years ago, a good public road was made down ſaid Clune-Brae (being the road from Glaſgow), where a toll is placed at the eaſt end of the town.

About the year 1768, a good public road was made through a wood upon the weſt ſide of the town, leading to Greenock: The moſt part of which wood is cut down, and made into fine arable ground, with ſummer-houſes, adorned with gardens. Upon north ſide of ſaid road is a fine gravel-walk, two yards broad, for people to walk on, betwixt Port-Glaſgow and Crawfurd's-Dyke; riders on horſeback are forbid.

Having thus finiſhed the deſcription of the principal places in the pariſh of Port-Glaſgow or Newark; I proceed next to the pariſh of Greenock.

Of the TOWN *and* PARISH *of* GREENOCK.

S. § OF the origin of the word Greenock, Clitander ſays, "In the year 1769, I came to a flouriſhing ſea-port town, which takes its name from the monarch of the woods joined to the colour of Nature's carpet *."

* The Faſhionable Daughter.

The pariſh of Greenock is bounded by the pariſhes of Port-Glaſgow, Kilmalcolm, Duchal-moor, Innerkip, and the river Clyde.

C. " A mile weſt off Port-Glaſgow, upon the ſhore, ſtands the ruinous caſtle of Eaſter-Greenock, a poſſeſſion till of late, and for 300 years paſt, of the Crawfurds of Kilbirny; which came to that family by right of marriage of .... Galbraith, daughter and one of the coheirs of Malcolm Galbraith of Greenock, in the reign of king Robert III. The common anceſtor of the Crawfurds, as our renowned hiſtorian and antiquary Mr. Thomas Crawfurd, profeſſor of philoſophy and mathematics in the univerſity of Edinburgh, and author of the notes on Buchanan's hiſtory (who alſo wrote an hiſtorical account of ſome of the ancient families of his name), ſays, was one Mackornock, who, as the ſtory goes, ſignalized himſelf at an engagement by the water of Cree in Galloway, by diſcovering of a ford, which gave a ſignal advantage to his party. The ſtory may carry ſome ſhow of truth; for it is obſerved, that moſt of our ſirnames at firſt were taken from places, accidents, and the moſt remarkable actions of a man's life: But this I wave, as not being ſo well atteſted.

But the firſt uſing this ſirname, I have found, is Galfridus de Crawfurd, who is witneſs in a charter by Roger, biſhop of St. Andrews, to the abbecy of Kelſo, declaring that monaſtery independent of the Epiſcopal ſee (*p*). Which charter has probably been about the year 1189, when Roger was elected biſhop of St. Andrews (*q*), in the reign of king William: So it is clear that the family of Crawfurd ſeated at a place of that name, in the county of Lanark, and from their hereditary lands took deſignation, when fixed ſirnames came commonly to be uſed. But the principal family of this name failed in the reign of king Alexander II. in the perſon of Sir John Crawfurd of that ilk, who departed this life, *anno* 1248. His eſtate went to his daughter and coheirs; Margaret, the eldeſt, being married to Hugh de Douglaſs, anceſtor of the duke of Douglaſs; and the 2d daughter married David de Lindſay, anceſtor to the earl of Crawford (*r*).

The principal family of the Crawfurds thus failing, a part of the old eſtate remained with the male iſſue of the ancient proprietors, as the learned Sir James Dalrymple obſerves (*ſ*). For in a donation by David de Lindſay to the monaſtery of Newbottle, out of the lands of Crawfurd, he bounds his gift " *inter terram meam et terram Johannis, filii Reginaldi de Crawford, uſque ad terram Eccleſiæ de Crawfurd; i. e.* between my own land and the land of John, ſon of Reginald Crawfurd, as far as the land of the church of Crawfurd." That the lands of John, the ſon of Reginald de Crawfurd, are excepted out of the foreſaid donation, the ſame celebrated author thinks gave riſe to the diſtinction of the lands of Crawfurd-Lindſay, from Crawfurd-John.

And that a family of the ſirname of Crawfurd had poſſeſſions in Clydeſdale, near Craw-

(*p*) Regiſt. of Kelſo. (*q*) Chron. de Melroſs. (*r*) Mr. Thom. Crawfurd's Hiſtory of the Crawfurds, in MS. And a late Hiſtory of the family of Douglaſs. (*ſ*) Preface to the Obſervations upon the Scots Hiſtory.

ſurd, and a diſtinct family from the Crawfords of Loudoun, who was the firſt and moſt conſiderable branch of the principal ſtem, and ſeated in the ſhire of Ayr, while the family of Crawfurd of that ilk exiſted, the following authority will ſufficiently document. For Mr. Thomas Crawfurd, our learned antiquary and hiſtorian, makes Loudoun's anceſtor grand-uncle to Sir John the laſt baron of Crawfurd; and in the reign of king Alexander II. "*Reginaldus de Crawfurd, vicecomes de Ayr, i. e.* Renald Crawfurd, ſheriff of Ayr," who is of Loudoun, is frequently mentioned in the regiſters of the abbies of Kelſo and Paiſley, about the year 1226; and in the ſame reign obtained the barony of Loudoun, by marriage of the heireſs of James Loudoun of that ilk (*t*), of whom the right hon. Hugh earl of Loudoun is the lineal heir. So that I think probably John, the ſon of Reginald de Crawfurd, who had lands contiguous to the barony of Crawfurd, mentioned from the chartulary of Newbottle, was a ſon of the firſt Sir Reginald Crawfurd of Loudoun. Moreover, I have ſeen in the regiſter of the abbey of Kelſo, in the advocates library at Edinburgh, a writ, *anno* 1271, wherein Andrew, abbot of Kelſo acknowledges "*Dominus Hugonem Crawfurd, militem, et aliciam ſponſam ejus in poſſeſſione terræ de Draffan, in vicecomitatu de Lanark; i. e.* Sir Hugh Crawfurd, and Alice his ſpouſe, as poſſeſſing the lands of Draffan, in the ſheriffdom of Lanark." Which lands they held of that convent. And that this Sir Hugh Crawfurd was not of Loudoun, our national hiſtories do ſufficienty evidence. They mention Sir Reginald Crawfurd of Loudoun, the father, and Sir Reginald the ſon, among other Scots patriots, who ſtood firm to the intereſt of their country, after king Alexander III's death, in oppoſition to the oppreſſion of king Edward I. of England, and were cotemporary with Sir Hugh above-mentioned.

There is alſo extant, in the viſcount of Garnock's charter-cheſt, a contract of excambion betwixt Laurence Crawfurd of Kilbirny, his anceſtor, upon the one part, and Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, with conſent of Margaret Livingſton, his ſpouſe, upon the other, dated January 29. 1528; whereby Kilbirny excamped his part of the lands of Crawfurd-John, with Sir James Hamilton's lands of Drumray, in the ſhire of Dumbarton, which continues with his deſcendents, and gives the title of lord to the right hon. Patrick viſcount of Garnock. Which Laurence Crawfurd of Kilbirny was ſon and heir of Robert Crawfurd of Kilbirny, by Marion his wife, a daughter of the family of Semple, and he of John Crawfurd of Kilbirny, and he of Malcolm Crawfurd of Kilbirny, who obtained the barony of Kilbirny and diverſe other lands, by marriage of Marjory, daughter and ſole heir of John Barclay of Kilbirny, who was a branch of the Barclays of Ardroſſan, a family of great antiquity in the ſhire of Ayr. Richard de Barclay, their anceſtor, is mentioned a witneſs in the foundation-charter of the abbey of Kilwinning, founded by Hugh Morvel, conſtable of Scotland, in king Malcolm IV's time.

(*t*) Preface to the Obſervations upon the Scots Hiſtory.

But to return to the family of Kilbirny; of Laurence, above-mentioned, I have found nothing more on record, but that, in the year 1547, he ſettled upon his chapel of Drumray a liberal fund, for the better ſupport of certain prieſts, to celebrate divine ſervice for the ſoul of his late ſovereign lord king James V. and for the good eſtate of himſelf, and of Helen Campbell his wife, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun; and for all the faithful deceaſed. He departed this life in the month of June 1547, leaving iſſue, by the ſaid Helen his wife, Hugh, his ſon and heir, John of Eaſter-Greenock, and capt. Thomas, anceſtor of the Crawfurds of Jordan-hill and Cartsburn. He had moreover a daughter Catharine, married to David Fairly of that ilk, and had iſſue.

To Laurence Crawfurd of Kilbirny ſucceeded Hugh, his ſon and heir, who adhering to the intereſt of queen Mary, at the field of Langſide, joined her majeſty's troops with a conſiderable number of his vaſſals; for which he took remiſſion from the regent Lenox, in the year 1571. He was twice married, firſt with Margaret, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luſs; and afterwards he eſpouſed Elizabeth, daughter of David Barclay of Ladyland: By the firſt he had Malcolm, his ſon and heir; and of the laſt he had William, author of that branch of the Crawfurds of Knightſwood. He had moreover four daughters, *viz.* Marion, to John Boyle of Kelburn, of whom the right hon. David earl of Glaſgow is lineally deſcended; Margaret, to James Galbraith of Kilcroich, an ancient family in Stirling ſhire; Catharine, to William Wallace of Elderſlee; Elizabeth, to David Brady of Caſtletoun, in Clackmannan-ſhire. He deceaſed, in the year 1576, and had for his ſucceſſor Malcolm, his ſon and heir, who wedded Margaret, daughter of John Cunninghame of Glengarnock, by whom he had John, his ſon and heir, and a daughter Anne, married William Cunningham of Leglin: Which Malcolm deceaſed, *anno* 1595; to whom ſucceeded John, his ſon; who departed this life, *anno* 1622; leaving iſſue, by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Blair of that ilk, John, his ſucceſſor, Malcolm of Newtoun, and James of Knightſwood; and a daughter Margaret, married Hugh Kennedy of Ardmillan.

To John, laſt mentioned, ſucceeded John, his ſon, who married Mary, daughter of James earl of Glencairn, by whom he had John, his ſon and heir, and daughters, Anne, married to Alexander Cunningham of Corſhill, had iſſue; Margaret, to col. William Crawfurd, elder brother to Thomas Crawfurd of Carſe, *ſans* iſſue, and departed this life in November 1629, his eſtate deſcending on John, his ſon.

Which John did, in a very ſingular manner, diſtinguiſh himſelf in his loyalty to king Charles the I.; in conſideration whereof, his majeſty was pleaſed to confer on him the dignity of baronet, in the year 1642. He deceaſed at Edinburh, in the year 1661, and his corps were tranſported to Kilbirny, and buried among his anceſtors. He was twice married, firſt with Margaret, daughter of Robert lord Burleigh, and ſecondly, to Magdalane, daughter of David lord Carnegy, ſon and heir to David, firſt earl of Southeſk, by whom he had two daughters, Anne, married to Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, and had iſſue; the 2d, Margaret, on whom he ſettled his eſtate, and to the heirs of

her body, obliging them to carry the ſirname of Crawfurd, with the arms of his family; which Margaret took to husband Mr. Patrick Lindſay, ſecond ſon of John earl of Crawfurd, by whom ſhe had iſſue, three ſons and as many daughters, *viz.* John Crawfurd of Kilbirny, her ſon and heir; the 2d, Patrick; the 3d, capt. Archibald: And daughters, Margaret, married David earl of Glaſgow, and had iſſue; the 2d, Anne, to Mr. Hary Maule, only brother of James earl of Panmure, and had iſſue; the 3d, Magdalene, to George Dundaſs of Duddingſton, and hath iſſue. Dame Margaret Crawfurd, lady Kilbirny, died in the month of October 1680.

To whom ſucceeded John, her ſon and heir, who was created into the dignity of viſcount of Garnock, lord Kilbirny, Kingsburn and Drumray, by her majeſty queen Anne, by letters patent, bearing date at Whitehall the 10th of April 1703. He deceaſed upon the 24th of December 1708, leaving iſſue, by Margaret his wife, daughter to James earl of Bute, Patrick, now viſcount of Garnock, his ſon and heir. Whoſe armorial bearing is two coats quarterly, 1ſt, Gules a feſs ermine, 2dly, Azure a cheveron betwixt three croſs patees Or, ſupported by two greyhounds, and creſt an ermine, motto, *Sine labe nota.*

Dame Margaret Crawfurd, lady Kilbirny, with conſent of her husband, in the year 1669, alienated the barony of Eaſter-Greenock to Sir John Shaw of Greenock."

S. § The preſent proprietor is John Shaw Stewart of Greenock, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall; who, in the year 1752, ſucceeded to the barony of the foremention'd Eaſter-Greenock, at the deceaſe of his grand-uncle Sir John Shaw of Greenock, ſon of the fore-mentioned Sir John Shaw of Greenock. Part of the foreſaid ruinous caſtle is ſtill ſtanding.

C. " A quarter of a mile weſt from the caſtle of Eaſter-Greenock, at the eaſt end of a large bay, ſtands the town of Crawfurds-dike, built of one ſtreet, with a convenient harbour, capable to contain ſhips of a conſiderable burden: It was erected into a burgh of barony, with the privilege of a weekly market and ſeveral fairs, in favours of Thomas Crawfurd of Cartsburn by a charter from king Charles the II. dated the 16th of July, anno 1669. The town is chiefly inhabited by ſeamen and mechanics."

S. § Very little alteration has been made in the town of Crawfurds-dyke ſince Mr. CRAWFURD wrote, the town being built after the ancient form, having no leſs than 44 outſide ſtairs up to the ſecond ſtory of their houſes. A toll-bar is placed at the eaſt end of the town. In the year 1745, a Burgher meeting-houſe was built, when the rev. Mr. Daniel Coke was ordained miniſter there, and was ſucceeded by the rev. Mr. William Richerdſon, who died 31ſt March 1780, and was ſucceeded by the preſent rev. Mr. William Willis. The town contains about 88 houſes.

C. " A little toward the ſouth of Crawfurds-dyke, ſtands the houſe of Cartsburn, well planted, the principal meſſuage of that barony and the ſeat of Thomas Crawfurd of Cartsburn, which lands were anciently a part of the barony of Kilbirny, and became the patrimony of a younger brother of that ancient family (in the reign of queen Mary)

whoſe poſterity ended in the perſon of David Crawfurd of Cartsburn, in the reign of king Charles the I. So the lands of Cartsburn came to Malcolm Crawfurd of Newtoun, a ſon of the family of Kilbirny; and acquired from his heirs, *anno* 1657, by Sir John Crawfurd of Kilbirny. And in the year 1669, diſponed by dame Margaret Crawfurd, lady Kilbirny, with conſent of her husband, to Thomas Crawfurd, her couſin, ſecond ſon of Cornelius Crawfurd of Jordan-hill (by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir James Lockhart of Lee), lineally deſcended of capt. Thomas Crawfurd, younger ſon of Laurence Crawfurd of Kilbirny."

S. § Which Thomas married 1ſt, Jane, daughter of John Maxwell of Auldhouſe, and ſiſter to Sir George Maxwell of Nether-Pollock, by whom he had two daughters, Marion, married to William Walkinſhaw of Scotſtoun; and Mary, to Alexander Zuill of Darleith; who both had iſſue. 2dly, Jean, daughter of Andrew Semple of Milnbank, great-grandſon to Robert lord Semple, by whom he had iſſue, 1ſt, Thomas, his heir; 2d, Hugh Crawfurd of Woodſide; 3d, Mr. GEORGE CRAWFURD, hiſtoriographer of Scotland, author of this work, the Peerage of Scotland, and of ſeveral other uſeful and ingenious hiſtorical and genealogical writings *. His daughters of this marriage, were Margaret, married to John Forbes of Knappernie; Bethia, married to John Leckie of Newlands, and Jean, married to John Bryſſon, commiſſary of Glaſgow. Thomas died in 1695, and was ſucceeded by Thomas, his eldeſt ſon, who married, 1ſt, Rebecca, daughter of John Barnes, merchant in Glaſgow, by whom he had two daughters, Marion, married to Patrick Hunter of Hunterſtoun; and Margaret, married to Thomas Fleming, merchant in Rotterdam. 2dly, Bethia, daughter of Archibald Robertſon of Bedlay, by whom he had, 1ſt, Mr. Thomas Crawfurd, advocate, who married Cecil, daughter of John Forbes of Knappernie, and died without iſſue in 1732; 2d, Archibald, who ſucceeded him: and daughters, Bethia and Chriſtian.

Thomas died in 1743, and was ſucceeded by Archibald, who married Margaret, daughter of John Cunningham of Caddell, by whom he has iſſue Thomas and Bethia.

C. "His armorial bearing is Gules, a feſs ermine betwixt a creſcent in chief, and two ſwords ſaltire-ways hilted and pomelled Or, in baſe; for creſt a ſword with a ballance, with this motto, *Quod tibi hoc alteri.*

Near Crawfurds-dyke, at the weſt end of a large bay, ſtands the town of Greenock, the chief town upon the coaſt, well built, conſiſting chiefly of one principal ſtreet, about a quarter of a mile in length, erected into a burgh of barony, by king Charles I. about the year 1642, in favours of John Shaw of Greenock, with the privilege of a weekly market upon the Friday, to which there is a conſiderable reſort: It has belonging to it a great many veſſels, which are employed in trade to foreign parts: There is alſo late-

* This gentleman married Margaret, daughter of Mr. James Anderſon, poſtmaſter-general of Scotland, by whom he had iſſue Jane, Patricia, Bethia and Marion. He died 24th December 1748

ly built, one of the largeſt harbours in the kingdom, by Sir John Shaw of Greenock, without any public fund. And at the weſt end ſtands the church, a handſome ſtructure, after the modern faſhion. The rev. Mr. Andrew Turner is preſent miniſter."

S. § The fore-mentioned rev. Mr. Andrew Turner died *anno* 1721, and was ſucceeded by his ſon the rev. Mr. David Turner, who is preſent miniſter of the pariſh church of Greenock; the rev. Mr. John Love his aſſiſtant. Many donations have been given by well-diſpoſed perſons, to the poor of this pariſh, as appears by ſeveral inſcriptions affixed in the ſaid church, whoſe memorable actions ought not to be forgotten The names of thoſe I have found will favour the reader with, *viz* Patrick who died 1699, left 20 merks; John Hunter, 1707, 50 merks; John Whyte, 1726, 90 pounds Scots; William Scot, 1730, 5*l.* ſterling; James Speir, 1735, 10*l.* ſterling; Peter Simpſon, 1759, Archibald Youl, 1764, 5*l.* ſterling; John Semple, 1774, 100 pounds Scots; lady Houſtoun, 1775, 100*l.* ſterling; Samuel Galbraith, 1775, 20*l.* ſterling; Anne Hunter, 1775, 10*l.* ſterling; Jean Gyle, 1775, 5*l.* ſterling; William Migie, 1775, 2*l.* 10*s.* ſterling; Samuel Crawfurd, 1780, 10*l.* ſterling, and James Love, 1780, 5*l.* ſterling.

About the year 1762 was built in the town of Greenock, a large elegant church, pavilion roofed with a portico; ſupported by four pillars, adorned with ionic capitals, upon the front which looks toward the north, being oppoſite to the mid quay; before the main entry into the church, and below the ſaid portico, is a fine platform of poliſhed ſtones, being 41 feet long, and 15 feet broad, having 6 ſteps of a ſtone ſtair, on eaſt, weſt, and north ſides. The rev. Mr John Shaw, was admitted miniſter to ſaid church, who died November 6. 1768; and was ſucceeded by the preſent rev. Mr. John Adam, in July 1770, formerly miniſter of Weſt-Kilbride, Ayr-ſhire. Examinable perſons within his charge about 5500. July 22. 1773, was fewed off by John-Shaw Stewart of Greenock, Eſq; a ſteading for building a chapel of eaſe on; which was built the year following, when the rev. Mr. Peter Millar was ordained miniſter there; who afterwards went abroad, and was ſucceeded by the preſent rev. Mr. Archibald Reid, October 26. 1776. John-Shaw Stewart of Greenock, Eſq; is patron of the pariſhes of Greenock.

In 1758, was built here an antiburgher meeting houſe, when the rev. Mr. James Ellis miniſter in Paiſley, had then the ſaid congregation as part of his charge; but, the year following, was ſeparated from Paiſley, and ſtood vacant till the year 1761, when the preſent rev. Mr. John Buiſt was ordained miniſter there. The town of Greenock is bounded on the north by the river Clyde; on the eaſt, by the Rue-End, at the chapel of eaſe; on the ſouth-eaſt, by John Shaw Stewart's police, from the Rue-End to the fleſh market, from thence to the ſouth end of the Long Vennal, then along the ſaid ſtreet to the river Clyde, near the weſt quay. The town and ſuburbs, including Crawfurds-dyke adjoining, contains near 12000 inhabitants. The town is governed by two bailies, and ſix councillors, a treaſurer, and clerk. The market-day is held on friday. They have annually two fairs here; the one upon the firſt Thurſday of July, N. S.

where a great number of tradeſmen, of different mechanics, goes through the town in grand proceſſion; the other is held on the fourth Tueſday of November, N. S. Proviſions and fuel are both dear in this place, particularly butter and milk, as not having an open fertile country adjacent thereto. They are ſupplied with coals from Jordan hill, Glaſgow, *&c.* The place is beſt adapted for ſea-trade, having a moſt commodious, [illegible], and good harbour, with eighteen feet water at ſpring tides, and a road, from five to ſeven fathom water, having a good bottom, where moſt part of the navy of Great-Britain may ride, having an eaſy acceſs thereto. The beſt place of anchorage is about a mile weſt of the town, betwixt and Gourock, as having a large bank oppoſite the harbour upon the north ſide of St. Laurence Bay, at which place the frith expands into a fine baſon, about four miles wide, appearing landlocked on all ſides. Ships which are obliged to keep the channel, when ſailing to Port-Glaſgow, have to ſteer within a few yards of the quays of Greenock, the ſaid bank being ſome miles long, great part of which appears above at low water, ending near the caſtle of Dumbarton. Within theſe laſt twenty years the people of Greenock have increaſed their ſhipping and fiſhing buſhes to a great extent.

Mr. Loch mentions, that, in the year 1778, they had "about 14000 tuns of ſhipping belonging to this place, moſtly employed in foreign trade, and 100 ſail of buſhes juſt" then "out upon the herring-fiſhing; at a medium, 50 tuns meaſurement each. The herrings caught on this coaſt are remarkably good; and they cure them both white, pickled and reddened, extremely well." Here are three good quays for ſhips to lie alongſide and moor at; equal with Port-Glaſgow, as formerly mentioned; as alſo four dock-yards; a dry dock is in agitation. A great part of the principal people of the place, have got a ſea education, as many of them have been ſhipmaſters, which is many times an advantage for a man of trade to know that profeſſion, by giving him an idea of the dangers on ſea, teaching him to be induſtrious, active and enterprizing, with many other advantages too tedious to enumerate. One cuſtom they have (which did formerly offend ſome of the ſailors), namely, by not giving them any wages while lying in the forementioned roads, till they ſail paſt a place called the Clouch, beyond Gourock, when outward bound: the ſame rule is obſerved with the homeward bound veſſels, whenever they come paſt the ſame place. Which cuſtom influenced a number of ſailors at Greenock, joined with a party more, from Port-Glaſgow, ſo, that, in March 1773, they reſiſted all civil power, ſtopped all ſhips and put a ſtop to trade in the place, with a deſign to have the ſaid cuſtom repelled, and their wages raiſed: For which cauſe, the magiſtrates applied to the military for aſſiſtance, when two companies of the 15th regiment of foot, and two troops of dragoons, marched to Greenock, and ſecured ſome of the ringleaders; but ſtill the ſailors continued to throw ſtones at the magiſtrates and military, who were obliged to fire in their own defence, whereby two women were killed, a man and a woman wounded. On the 20th of ſaid month, twenty of the ringleaders were taken and ſent to Paiſley jail; which ended the diſturbance.

There was a rope-work and ſailcloth-factory, with a hemp-mill, erected at this place, in the year 1725-26, which is now carried on by John Laird and Co. who employs about 100 people in ſaid branches. The rope-walk is of ſufficient length for making the longeſt cables required. A lead-work was erected in 1781, where all kinds of lead are made.

About three or four years ago, a battery work was erected at the weſt end of the town, mounted with twelve cannon, 24 pounders each and a platform for ſix cannon upon occaſion, with a party of the royal artillery lying here: a guard is always kept on ſaid battery. In the year 1764 was built, a large ſugar-houſe, ſeven ſtories high, carried on by a very capital company. In the year 1772, the town got an act of parliament for ſeveral privileges, when, in the year 1775, they conveyed the water from a little loch, into the ſaid town by leaden pipes, and built thirteen public wells of good cut ſtones, with one cock each. Three coal-ries are in the place, with ſeveral public-gardens: They have large convenient ſtorehouſes, above one of ſaid houſes is placed a good public clock: A good cuſtomhouſe near the mid quay head. About two years ago, John-Shaw Stewart of Greenock, Eſq; cauſed ſurvey and draw a plan of the town, and laid off a great part of the adjacent ground regularly for building upon, having fewed off a number of ſteadings, where ſeveral good houſes are built, part of which is to be called the New Town of Greenock: The town has greatly increaſed in building within theſe thirty years, being compact with elegant houſes, a number of them ſlated: Good ſtreets, and well cauſewayed, ſome of them very broad, particularly north of new church.

About three or four years ago, a convenient breaſt-work was built between the middle and weſt quays. There is a public ferry at this place, over the river Clyde, to Drumfork: Another packet-boat ſails from this place, upon Fridays, to the Weſtern-Iſles.

C. " Above the town, on an eminence, ſtands the caſtle of Greenock, which it overlooks, ſurrounded with pleaſant parks and incloſures, having on all ſides a great deal of regular planting, with ſpacious avenues and terraſſes. The barony of Greenock, as I noticed before, pertained to the Galbraiths of old, and by ..... daughter and coheireſs of Malcolm Galbraith of Greenock, by marriage, came to the family of Shaw of Sauchie, whoſe anceſtor, according to the famous antiquary Sir George Mackenzie, was deſcended of Shiach, a ſon of Macduff earl of Fife; and that his deſcendents took ſirname from the proper name of their predeceſſor, when fixed ſirnames came to be uſed.

In the regiſter of the abbey of Paiſley, frequent mention is made of the ſirname of Shaw: In the reign of king Alexander III. John de Shaw was a witneſs to that donation, which John, the ſon of Reginald, made of the lands of Auldhouſe to the monks of Paiſley, in the year 1284 (*u*).

Thus the family of Sauchie became poſſeſſed of the barony of Weſter-Greenock, by marriage of one of the coheirs of Galbraith of Greenock, in the reign of king Robert III. After which they were promiſcuouſly deſigned of Sauchie and Greenock. For authori-

(*u*) Chartulary of Paiſley, Fol. 138.

ty of this I have ſeen a grant, by Andrew abbot of Dunfermline, of the lands of Gartinker, to James Shaw of Greenock, in the year 1439. The lands of Greenock continued in the family of Sauchie until the reign of king James V. that Alexander Shaw of Sauchie gave the lands of Greenock in patrimony to John his eldeſt ſon, by Elizabeth his ſecond wife, daughter of William Cunningham of Glengarnock. And ſince the death of George Shaw of Sauchie, without ſucceſſion, his eſtate deſcended to the family of Greenock, who is now chief of the name, and repreſentative of that ancient family John Shaw, Greenock's anceſtor, built the church of Greenock after the baronies of Eaſter and Weſter-Greenocks were diſſolved from the paroch of Innerkip, and erected into a diſtinct paroch, which is ratified by an act of parliament, in the year 1592. He married, in *anno* 1565, Jean, daughter of John Cunningham of Glengarnock, his uncle, by whom he had five ſons and as many daughters, *viz.* 1ſt, Alexander, who died without ſucceſſion; the 2d, James, his ſucceſſor; the 3d, Mr. William of Spangou; the 4th, Patrick of Kelſoeland; the 5th, Robert, author of that branch of the Shaws of Ganoway in Ireland. His daughters were, Elizabeth married Hugh Montgomery of Braidſtane, and lord viſcount of Airds in the kingdom of Ireland, anceſtor to the earl of Mount-Alexander in that kingdom; Iſobel married John Lindſay of the family of Dunrod; Marion married . . . Campbell of Dovecoathall; Chriſtian married Patrick Montgomery of Craigbouie, Eſq; Giles married James Crawfurd of Flattertoun. He departed this life *anno* 1593.

To whom ſucceeded James, his ſon and heir, who wedded Margaret, daughter of Hugh Montgomery of Haſlehead; and departing this life, in the year 1620, as appears from the probate of his teſtament yet extant, left iſſue by the ſaid Margaret his wife, John his only ſon and heir, who raiſed his fortune conſiderably, and died in the year 1679, leaving iſſue by Helen his wife, daughter of John Houſtoun of that ilk, John his ſon and heir; and a daughter, Margaret, married Alexander lord Blantyre, and had iſſue. Which John, during the late uſurpation, did engage in the royal cauſe: And when his majeſty king Charles the II. marched with his army into England, *anno* 1651, he was conſtitute lieutenant-colonel to the regiment of Horſe commanded by the earl of Dunfermline; and at the battle of Worceſter, which fell out the 3d day of September that year, betwixt his majeſty army and the army of the Rump, under the command of Cromwel and Lambert; the ſaid John did in a moſt ſignal manner manifeſt his valour and loyalty to his ſovereign; of which his majeſty was ſo fully ſenſible, that, as a token of his royal favour, he was pleaſed to confer on him the honour of knighthood: And when he obtained the hereditary honour of baronet, from king James VII. by his patent, dated at Windſor, June 28. 1687, his ſervices to king Charles the II. and his zeal for the intereſt of the crown, are particularly mentioned, as the cauſes of beſtowing that dignity. He married Jean, daughter of Sir William Muir of Rouallan, by whom he had Sir John his ſon and heir, and ſeveral daughters, . . . married Patrick Mackdowal of Logan, and had iſſue; Margaret married to John Hamilton of Ladyland, and had iſſue; Sarah to Sir

Robert Dickſon of Invereſk, *ſans* iſſue; Anne to Tobias Smollet of Bonnil, and had iſſue.

Which Sir John died, *anno* 1694, at Edinburgh, and was buried at the abbey-church of Holy-rood-houſe; his eſtate and honours devolving on Sir John his ſon and heir, who departed this life at Edinburgh, *anno* 1702, and was buried at Greenock, among his anceſtors, leaving iſſue by Eleonor his wife, daughter and one of the coheirs of Sir Thomas Nicolſon of Carnock, Sir John his ſon and heir, a member of the preſent parliament for the ſhire of Renfrew, and hath married Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North-Berwick, lord preſident of the college of juſtice, by whom he has one daughter, Marion.

The Armorial bearing of this family is Azure, three covered cups Or, ſupported by two ſavages wreathed about the middle; and for creſt a demi-ſavage, with this motto, *I mean well.*"

S. § Sir John Shaw of Greenock had iſſue by his forementioned ſpouſe, Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North-Berwick, one daughter, whither her name was Marion, as mentioned above, or Margaret, I am not certain, as finding ſhe is named Margaret in the Edinburgh Almanacks: However, ſhe was married to Charles lord Cathcart, ſon of Allan lord Cathcart, by whom ſhe had iſſue Charle lord Cathcart, who ſucceeded his father *anno* 1740: Which Charles married Jean, daughter of lord Archibald Hamilton, by whom he had William-Shaw Cathcart, lord Cathcart, who ſucceeded his father, *anno* 1776, and married a daughter of Andrew Elliot, Eſq; ſuperintendent-general of the police at New York.

But John-Shaw Stewart of Greenock, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall, ſucceeded to the entailed eſtate of Greenock, comprehending Eaſter-Greenock and Finnart, which belonged to Sir John Shaw of Greenock, his granduncle, who died 1752, leaving no male iſſue.

John-Shaw Stewart of Greenock, Eſq; the preſent proprietor, is member of parliament for the ſaid ſhire of Renfrew, being elected in Auguſt 1780.

C. " Weſt from the barony of Greenock lie the lands of Finnart, a part of the patrimony of the great and noble family of Douglaſs, which, upon their forfaulture in *anno* 1445, came, by a gift of king James II. to James firſt earl of Arran, *anno* 1457, and were given in the year 1510, in patrimony to James Hamilton his natural ſon, by Mary Boyd, a daughter of Boyd of Bonſhaw: He was legitimate in the year 1512, and in the reign of king James V. was lord high-treaſurer of Scotland, and in the latter end of that king's reign, forfaulted in *anno* 1540, and his eſtate annexed to the crown, and the lands of Finnart were beſtowed by king James the V. upon Alexander Shaw of Sauchie, who, in 1542, diſponed Finnart, with the barony of Weſter-Greenock, to John Shaw his ſon."

S. § The lands of Eaſter-Finnart, are now the property of John-Shaw Stewart of Greenock, Eſq; who ſucceeded to the ſame along with the baronies of Greenock, as be-

fore noticed. My reaſon for calling thoſe lands Eaſter Finnart is, becauſe there is another Finnart weſt at Gourock.

The people of the town and pariſh of Greenock teſtified their zeal to the proteſtant intereſt by ſending 50*l.* ſterling to lord George Gordon, to indemnify part of the 3000*l.* of expences which his lordſhip was involved into by pleading in behoof of the ſaid proteſtant cauſe; occaſioned by the misfortune which followed the rabble that was at London the 2d of June 1780, when, he was arreſted and confined till February 5.-6. 1781, when he was there tried upon life and death, but honourably acquitted.

Having thus finiſhed the deſcription of the principal places of Greenock, I come next to the pariſh of *Innerkip*.

Of the TOWN *and* PARISH *of* INNERKIP.

S. § THE pariſh of Innerkip, including Gourock, is bounded by the pariſh of Greenock on the eaſt; Duchal-moor, on the ſouth; Largs, in Ayr-ſhire, on the weſt, and the river Clyde, on the north. Great part of this pariſh is not yet incloſed, particularly on the ſouth ſide of the road betwixt the town of Greenock and the village of Innerkip, the whole way from the ſaid road to the forementioned moor; as alſo from the eaſt ſide of Ellie-mill to the weſt ſide of Flattertoun-mill, on the north ſide of ſaid road. Betwixt that and the river Clyde, is a very high ridge of mountains, covered moſtly with heath and free ſtone. It is to be obſerved from the north ſide of that mountainous ridge to ſaid river Clyde, the lands are very fertile and well incloſed. The manure, a great many of the people uſe here is ſea-weeds, which does very well for one year. Several of the farmers makes what they call gruel for fuel, made of a kind of moſs, after the manner people makes brick, in form of a halfpenny roll of wheat bread: More of this pariſh is in paſturage than tillage: The product of their milkneſs is taken to the town of Greenock. A number of people, from many places, comes to Innerkip, Gourock and along the ſhore betwixt the two places, in ſummer ſeaſons, to drink and bathe in the ſalt water for different diſeaſes. A good public road is made between Greenock and Gourock: Another road is made from Gourock to the road betwixt Greenock and Innerkip, joining to the ſaid road betwixt Ellie-mill and Fancy-farm.

C. "Two miles weſt of Greenock, upon the ſhore, ſtands the burgh of barony of Gourock, erected in favours of Sir Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk, with the privilege of a weekly market upon the Tueſday: And above the town ſtands the caſtle of the ſame denomination, the principal meſſuage of the barony of Finnart-Stewart, which, in the reign of king James II. by the forfeiture of the earl of Douglaſs, came to Stewart of Caſtlemilk, whoſe anceſtor was William Stewart, a younger ſon of Sir John Stewart

of Darnly, in the reign of king Robert II. (*w*). John Stewart of Caſtlemilk, his ſon, who lived in the reign of king Robert III. is a witneſs in that reſignation which William Urrie made of the lands of Fultoun to the monks of Paiſley, *anno* 1409. He was killed at the battle of Vernoil in France, *anno* 1424. Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk, his ſucceſſor, obtained the lands of Finnart-Stewart, in the reign of king James the II.. To him ſucceeded Alexander Stewart of Caſtlemilk, who is retoured in his lands, *anno* 1500. To him ſucceeded Archibald his ſon, who reſigns the lands of Finnart in favours of Archibald his ſon, in *anno* 1528. Which laſt Archibald was father of David Stewart of Caſtlemilk, who was cotemporary with queen Mary. His ſucceſſor was Archibald his ſon, who, by Janet his wife, daughter of Stewart of Minto, had Sir Archibald his ſon and heir, who was married to Anne, daughter of Robert lord Semple, by whom he had two ſons, Sir Archibald and James, of whom deſcended the Stewarts of Torence: Which Sir Archibald had iſſue by . . . . Fleming his wife, daughter of John earl of Wigton, Archibald, who ſucceeded his grandfather. He was created a baronet, by king Charles II. the laſt of February 1668, and died *anno* ; leaving iſſue, by Mary his wife, daughter of William, maſter of Carmichael, Sir William Stewart of Caſtlemilk, his ſon and heir, who hath married Margaret, daughter and ſole heireſs of John Crawfurd of Milton, whoſe grandfather James Crawfurd was a younger ſon of Patrick Crawfurd of Cartsburn.

The armorial bearing of Stewart of Caſtlemilk is Or, a bend Gules, ſurmounted of a feſs checquie, Azure and Argent.

Of the family of Caſtlemilk ſeveral other families of good note are deſcended, as the Stewarts of Allantoun, which hath furniſhed ſome conſiderable cadets, as Stewart of Cultneſs, whereof the heir is Sir David Stewart, baronet. Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, late lord advocate, and Sir Robert Stewart of Allanbank, baronet, are two younger brothers of Cultneſs."

S. § This branch of the illuſtrious family of Stewart, is deſcended from Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, ſecond ſon of Alexander ſixth lord high ſteward of Scotland, who died in 1283.

Sir John Stewart was born in the year 1246. In Prynne's collections (*a*), 15th May 1296, he is deſigned brother to James lord high ſteward of Scotland, who was grandfather to king Robert the II. the firſt king of the Stewart-line, and of whom the whole of the royal family is deſcended.

This Sir John Stewart of Bonkill married Margaret, daughter and heireſs of Sir Alexander Bonkill of that ilk; and, after many memorable exploits, was killed at the battle of Falkirk, *anno* 1298 (*b*).

(*w*) Hiſtory of the Stewarts of Darnley, by the learned Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonſtoun. (*a*) Prynnes Collections, vol. iii. page 655. (*b*) Stewart's Hiſtory of the Royal Family.

By his ſaid lady he left a numerous iſſue, *viz.* 1ſt. Alexander Stewart of Bonkill, afterwards earl of Angus, whoſe male-line is extinct. 2d, Sir Allan Stewart of Dreghorn, anceſtor of the Stewarts of Darnley, earls and dukes of Lennox. The laſt duke of the male line of that family dying without iſſue, in 1662, king Charles II. grandſon of king James VI. ſon of Henry lord Darnley, ſon of Matthew earl of Lennox, was then the next heir-male. 3d, Sir Walter Stewart of Dalſwinton, of whom the earl of Galloway is deſcended. 4th, Sir James Stewart, anceſtor of the earls of Athole, Buchan, and Traquair. 5th, Sir John Stewart of Jedworth, anceſtor of the Stewarts of Caſtlemilk, to whom, and his iſſue, we confine this genealogy. For the other children, ſee Peerage, page 48. and Stewart's hiſtory of the royal family, page 149.

The family of Caſtlemilk, and all the other families above-mentioned, have always carried the arms of Bonkill, as deſcended of Sir John Stewart of Bonkill: And it is a maxim in heraldry, that armorial bearing, and the identity of arms, are, next to authentic charters, the ſureſt evidences of the famenefs of blood and kindred (*c*).

I. Sir John Stewart, fifth ſon of Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, lived in the reign of king Robert the Bruce, and is deſigned "*Joannes ſeneſcallus de Jedworth, i. e.* John Stewart of Jedworth," *anno* 1323 (*d*). He was killed with his two brothers, Allan and James, at the battle of Halidonhill, *anno* 1333, and left iſſue a ſon,

II. Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, or Jedburgh, who ſucceeded him, and was afterwards deſigned of Caſtlemilk, which has ever ſince continued to be one of the chief titles of his poſterity.

This Sir William, who, according to Mr. Crawfurd, is in ſome deeds called couſin to Darnley and Garlies, made a great figure in the reign of king Robert II. and received 100*l.* of the 40,000 francs that were ſent by the king of France to be divided amongſt his friends in Scotland, *anno* 1385 (*e*).

There is a charter of wadſet by John ſon of William de Sandieland, "*domino Willielmo ſeneſcallo, domino de Caſtlemilk, &c. i. e.* to lord William Stewart, lord of Caſtlemilk," of certain parts of his eſtate, redeemable by him or his heirs, for the ſum of 100*l.* ſterling, *&c* (*f*). This deed is dated *anno* 1387.

He had iſſue, two ſons; 1ſt, John, who married his couſin Marian, heireſs of Dalſwinton, and was progenitor of the earls of Galloway, *&c.* as appears by their marriage-contract, *anno* 1396 (*g*). 2d, William, afterwards Sir William, who carried on the line of the family of Caſtlemilk.

III. This Sir William was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the Engliſh, *anno* 1398, wherein he is deſigned Sir William Stewart of Caſtlemilk, chevalier, *&c.*

(*c*) Niſbet's Heraldry, page 49, and 50. (*d*) Chartul. of Kelſo, fol. 166; and Stewart's Hiſtory of the Royal Family, page 149, and 197. (*e*) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ, tom. 7. p. 485. (*f*) Carta penes ducem de Montroſe. (*g*) Peerage, page 278.

The other ſureties given upon that occaſion by the earl of Douglaſs, the warden of the eaſt border, were, Sir John Johnſton, Sir John Carliſle, *&c* (*b*).

In a charter of Archibald earl of Douglaſs, lord of Galloway and Annandale, to John de Park and Janet Chiſholm his ſpouſe, of the lands of Gilbertfield, in the barony of Drumſargart, the witneſſes are, " *dominus Willielmo de Hay de Lockerwood, Willielmus de Borthwick de eodem*, Willielmus ſeneſcallus de Caſtlemilk, *milites, conſanguinei noſtri dilecti, &c. i. e.* lords William de Hay of Lockerwood, William de Borthwick of the ſame place, and William, ſteward of Caſtlemilk, my beloved kinſmen, (*i*)." This charter has no date, but muſt have been granted in or before the 1400, in which year Archibald earl of Douglaſs died.

Sir William died in the reign of king James I. and left iſſue, two ſons. 1ſt, Sir John his heir. 2d, William, who had a charter under the great ſeal, " Willielmo Stewart, " filio domini Willielmi Stewart de Caſtlemilk, militis, terrarum de Arthurlie," *&c. i. e.* William Stewart, ſon of lord William Stewart of Caſtlemilk, of the lands of Arthurlie," dated 1ſt February 1439 (*k*).

IV. Sir John Stewart, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to his father Sir William before 1409; for in that year he, under the deſignation of Sir John Stewart of Caſtlemilk, is inſerted as a witneſs to the donation made by William Urie, of his lands of Fulton, in the barony of Renfrew, to the monks of Paiſley (*l*).

This Sir John was a man of a noble ſpirit and great fortitude. He accompanied his couſin Sir John Stewart of Darnley, afterwards lord d'Aubigny and count d'Evereux, to the wars in France, where they performed many gallant actions. He was at the battle of Beauge *anno* 1421, where Sir John Stewart of Darnley commanded the French and Scots troops in quality of a marſhal of France; and Sir John Stewart of Caſtlemilk having behaved in that action with great ſpirit in an attack made upon the troops commanded by the duke of Clarence, the Engliſh general, he got the motto, *Avant*, and the ſword in hand, as the creſt of his family afterwards, which continue to be uſed by the houſe of Caſtlemilk at this day.

This Sir John Stewart was at laſt killed at the battle of Verneuil in France, *anno* 1424, leaving iſſue, one ſon, Sir David his heir, and one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Robert, father of Robert lord Lyle (*m*).

There is in the poſſeſſion of lord Roſs's family, a charter, *anno* 1445, granted by Robert lord Lyle, grandſon of Sir John Stewart, wherein Sir David Stewart of Caſtlemilk, is deſigned uncle of him, that Robert lord Lyle.

V. Sir David Stewart of Caſtlemilk, only ſon of Sir John, upon the forfeiture of the earl of Douglaſs, in the reign of king James II. *anno* 1455, obtained the lands of Finnart

(*b*) Rymer's Fœdera, tom. 8. p. 98. (*i*) Carta in Archivis familiæ de Douglaſs, et Carta in Archivis familiæ de Caſtlemilk. (*k*) Carta in Publicis Archivis. (*l*) Chartulary of Paiſley, folio 32. (*m*) Stewart's Hiſtory, page 193. Peerage, page 433.

in the ſhire of Renfrew, which are ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the family (*n*), and are known by the name of the lands of Finnart Stewart, being part of the eſtate of Gourock, belonging to the preſent Sir John Stewart of Caſtlemilk (*o*).

This Sir David had three ſons; 1ſt, Alexander, who is one of the witneſſes in the abovementioned charter of Robert lord Lyle, *anno* 1445, and is there deſigned "*filius et hæres apparens domini Davidis Stewart de Caſtlemilk; i. e.* ſon and heir apparent to lord David Stewart of Caſtlemilk;" but he died without iſſue. 2d, William, who, upon the death of his brother, without iſſue, was deſign *dominus de Caſtlemilk*, in ſeveral deeds in the hands of the family of Cathcart; but William died alſo without iſſue. 3d, Matthew, who carried on the line of the family.

Sir David having died in the reign of king James III. was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. Matthew Stewart of Caſtlemilk, who, in his father's lifetime, was deſigned of Caſſilton, in a charter by John Stewart of Darnley, to James Stewart of Albany, dated Jan. 6. 1464, to which Matthew Stewart of *Caſſilton* is a witneſs (*p*). This charter is inſerted at large in a charter of confirmation under the great ſeal from king James III. dated 12th January 1465.

He afterwards made a donation to the convent of the Gray Friars at Glaſgow (*q*), of 10 merks yearly out of his eſtate of Caſtlemilk, for a maſs to be ſaid "*pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, &c. i. e.* for the ſalvation of his ſoul," dated 8th June 1473.

He died ſoon thereafter, leaving iſſue a ſon and ſucceſſor,

VII. William Stewart of Caſtlemilk (*r*), who married Marion Norvel, heireſs of Cardonald, in Renfrewſhire, by whom he had a ſon, Alexander, his heir, and two daughters; 1ſt, Marian married to Allan Stewart of Cardonald, ſon of John lord Darnley, firſt earl of Lennox (*s*). 2d, married to Sir John Stewart of Craigyhall.

He did not long ſurvive his father, but died in the reign of king James IV. and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VIII. Alexander Stewart of Caſtlemilk, who ſold the lands of Cardonald, with conſent of his mother the heireſs thereof, to Allan Stewart, his brother-in-law, ſon of John lord Darnley, *anno* 1496 (*t*).

He obtained from king James IV. a grant of the ward due to the crown for the lands of Caſſilton, "To and in favours of Alexander Stewart of Caſtlemilk, ſon and heir of "umquhile William Stewart of Caſtlemilk, *&c.*" dated 23d July 1498 (*u*).

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto, and dying *anno* 1527, left iſſue a ſon,

IX. Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk, who ſucceeded him, and married Margaret Maxwell, a daughter of the family of Newark, and got a charter under the great ſeal,

(*n*) Stewarts Hiſtory, p. 19. (*o*) Crawfurd's Hiſtory of the ſhire of Renfrew, p. 92. (*p*) Cart. in Pub. Archiv. (*q*) In the Univerſity of Glaſgow. (*r*) Hiſtory of the Stewarts, p. 198. (*s*) Penes dom. Cathcart. (*t*) Stewart's Hiſt. et Cart. in Pub. Archiv. (*u*) Records of Privy Seal.

" *Archibaldo Stewart de Caſtlemilk, et Margaretæ Maxwell ejus ſponſæ, terrarum de craig, &c. i. e.* to Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk, and Margaret Maxwell his ſpouſe, of the lands Garſcraig," in Renfrewſhire (*x*), dated 3d May 1528.

By the ſaid Margaret he had three ſons; 1ſt, Archibald, his apparent heir, who died without iſſue. 2d, David, who carried on the line of the family. 3d, John, who obtained a remiſſion with his brother, for being at the field of Glaſgow-muir againſt the queen, *anno* 1544.

He died in the reign of queen Mary, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

X. David Stewart of Caſtlemilk, who married Janet (*y*), daughter of William Cunningham of Craigends, and got a charter under the great ſeal, to him and Janet Cunningham his ſpouſe, of ſeveral lands in Renfrewſhire, dated 24th November 1550.

By the ſaid Janet Cunningham he had three ſons; 1ſt, Allan, who died unmarried. 2d, Archibald, afterwards Sir Archibald, his heir. 3d, Alexander of Craigs, deſigned tutor of Caſtlemilk, who had two daughters, his coheirs.—1ſt, Margaret, married to Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto.—2d, Eupham, married to David Crawfurd of Carſeburn, and both had iſſue.

David was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. Sir Archibald, who married Janet, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Minto, ſiſter of Walter, firſt lord Blantyre, and got a charter under the great ſeal, " *Archibaldo Stewart de Caſtlemilk, et Janetæ Stewart ejus ſponſæ, terrarum de Finnart-Stewart, &c.* (*z*) *i. e.* to Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk, and Janet Stewart his ſpouſe, of the lands of Finnart-Stewart," in Renfrewſhire, dated 28th November 1570.

By the ſaid Janet Stewart he had a ſon, Sir Archibald, his heir, and five daughters; 1ſt, Margaret, married, 1ſt, to John Stewart of Blackhall and Ardgowan; 2dly, to Matthew Wallace of Garſcadden. 2d, Agnes, married to John Wallace of Dundonald and Auchans. 3d, Elizabeth, married to Alexander Cunningham of Craigends. 4th, Helen, married to Sir John Wallace of Cairnhill. 5th. Mary, married to Nicol Cornwall of Bonhard, and all had iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

XII. Sir Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk, who married Anne, eldeſt daughter of Robert, fourth lord Semple, by lady Margaret Montgomery his wife, daughter of Hugh earl of Eglinton (*a*), by whom he had two ſons and one daughter; 1ſt, Sir Archibald, his heir. 2d, James, progenitor of the Stewarts of Torrence, of whom in the next title.

His daughter Anne, was married to John Hamilton of Udſton, and had iſſue.

He died *anno* 1622, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

(*x*) Chart. in Pub. Archiv. (*y*) Ibidem. (*z*) Ibidem. (*a*) Peerage, page 619, and Hiſt. of the Stewarts, page 198.

XIII. Sir Archibald of Caſtlemilk, who married lady Mary Fleming, daughter of John earl of Wigton (*b*), by whom he had a ſon, Sir Archibald his heir, and a daughter; Anne, married to John Crawfurd of Crawfurdland, and had iſſue.

He got a charter under the great ſeal from king Charles I. "*Archibaldo Stewart de Caſtlemilk, ejuſque ſponſæ et filio, terrarum de Caſtletoun, Finnart-Stewart,* (*c*) *i. e.* to Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk, and to his ſpouſe and ſon, of the lands of Caſtletoun, Finnart-Stewart," *&c.* in the ſhires of Lanark and Renfrew, dated 15th Decemb. 1634.

This Sir Archibald was a great loyaliſt, ſuffered many hardſhips on account of his attachment to the intereſt of the royal family, and was fined by the parliament in the ſum of 5600 marks, 26th Auguſt 1646 (*d*).

He died ſoon after the reſtoration, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XIV. Sir Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk, who was created a baronet by king Charles II. by his royal patent to him and his heirs-male, dated the laſt day of February 1668 (*e*).

He married Mary, daughter of William, maſter of Carmichael, (*f*) by lady Grizel his wife, daughter of William marquis of Douglaſs: By her he had two ſons and two daughters; 1ſt, Sir William, his heir. 2d, Daniel, who married the eldeſt daughter and apparent heir of Sir George Wiſhart of Cliftonhall, baronet, to whoſe iſſue the baronetſhip was limited; accordingly, Sir William his ſon ſucceeded to his graudfather Sir Geo. Wiſhart's baronetſhip; but Sir George diſponed his eſtate to a daughter of his ſecond marriage, *&c.* (*g*)

1ſt, Daughter, Anne, married to Sir William Cunningham of Cunninghamhead, bart. without iſſue. 2d, Martha, married to James Houſton, Eſq; ſon of Sir Patrick Houſton, of that ilk, baronet, and had iſſue.

Sir Archibald was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. Sir William Stewart, ſecond baronet of Caſtlemilk, who married Margaret, daughter and ſole heireſs of John Crawfurd of Milton, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter: 1ſt, Sir Archibald, his heir. 2. John, now Sir John, who, by proviſion and entail, ſucceeded to the eſtate of his grandfather, John Crawfurd of Milton, which name and title he was obliged to carry. Of him more afterwards.

Margaret, married to John Belſches of Innermay, Eſq;

The whole lands of Gourock are incorporated into a free barony, called the barony of Gourock, by a charter granted by king William and queen Mary, under the great ſeal of Scotland, to Sir William Stewart of Caſtlemilk, baronet, and his heirs, dated the 24th of April 1694, together with the burgh of barony of Gourock, "with full power to Sir William and his heirs, to rear, build and enlarge, the ſaid town and burgh of barony, and

(*b*) Peerage, page 699, *&c.* (*c*) Cart. in Pub. Archiv. (*d*) Minutes of parliament and reſcinded acts. (*e*) In Pub. Archiv. (*f*) Peerage, 354. (*g*) Stewart's Hiſtory p. 199.

to make and create Burgeſſes within the ſaid burgh: Alſo, with full power, faculty, privilege, and licence, to the inhabitants of ſaid burgh, preſent or future, who are or may be admitted and received free burgeſſes of the ſame, by Sir William or his heirs, of buying and ſelling all kinds of legal merchandiſe, with full power to Sir William and his heirs, of admitting and receiving within the ſaid burgh all manner of merchants, handicraftſmen, or mechanics, to whom it ſhall be lawful to uſe their proper arts and callings, as freely, fully and quietly, in every reſpect, as any other merchants, workmen, or mechanics, or others of the ſame ſtations or callings, can exerciſe, for all time coming. With full power to Sir William and his heirs, to elect, conſtitute, and appoint bailies, ſergeants, and all other officers and members neceſſary to govern the ſame burgh, yearly, and in all time coming: And if it be neceſſary, to rear, have and hold, a tolbooth, court, harbour and port, within the foreſaid burgh, in ſuch places as the ſaid Sir William and his heirs ſhall ſee expedient. And to hold therein a court and market, weekly upon Tueſday. And two fairs yearly, the one upon the 12th of June O. S. to be called the ſummer fair of Gourock, and to continue for three days thereafter; and the other upon the 10th of November O. S. which is to be called St. Martin's of Gourock."

He died in November 1715, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. Sir Archibald Stewart, third baronet of Caſtlemilk, who married Frances, daughter of James Stirling of Keir, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue one ſon and three daughters, of whom ſurvived him only his youngeſt daughter, *viz.* Anne, who will be mentioned hereafter.

He dying without male iſſue, on the 5th of Jan. 1763, the title and eſtate devolved upon his brother,

XVI. Sir John Stewart of Caſtlemilk, late of Milton, as before-mentioned, who is fourth baronet of this family.

He married Helen, daughter of John Orr of Barrowfield, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue ſeven ſons and four daughters; of whom ſurvived their father.

1ſt, John, now Sir John Stewart of Caſtlemilk. 2d, William, now Crawfurd of Milton. 3d, Frances. 1ſt Daughter, Helen, unmarried. 2d, Margaret, married to Colin Rae of Govan, Eſq; 3d, Jean, married to William Stirling, Eſq; brother to Archibald Stirling, Eſq; of Keir.

Sir John dying the 1ſt of April 1781, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. Sir John Stewart, fifth baronet of Caſtlemilk, who, in 1766, married his couſin-german Anne, only ſurviving child of his uncle the late Sir Archibald Stewart, of Caſtlemilk, baronet.

Armorial bearings, *or*, a bend *gules*, ſurmounted of a feſs cheque *argent* and *azure*, with the badge of Nova-Scotia in the ſiniſter canton. Creſt; a dexter hand holding a ſword proper. Motto; *Avant*.

Chief ſeats, at Caſtlemilk, in the ſhire of Lanark, within three miles of Glaſgow; and Gourock, in the ſhire of Renfrew.

About the year 1747 the old caſtle of Gourock was all taken down, and an elegant, large modern houſe was built near the ſame place, which overlooks the town of Gourock, and commands a pleaſant view of all the veſſels ſailing from Greenock and Port-Glaſgow to the weſt; from the Gareloch to the Helieloch upon the north ſide of the river Clyde.

The preſent Sir John Stewart of Caſtlemilk has lately laid out ſeveral of his parks above the burgh of Gourock, into a regular plan for building upon, with ſtreets from 40 to 60 feet wide, having fewed off ſeveral ſteadings, and ſome houſes are already begun, a good freeſtone-quarry being adjacent thereto.

About the year 1772 was erected, adjoining to ſaid burgh, a great rope-work, carried on by a capital company of merchants from Greenock, the walk being above 200 fathoms long, 100 fathoms of it ſlated, ſuppoſed to be as long, if not longer, than any rope-walk in Scotland. There is likewiſe a copper-mine now working in ſaid barony, by a reſpectable company from England, which appears to do very well at preſent, the copper being of a good quality, when the ore is dug out, compounded of ſeveral heterogenious ſubſtances: It is broke into ſmall pieces (one of which my lady Caſtlemilk made me a preſent of), and afterwards waſhed, by which means it is diſengaged from other ſoft bodies which clung to it, then by ſtraining and evaporation, and by the attraction of mercury, as I am given to underſtand, the copper is diſunited from the ore, (part of ſaid metal her ladyſhip alſo ſhewed me. There is alſo a lintſeed or oil mill juſt now erecting at this place. There is a walk-mill or plaſh-mill, called Elie-mill, on the north ſide of the main road between Greenock and Innerkip, about a mile eaſt of Flattertoun, all which being the property of the preſent Sir John Stewart of Caſtlemilk, and lying within the barony of Gourock. What is to be further obſerved, Mr. Brown, the walker (as they are called), or the man who takes care of the walk-mill, is the XVIIth in a line from father to ſon, who have been walkers, and has, at preſent, a ſon, dyer and walker in Perth, making the eighteenth.)

Gourock is a ſmall ſeaport town, containing about 66 houſes, has an excellent harbour both natural and artificial, having a key or wharf, where veſſels of conſiderable burden can load or unload. This is a moſt commodious place for the herring-trade: The firſt red herrings that ever were made in Great-Britain, were cured here by one Mr. Gibſon, who may juſtly be ſtiled the father of trade of all the weſt coaſts; his memory ought to be tranſmitted with reverence to lateſt poſterity, being a merchant, poſſeſſed of much fortune, liberality, and innate goodneſs of heart. He introduced trade where it had been a ſtranger in thoſe days. The town or barony of Gourock having increaſed conſiderably within theſe laſt twenty years, and being three miles from the village of Innerkip, tho' within the ſaid pariſh, about the year 1769, they got a miniſter to preach at Gourock, whoſe name was Mr. Turner, who went, as ſuppoſed, to London; and was ſucceeded by Mr. James Wilſon, who was tranſplanted to and was ſucceeded by Mr. Archibald Anderſon, who was alſo tranſplanted to and was ſucceeded by the pre-

ſent rev. Mr. James Greenock. It is about ſix years ago ſince the chapel of eaſe was built, where the preſent rev. Mr. Greenock preaches in now, whoſe ſalary is paid off the ſeat rents.

South from Gourock, and eaſt from Elie-mill, lie the lands of Fancyfarm, which were alienated by Sir John Stewart of Caſtlemilk, about the year 1770, to the late Mr. James Donald, who built a good houſe after the modern faſhion, the year following upon the ſaid lands; and is now the property of his children.

C. " At Gourock the river of Clyde taketh its courſe ſouthward; upon the ſhore ſtands the ruinous caſtle of Leven, an antient poſſeſſion of a family of the ſirname of Morton, which failed in the perſon of Adam Morton of Leven, who alienated theſe lands, *anno* 1547, to William lord Semple (*h*). Robert lord Semple diſponed the lands of Leven to Andrew, maſter of Semple, his uncle, in the year 1584 (*i*)."

S. § The lands of Leven are now the property of Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall, and have been the property of that family theſe many years. Part of the old ruinous caſtle is ſtill ſtanding. The land adjoining thereto is of a light mould, but fertile and well incloſed between the river Clyde and the forementioned high ridge of mountains; from the top of ſaid mountains is a fine view up Loch-Long, and the Helie loch, as being oppoſite thereto. Betwixt the two lochs are all the poſſible variety of Alpine ſcenery exhibited, with all the horror of precipice, broken craig, or overhanging rock; or inſulated pyramidal hills, contraſted with others whoſe ſmooth and verdant ſides, ſwelling into immenſe ærial heights, particularly what is called Argyle's Bowling-green, at once pleaſe and ſurpriſe the eye. The boundary of the tremendous precipitous rocks with heath vegetating from the numerous fiſſures, ſeems to take part with the extremities of the ſaid lochs, clothing their baſis even to the water's edge, where ſmall cataracts trickle down thereto. Mountains (the reſort of ſhepherds) cloſe the proſpect of theſe beautiful lochs, and form an amphi-theatre almoſt matchleſs, with downy fronts, and lofty ſummits.

C. " A mile ſouth from this lie the lands of Flattertoun, the poſſeſſion, for ſeveral ages, of the Crawfurds, who are ſaid to be deſcended of Kilbirny. Their anceſtor James Crawfurd of Sydehill obtained the lands of Flattertoun and Spangou, *anno* 1489, in exchange of the lands of Kilwinet in Stirling-ſhire, by excambion with George Stirling of Craigbarnet; of which lands he became poſſeſt in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and one of the coheirs of William Park of that ilk (*k*). From whom James Crawfurd of Flattertoun was the ſixth deſcendent in a direct line, who ſold his eſtate to Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, in the reign of king Charles I."

S. § Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall, is preſent proprietor of the lands of Flattertoun (where there is a corn-mill), and Spangou: The latter is a fine fertile low-lying

(*h*) Carta penes Dom. Archib. Stewart de Blackhall. (*i*) Carta penes Franciſc. D. Semple. (*k*) Carta penes Dom. de Blackhall.

ſoil, where the rivulets that ſupplies Flattertoun and Elie-mills, runs through the ſaid lands.

C. " A little towards the ſouth of this ſtands the caſtle of Dunrod, whence an ancient family of the ſirname of Lindſay took deſignation, and deſcended of Sir James Lindſay, the conſtant companion of king Robert Bruce. John Lindſay of Dunrod, his ſucceſſor, obtained from king Robert II. the mains of the barony of Kilbride in Clydſdale, for his good and faithful ſervices; which he confirmed *anno* 1382 (*l*). This family continued to make a conſiderable figure for many ages, and were honoured with diverſe matches from ſeveral noble families, as Eglinton, Semple, Elphinſton, and came to an end in the perſon of Alexander Lindſay of Dunrod, who alienated that barony in the year 1619, to Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall. The family of Dunrod is now repreſented by Lindſay of Blackſolm."

S. § Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall is preſent proprietor of the barony of Dunrod. No remains of the caſtle is now to be ſeen there. At that place there is a very high hill, called Dunrod-hill.

C. " North from this, upon the ſhore, ſtands the houſe of Ardgowan, conſiſting of an old tower, to which there have been lately lower buildings added, adorned with pleaſant planting, the principal ſeat of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, lineally deſcended of John Stewart, natural ſon of king Robert III. who had a grant of the lands of Ardgowan, in the year 1404. But having touched this family already, page 38. I ſhall not repeat what I have ſaid there. But ſince the printing of that ſheet, I have ſeen a donation by John Stewart of Achingoun (Blackhall's anceſtor) to the church of Dunoon, of a fourth part of the lands of Finvachun in Cowall. Which grant he expreſſes to be made for the ſafety of his ſoul, and for the ſouls of his anceſtors and ſucceſſors, dated *anno* 1402 (*m*). Moreover I have ſeen a charter granted by king James the III. *anno* 1472. " *Johanni Stewart de Achingoun, de terris de Kilmichil et Glenconby in dominio de Arran, cum officio coronatoris dicti dominii de Arran* (*n*), *i. e.* To John Stewart of Achingoun, of the lands of Kilmichil and Glenconby in the lordſhip of Arran, with the office of coroner in the ſaid lordſhip of Arran."

S. § Ardgoun is the principal ſeat, of the preſent Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall [For the full genealogy of this family turn over to the family of Blackhall in the third part, of the pariſh of Paiſley]. Ardgoun is pleaſantly ſituated upon an eminence, overlooking the village of Innerkip, having a pleaſant view from thence of the river Clyde from the Hellie-loch to the iſland of Bute, as alſo the oppoſite ſhore of Cowall, the braes of Glenderuel, Roſeneth, with Arran hills beyond Bute.

(*l*) Charter in the Public Regiſter of Charters. (*m*) Haddington's Collections from the Public Records, in the Lawyers Library at Edinburgh. (*n*) Carta in Rotulis Jacobi Tertii.

He has incloſed a great part of his eſtate in the pariſh of Innerkip, having conſiderable planting adjacent to ſaid manour.

A little to the north is Lunderſton bay, as alſo the *Cloch-point*, where is a public ferry, all within the ſaid barony, and weſt ſide of the caſtle of Leven, formerly mentioned.

C. " A little towards the ſouth, from Ardgowan, ſtands the paroch-church of Innerkip, ſo denominate from the rivulet Kipp, that here empties itſelf into the ſea. In the regiſter of the monaſtery of Paiſley, there is a donation by Baldwin de Bigres, ſheriff of Lanark, to the monks of Paiſley, " *de eccleſia de Innerkip, cum tota illa terra inter rivulos ubi eccleſia eſt fundata* (o), *in liberam eleemoſynam ita libere et quiete quam poſſident reliquos eccleſias de Strathgrife, ex dom. Walteri filii Allani, dapiferi regis Scotiæ; i. e.* of the church of Innerkip, with all that land where the church is founded, in free donation, as freely and quietly as they poſſeſs the churches of Strathgrife in the barony of Walter ſon of Allan, high ſtewart to the king of Scotland." The rev. Mr. William Fleming is preſent miniſter of Innerkip."

S. § The foreſaid Mr. William Fleming was ordained miniſter of Innerkip *anno* 1692, and died the latter end of December 1745, and was ſucceeded by the preſent rev. Mr. Alexander Scot (formerly miniſter in Killallan), in February 1747: Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall is patron of the pariſh. Examinable perſons in ſaid pariſh, including Gourock, is about 1200. A large and good public clock, is placed on the north ſide of the church.

C. " Near this church ſtands the burgh and barony of Innerkip, erected in favours of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall."

S. § The burgh or village of Innerkip ſtands on three ſeparate places; one part is at the rivulet Kipp, or, Ardgowan, where there is a ſtone-bridge with one arch, built after the ancient model, *viz.* narrow, and high in the middle. The ſecond part ſtands beſide the church and manſe, upon an eminence. The laſt part, beſide the rivulet Daff, where there is another ſtone-bridge, with one arch, built after the ſame model of the former: This laſt part takes its name from the ſaid rivulet.

Near to which is a corn-mill, the property of Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall, who has alſo a flax-mill not far diſtant, which was formerly a corn-mill; but, by the ſhock of an earthquake, as is imagined, [earthquakes are occaſioned by the exploſion of ſome ſubterraneous combuſtible matters] or ſome other accident, its foundation was rent.

The village of Innerkip contains about 60 houſes. At which place is held annually three fairs; the firſt, on the 3d Wedneſday of January, O. S.; the ſecond on the 2d Wedneſday of May, O. S.; the third, on the 1ſt Thurſday of November O. S. Fiſhing is the only trade of the place, being moſtly all ſeafaring people.

(o) Regiſter of Charters of the Monaſtery of Paiſley.

C. " A little towards the ſouth of this ſtands the houſe of Chriſtwall, the ſeat of James Stewart of Chriſtwall, deſcended of the Stewarts of Blackhall."

S §. The forementioned Chriſtwall is the property of Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall; part of the ruins of ſaid houſe is ſtill ſtanding.

C. " South from the church of Innerkip lie the lands of Finnock, anciently a poſſeſſion of the Stewarts of Bute, deſcended of John Stewart, natural ſon of king Robert II. I have ſeen a reſignation of theſe lands, by John Stewart ſheriff of Bute and Arran, in favours of William Stewart his ſon, which is ratified by king James II. in the year 1444 (*p*), and from his poſterity was purchaſed by the Stewards of Ardgowan."

S. § The lands of Finnock lie about a mile ſouth of the church of Innerkip; and Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall is the preſent proprietor.

C. " And a mile ſouth of this ſtands the houſe of Kelly, ſituate on a rivulet of the ſame name, the boundary of this ſhire from the ſhire of Ayr, the ſeat of an ancient family of the ſirname of Bannatine, a branch of the houſe of Keames in the ſhire of Bute. The firſt of whom I found was James Bannatine, who had a grant of the lands of Kelly from king James III. above 220 years ago, as appears from the original yet extant (*q*). Of whom Archibald Bannatine of Kelly is lineally deſcended; whoſe armorial bearing is the coat of Bannatine of Keames, *viz. Gules*, a cheveron *argent*, between three mollets *or*, with a brotherly difference. The intermarriages of Bannatine of Kelly have been with Stewart of Blackhall, Crawfurd of Cartsburn, Crawfurd of Flattertoun, Boyd of Portencroſs, Stewart of Pardovan, MacGilchriſt of North-Bar."

S. § The foreſaid houſe of Kelly, which is about half a mile ſouth from Finnock, was burnt in the year 1740, and never rebuilt ſince. James Bannatine of Kelly, the lineal heir of the forementioned Archibald Bannatine, died November 6. 1769, and was ſucceeded by his ſiſter Chriſtian, the preſent proprietor, who married the rev. Mr. James Lundie, late miniſter at Erſkine, by whom ſhe had two ſons and two daughters, Archibald, her eldeſt ſon and apparent heir, who is now in America.

The lands belonging to this eſtate (*viz.* the property of the forementioned Mrs. Lundie) lie partly in the ſhire of Renfrew, and partly in the pariſh of Largs, Ayrſhire, being the weſtmoſt lands in the ſaid ſhire. The lands belonging to this eſtate in this ſhire, are the lands of Kelly and Finnock-bog, which are ſeparated from one another by the lands of Finnock, belonging to Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall, as formerly mentioned.

About three miles eaſt of Kelly, is a place called Back of the World, lying on the ſouth ſide of Kelly rivulet, and weſt ſide of Garvock-hill, in Duchal moor; the rivulet Kipp running eaſt between ſaid hill and the Back of the World, which is in the pariſh of Largs and ſhire of Ayr, though adjoining to the pariſh of Innerkip, in Renfrewſhire.

But having gone ſo far ſouth weſt as the Back of the World in giving a deſcription of the principal places in the pariſh of Innerkip, I ſhall now return towards the north-eaſt, *viz.* the pariſh of Killallan and Houſtoun.

(*p*) Carta in Publicis Archivis. (*q*) Carta penes Archibald. Bannatine de *Kelly*.

Of the PARISH *of* KILLALLAN *and* HOUSTOUN.

S. § THE pariſh of Killallan and Houſtoun is bounded by the pariſhes of Kilmalcolm, on the weſt; Erſkine, on the north and eaſt; almoſt joining the pariſh of Renfrew on the eaſt, divided by Grife and Black-Cart, and Kilbarchan, divided by Grife, on the ſouth.

The ſouth and ſouth-eaſt ſide of this pariſh, is of a light mould, not unfertile, being of an early growth, and lately well incloſed. On the north-weſt ſide, much of it is barren and mountainous, producing little but heath and bent, ſeveral places not incloſed.

Before the year 1760 the pariſh of Killallan and Houſtoun were ſeparate pariſhes, but ſo intermixed the one with the other, which makes the diviſion difficult to deſcribe. The late rev. Mr. Robert Carrick was then miniſter of Houſtoun, and the preſent rev. Mr. John Monteith miniſter of Killallan: The family of Houſtoun were then patrons for the former, and the family of Barochan for the latter. When, by virtue of a decreet of the lords of erection, dated at Edinburgh *anno* 1760, that the two foreſaid pariſhes were to be united into one pariſh, which was to commence whenever any of the two forementioned miniſters ſhould die, and the ſurviving miniſter to ſucceed to the paſtoral charge of both: The rev. Mr. Robert Carrick died in May 1771, when the preſent rev. Mr. John Monteith ſucceeded, having both charges united into one.

The ſaid united congregation, which contain about 700 examinable perſons, aſſembles now in the church of Houſtoun, which was rebuilt and enlarged about five or ſix years ago: And, in June 1781, the rev. Mr. John, his ſon, was admitted his aſſiſtant and ſucceſſor: Malcolm Fleming of Barochan, and Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſqrs. vice patrons of the pariſh of Killallan and Houſtoun united.

C. "Upon the oppoſite ſide of the river (Grife from Craigends) ſtand the caſtle and barony of Houſtoun, ſituate upon an eminence, which affords a very agreeable proſpect of moſt of this ſhire; the fabric is a large court, which has been of late much improven by Sir John Houſtoun now of that ilk; it has a moſt beautiful avenue fronting the ſaid caſtle, regularly planted, and has orchards, gardens and parks, equal to many in this place of the kingdom, with delectable woods ſurrounding almoſt the houſe.

That the family of Houſtoun, originally aſſuming their ſirname from a place long ſince called Kilpeter, has been a great antiquity in thoſe parts, doth appear from unqueſtionable documents, and derive their deſcent from Hugo de Padvinan, who obtained a grant of the barony of Kilpeter from "*Balwin de Bigres, vicecomes de Lanark, i. e.* Baldwin of Bigger, ſheriff of Lanark," in the reign of king Malcolm the IV. whereupon his deſcendent aſſumed appellations their hereditary lands; which barony continueth with them in the male line to this day; for it is a received obſervation by antiquaries,

that when ſirnames became fixt and hereditary, theſe are the moſt ancient, which were derived from baronies and lands; and when theſe lands have only been enjoyed by the ſame family, it is a manifeſt proof, that that name and family is of great antiquity. But of this Hugh de Padvinan I have found nothing more on record, but that he was one of theſe witneſſes to Walter high ſteward of Scotland's foundation charter of the abbey of Paiſley, about the year 1160 (*r*).

To Hugh, formerly mentioned, ſucceeded Sir Reginald his ſon, who obtained a charter from Robert the ſon of Walden ſon of Baldwin of Biger, of the lands of Kilpeter in Strathgrife, ratifying a former grant by the ſaid Baldwin his grandfather, " *Reginaldo filio Hugonis de Padvinan* (*s*) *terrarum de Kilpeter cum terra illâ quam Bodricus et Arkenbaldus, fratres ejus tenuere. His teſtibus Allano dapifero regis Scotiæ, Waltero filio ſuo, Roberto Croc, Reginaldo de Cathcart, et multis aliis, i. e.* to Reginald the ſon of Hugh of Padvinan, of the lands of Kilpeter, with that land which Bodrick and Arkenbald, his brothers, poſſeſſed. Before theſe witneſſes, Allan, ſteward to the king of Scotland, Walter, his ſon, Robert Croc, Reginald of Cathcart, and many others."

To Reginald ſucceeded Hugh his ſon, who obtained from Walter, high ſteward of Scotland, then lord of the country of Strathgrife, a charter of Confirmation of the lands " *quod Hugo Avus ejus tenuit de Balduino de Bigres vicecomes regis et poſtea de Waldeno filio ejus et poſtea de Roberto filio Waldeni, ſciz. terras de Kilpeter, i. e.* which Hugh his grandfather held of Baldwin of Biger, the king's ſheriff, and afterwards of Walden his ſon, and after that of Robert the ſon of Walden, *viz.* the lands of Kilpeter." He was alſo a benefactor to the monks of Paiſley, by beſtowing upon them an annuity of half a merk out of his lands of Achinhoſs in the year 1225 (*t*). His ſucceſſor Sir Finlay de Houſtoun, knight, lived in the reign of king Alexander III. I have found him frequently mentioned witneſs to charters granted by James, high Steward of Scotland; and is one of thoſe Scots barons, mentioned by Prin, ſubſcribing that bond of ſubmiſſion to king Edward the I. of England, commonly called Ragman Roll, in *anno* 1296 (*u*). Deſigned Finley de Houſtoun, chevalier.

But, from theſe ancient barons of Houſtoun, deſcending to the reign of king James the II. that Sir Patrick Houſtoun of that ilk, departing this life *anno* 1450, was buried in the chapel of Houſtoun, where there is a fair monument erected to the memory of him and his wife, with this inſcription,

" *Hic jacet Patricius Houſtoun de eodem, miles, qui obiit anno MCCCCL.*
Et D. Maria Colquhoun, ſponſa dicti domini Patricius quæ obiit MCCCCLVI.

i. e. Here lies Sir Patrick Houſtoun, of that ilk, who died in the year 1450; and lady Mary Colquhoun, ſpouſe of the ſaid Sir John, who died in the year 1456.

(*r*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*s*) Carta penes D. Johan. Houſt. de Eodem Bar. (*t*) Chartulary of Paiſley, et penes D. Joan. Houſt. (*u*) Prinn's Hiſtory.

leaving iſſue, Sir John his ſon and heir, who died *anno domini* 1456, and was interred in the paroch church of Houſtoun, under a canopy of freeſtone, with the effigies of himſelf and his lady, as big as the life; about the verge of which tomb, I find this inſcription in Saxon capitals.

"Here lies Patrick of Houſtoun lord of that ilk, and Annes Campbell his ſpouſe, "who died *anno* 1456."

To whom ſucceeded Sir Peter his ſon and heir, who, being at the battle of Floudoun, which was fought upon the 9th day of September in the year 1513, was with his ſovereign king James the IV. and the flower of the nobility and gentry of Scotland, killed in that fatal engagement; leaving iſſue, by Helen his wife, a daughter of the ancient family of Schaw of Sauchy (now repreſented by Sir John Schaw of Greenock, baronet) Patrick his ſon and heir, who obtained the honour of knighthood from king James V. and aſſociated with John earl of Lennox, to reſcue that prince out of the cuſtody of the earls of Arran and Angus, was ſlain in a conflict at Aven, near the town of Linlithgow, in the year 1526 (*x*): leaving iſſue, by Janet Cunningham his lady, John his ſon and heir, who obtained a charter of the baronies of Houſtoun, *&c.* from king James V. *anno* 1528. He was married with Agnes Hopepringle, a daughter of Hopepringle of Torſonce; and departing this life *anno* 1542, was ſucceeded by Patrick his ſon, who obtained the honour of knighthood from king James VI. He died in the year 1605, leaving iſſue, by Janet his wife, daughter of Gabriel Cunningham of Craigends, four ſons, John, his ſucceſſor, Patrick of Colt, Mr. Peter of Weſter-South-Bar, and James of Commonſide; as alſo ſeveral daughters, *viz.* Janet, married John Fullerton of Dreghorn, and afterward to Sir George Crawfurd of Liffnoris; the 2d, Elizabeth, to John Whiteford of that ilk, and ſurviving him, ſhe married William lord Roſs, but had no ſucceſſion; the 3d, Agnes, to Alexander Porterfield of that ilk, and had iſſue; the 4th, Marion, to James Hamilton of Barduie, and had iſſue; the 5th, Margaret, to William Crawfurd of Achinames, and had iſſue.

To Sir Patrick, formerly mentioned, ſucceeded John his ſon and heir, who deceaſed *anno* 1609, leaving iſſue, by Margaret his lady, daughter of Sir James Stirling of Keir, Sir Ludovick his ſon and heir, and ſeveral daughters; 1ſt, Jean, married William Semple of Fulwood, and had iſſue; 2d, Helen, to John Schaw of Greenock, and had iſſue; 3d, Margaret, to William Livingſton of Kilſyth, and had iſſue; 4th Mary, to Alexander Cunningham of Corſhill, and had iſſue; 5th, ..., to Adam Cunningham of Buchquhan.

Which Sir Ludovick, was married to Margaret, daughter of Patrick Maxwell of Newark, by whom he had Patrick, his ſucceſſor, and George, firſt of the Houſtouns of

(*x*) Hathorndeen's Hiſtory of the 5 king Jameſes.

Johnſtoun, and daughters married in the families of Orbieſtoun, Langſhaw, Pearſtoun and Kilcroich. He departed this life *anno* 1662, his eſtate devolving upon Patrick his ſon and heir: Who, being a baron of an ample fortune, and repreſenting an ancient family, was, by the favour of king Charles II. the 19th year of his reign, advanced to the degree and diginity of baronet, his patent bearing date at Whitehall, the laſt day of February 1668. He departed this life in the year 1696, leaving iſſue by Anne his lady, daughter of John lord Bargany, and of Margaret his wife, daughter of William, firſt marquis of Douglaſs, Sir John his ſon and heir; the 2d, Patrick; the 3d, Mr. William; the 4th, James; the 5th, Archibald: and daughters, 1ſt, Margaret, married Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luſs, baronet, and had iſſue; the 2d, Anne, to Sir John Inglis of Cramond, baronet, and had iſſue; and ſurviving him, ſhe married, 2dly, Sir William Hamilton of Whitelaw, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice; and, 3dly, ſhe became the wife of Adam Cockburn of Ormieſtoun, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and lord juſtice-clerk, and had iſſue; the 3d, Jean, to Walter Dundaſs of that ilk; 2dly, to Richard Lockhart of Lee; and now wife of Ludovick Grant of that ilk; the 4th, Henrietta, to Andrew Brown of Braid, and had iſſue; and after his death, ſhe married Mr. Colin Mackenzie, advocate, ſon of Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Coul.

Which Sir John Houſtoun, now of that ilk, baronet, ſerved commiſſioner to our parliament for this ſhire, upwards of twenty years, which truſt he diſcharged to his own honour and the great ſatisfaction of the freeholders there: He hath married the lady Anne Drummond, daughter of John earl of Melfort, by Sophia his lady, daughter and ſole heireſs of Robert Lundin, of that ilk, an ancient family in the ſhire of Fife, (lineally deſcended of Robert de Lundin, ſon of king William of Scotland, as is evident from many unqueſtionable documents): By which lady Anne Drummond he has iſſue John, his ſon and apparent heir, one of the members of the current parliament for the ſheriffdom of Linlithgow.

The coat armorial of this ancient family is *or*, a cheveron checquie *azure* and *argent*, betwixt three martlets *ſable*, ſupported by two hinds; and for creſt a ſand-glaſs, with this motto, *In time.*"

S. § Which laſt John, now Sir John Houſtoun of that ilk, ſon of the forementioned Sir John Houſtoun of that ilk, by lady Anne Drummond, married a daughter of Charles lord Cathcart, by whom he had a daughter, Anne, married to Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, Eſq; and had iſſue. Some time following the barony of Houſtoun was ſold to Sir John Shaw of Greenock, who afterwards diſponed the ſaid barony to Sir James Campbell, baronet, who died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his two brothers, but they both dying without iſſue, the eſtate afterwards came to their three ſiſters, 1ſt, Catharine, married to Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, Eſq; and had no iſſue; the 2d, married his brother William Cunningham, and had no iſſue; the 3d, married Alexander Porterfield, Eſq; and had no iſſue.

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What is ſtill further to be obſerved, thoſe three ſiſters alſo ſucceeded to a great eſtate at a place called Granville, in the iſland of Jamaica, which they divided into three parts, of which every one of them got a part, which they aſſigned over to their husbands children of the firſt marriage, *viz.* William, ſon of Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, Eſq; got one part; Margaret, daughter of William Cunningham, his brother, got another part, (ſhe married her couſin William Cunningham, as will be hereafter noticed, by which two parts came to Craigends family); Boyd Porterfield of that ilk, ſon of Alexander Porter-field, Eſq; got the third part; who, in the year 1777, alienated the foreſaid part to the preſent Alexander Cunningham of Craigends: Who is now proprietor of the whole eſtate. But to return from the digreſſion.

The three ſiſters afterwards with one conſent, ſold the barony of Houſtoun to Macrae, governor of in the Eaſt-Indies, who died without iſſue; but left the eſtate to James M'Quire, eldeſt ſon of Hugh M'Quire of Drumdow, Eſq; in Ayrſhire, who afterwards was to bear his name and arms. The ſaid James M'Quire, afterwards James Macrae, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon James Macrae, who demoliſhed the manour or caſtle of Houſtoun, in 1780-81, except one ſquare, and applied the ſtones thereof to the building of a new-town which he had lately fewed off.

The foreſaid manour, ſo late as the year 1777, was one of the ſtrongeſt, eleganteſt and ancienteſt, ſtructures of any in the county; the fabric being five ſquares (I am ſorry to repeat again, that only one of thoſe ſquares remain), and a court within, having only one entry thereto, where was hung a great iron-gate, which was ready to let down upon occaſion, which being down, ſecured the whole caſtle, as having no windows on the outſide of the houſe, till above 12 feet high. In former times, a high tower was on the weſt ſide thereof; part of which was taken down about thirty or forty years ago.

What was ſomething particular, the whole town and pariſh of Houſtoun belonged to Sir John Houſtoun of that ilk, and even till the year 1780, the whole barony (tho' now united with Killallan) belonged to the foreſaid James Macrae, Eſq; except one houſe in the old town of Houſtoun. In 1781, he cauſed ſurvey and plan off a piece of ground, a little further up the rivulet than the old town, and fewed off 38 or 40 ſteadings for building upon, having regular broad and ſtraight ſtreets acroſs each other at proper diſtances, conveniently lying on ſaid rivulet, where there is a common bleachfield for the town's uſe: Only the main-ſtreet, called Milliken-ſtreet, is made, which is about 40 feet wide.

And, in April 1782, he alienated the barony of Houſtoun to Alexander Speirs, Eſq; of Elderſlee, the preſent proprietor.

There is a coal-work, a lime-craig, a corn-mill, with ſome good freeſtone quarries; a large wood juſt now cutting, all within this barony.

There are, at Houſtoun, three fairs annually; the firſt is held on the 2d Tueſday of May, N. S. the ſecond, on the laſt Friday of June, O. S. the third, on the 2d Friday of October, O. S. The old town contains about 16 houſes (which are all to be taken

down this year. Upon an eminence ſtands a long octagonal free ſtone, being about 9 feet in length, having a dial fixed on the top, crowned with a globe; the pedeſtal forms a kind of a platform around it, having two ſteps of a ſtone-ſtair on all the four ſides, to aſcend to the ſaid pedeſtal, which place is called the Croſs of Houſtoun, and is to be removed to the new-town of Houſtoun, which only began to be built in 1781; and, in July 12. 1782, there were fourteen houſes built; ſeven houſes building; and other ſeventeen ſteadings ſewed off for building; thirty-eight in whole.

C. " From the caſtle of Houſtoun, about a mile towards the north, lie the houſe and barony of Barochan, the ſeat of, and whence, an ancient family of the ſirname of Fleming take deſignation. The original anceſtor of that name came from Flanders to Scotland very early, and aſſumed their ſirname and deſignation from their country. But the firſt mention I have found of the Flemings of Barochan is in a charter granted by Malcolm earl of Lennox, in the reign of king Alexander III. to Walter Spreul, ſeneſcallo de Lennox, of the lands of Dalquhurn, Willielmo Flandrenſe de Barochan being a witneſs thereto (*y*). As alſo I have ſeen a charter granted by James, high ſtewart of Scotland, grandfather to king Robert II. (who died in the year 1309) " *Stephano filio Nicolai de terra quæ data fuit Patricio de Selvinland, juxta burgum de Renfrew;* to which *Willielmus Fleming de Barochan, miles, i. e.* to Stephen, ſon of Nicolaus, of the land which was given to Patrick of Selvinland, nigh to the burgh of Renfrew; to which Sir William Fleming of Barochan," is a witneſs. From this time I have ſeen nothing of the Flemings of Barochan, until the reign of king James IV. that, in 1488, William Fleming of Barochan is ſheriff of Lanark, who was killed at the battle of Floudon, with king James IV. *anno* 1513, leaving iſſue, by Marion his lady, a daughter of the family of Houſtoun, James his ſon and heir, who was father of William Fleming of Barochan, from whom Patrick Fleming, now of Barochan, is the fifth in a direct line.

Whoſe armorial bearing is a feſs checquie ſurmounted of a bend, with a martlet in baſe.

This family hath intermarried with the families of Semple, Houſtoun, Biſhoptoun, Rouallan, Robertland, Ladyland, *&c.*"

S. § The foreſaid Patrick Fleming of Barochan, Eſq; had one ſon, William, who ſucceeded him, and three daughters.

William married Catharine Durrham, by whom he had Patrick, who died young, and Malcolm, who ſucceeded him, and four daughters; 1ſt, Elizabeth; 2d, Mary, who both died unmarried; 3d, Catharine; 4th, William, both unmarried.

He died about the year 1762, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Malcolm Fleming of Barochan, Eſq; the preſent proprietor; who, in his early years, betook himſelf to a military life, and purchaſed a commiſſion in the army, when at the deceaſe of his father, he ſold out, having now retired to his eſtate of Barochan, where he has made conſiderable emprovements by enclofing much of the ſaid barony.

(*y*) Carta penes burgum de Dumbarton.

In 1781 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Ferguſon of Dunholm, Eſq; in Ayrſhire, by whom he hath William-Malcolm, his ſon and apparent heir.

He has a corn-mill and a flax-mill within ſaid barony, and a little weſt from the manour, which is called Barochan mill.

At that place is held annually, a fair, upon the ſecond Tueſday of January, O. S. called Fillanſday.

A few ſcore yards ſouth from this place ſtands a Daniſh ſtone, which is called Barochan croſs, being full of wreathed work, ſuch as lions and other wild beaſts; but no letters are legible. The ſtone is about 20 inches broad, and 9 inches thick, being about 5 feet to the croſs, and about 3 feet above that to the top, ſtanding upon a pedeſtal about 3 feet.

C. "Near the houſe of Barochan, and within that barony, was born the learned Mr. William Jamieſon, preacher of the goſpel and profeſſor of hiſtory in the univerſity of Glaſgow; a miracle for learning, conſidering he is deprived of the ſenſe of ſeeing; (being born blind) yet his learned works give ſufficient proof of his being a very able ſcholar.

Weſt from the houſe of Barochan ſtands the paroch-church of Killallan, an ancient dependency on the monaſtery of Paiſley, from the year 1225. The preſent miniſter is Mr. John Fork."

S. § By the foreſaid act at Holyroodhouſe, September 3. 1672, in page 64 of this work, the rev. Meſſrs James Hutcheſon and Alexander Jamieſon, were appointed miniſters for Killallan pariſh; and were ſucceeded by the foreſaid rev. Mr. John Fork, who died about the year 1730, and was ſucceeded by the rev. Mr. Robert Bruce, who was tranſplanted to Killillæ in Ireland; and was ſucceeded by Mr. William Pollock, who died; and was ſucceeded by the rev. Mr. Alexander Scot, who was tranſplanted to the pariſh of Innerkip, in 1747, as before noticed; and was ſucceeded by the preſent rev. Mr. John Monteith, when at the deceaſe of the rev. Mr. Robert Carrick, miniſter of Houſtoun, which was in May 1771, he got the paſtoral charge of both pariſhes, being then united into one, as before mentioned. When Mr. James Cuming of Muirhead, in Paiſley pariſh, purchaſed the manſe and glebe, the church excepted. No other houſes are at the place, having no fairs nor weekly market-days there.

God the ſovereign Lord, and Author of all we poſſeſs and enjoy, doth challenge ſome part of our lands for churches, and habitations to his miniſters, and for their ſubſiſtance a competency of our rents or incomes, commonly thought to be tithes: For many princes, and great perſonages, not content that the church ſhould have theſe only, did, out of a principle of pious zeal, richly endow her with lands and other poſſeſſions. We are commanded to honour the Lord with our ſubſtance *. And ſince he, in whom all fullneſs dwells, ſtandeth not in need of our goodneſs himſelf ‡, theſe his more immediate ſervants, who ſerve at the altar, and preach the goſpel, are declared, as his receiver, to

* Prov. iii. 9. ‡ Pſalm xvi. 2.

have right to ſome part of our temporal things in order to their maintenance ‖: For this end and uſe, the tithes have generally been ſet apart; and that the diſtribution might be more equal, it was found convenient to appropriate to each miniſter the tithes of his own pariſh; which was confirmed in that provincial council held in Scotland in the year 1225 †. Convallus king of Scotland, for the accommodation of miniſters, firſt appointed dwelling-places to them at their reſpective churches, now called manſes, with little portions of land, which we term their glebes; he appointed the tenths of all corn, fruit, and herbs, to belong to the church.

Tithes were paid by Abraham; vowed by Jacob; and the payment of them preſcribed and qualified in Moſes' law.

Alfred was the firſt who paſſed a law for the payment of tithes in England ‡. In ancient times, a miniſter's glebe conſiſted of four acres of arable ground: The heritors to build a ſufficient manſe, not exceeding 1000 pounds Scots, nor under 500 merks; and not under 800 merks, or 8 chalders of victual for ſtipends, by appointment 1627 *.

I read that Chriſtian princes, to oppoſe the barbarous Goths and Vandals, who were carrying all before them in Europe, in Juſtinian's time, were, in a manner, neceſſitated to uſurp the diſpoſal of the revenues of the church, and made alienations and grants thereof to their lay-ſubjects, in order to endear them to their ſervices, in maintaining an expenſive war, when religion, liberty and property, were at ſtake. But in a council held *anno* 1078, under pope Gregory the VII. by an expreſs canon, laicks are diſcharged to poſſeſs tithes, whether they have them from biſhops, or kings, or any other perſon, with certification, that their not reſtoring them to the church, infers ſacrilege ‡. In our modern laws we look upon it as ſimony the buying or ſelling church preferments.

Mr. William Forbes, advocate, in his treatiſe of church lands and tithes, mentions, That churchmens manſes are not alienable, nor can they be ſet in long tacks ‖.

The pope, as univerſal biſhop, pretending a ſovereign right to all the revenues of the church, took upon him to alienate tithes to monaſteries at random; nor has his holineſs ſtood to ſell them to laymen: For all the tithes in Italy, and the moſt of thoſe in Spain, are either appropriated by him to monks, or ſewed to ſecular princes and laicks.

He was once pleaſed to gratify our king James the V. with the tithes of all the parſonages within the kingdom for a year ‡. As he diſpoſed of tithes freely without controul, he alſo granted diſpenſations from payment of them to ſuch and ſuch religious orders as he thought fit to have entirely depending upon the ſee of Rome: And particularly to the Ciſtercians, Hoſpitallers and Templars.

But how Killallan manſe and glebe was either bought or ſold I ſhall not ſay; but the uniting of two pariſhes together I find upon record; which I join with, when not able

‖ 1 Cor. ix. 11——14. † Cap. xxxv. ‡ B. Burnet's Hiſtory of the Rights of Princes.
* W. Forbes on Tithes. ‡ Council Roman. ‖ Act 72. Parliament 9. Queen Mary. ‡ Buchanan's Hiſtory.

to maintain two miniſters, although we loſt a vote in the general aſſembly by ſo doing; yet I am glad it is in my power to mention we have regained it; when I ſhall favour the reader by what virtue the ſaid vote was regained in the third part of this work. The Cameronians preach often in this church at preſent.

C. "Lower upon the bank of Grife, ſtands the houſe and lands of Fulwood, the ſeat of, and whence, an ancient family of the Semples took deſignation, from the time of king Robert the II. that their anceſtor, a younger brother of the family of Elieſtoun, became poſſeſſed of theſe lands, which before that pertained to the Flemings, earls of Wigton; for I have ſeen Thomas Fleming deſigned "*dominus de Fulwood, dudum comes de Wigtoun, i. e.* baron of Fulwood, earl of Wigton," in a charter which he gave "*Willielmo Boyd, filio Thomæ Boyd de Kilmarnock, militis, de omnibus terris ejuſdem Thomæ in baronia de Lainzie, i. e.* William Boyd, ſon of Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, of all the lands of the ſame Thomas in the barony of Lainzie," which is confirmed by king Robert II. *anno* 1374 (*o*).

But the firſt of the Semples of Fulwood I have found mentioned is John Semple of Fulwood, who is a witneſs to the reſignation of the lands of Fultoun to the monks of Paiſley, *anno* 1409 (*p*). Likeas William Semple of Fulwood is witneſs to the donation of Crockat-Shot, by Robert lord Lyle, to the abbot and convent of Paiſley, *anno* 1452. Moreover, I have ſeen a charter of the barony of Kirkmichael in Dumbartonſhire, in favours of John Semple, ſon and heir of William Semple of Fulwood, *anno* 1476 (*q*). And, in 1515, John Semple of Fulwood gave to Robert Semple, his brother, and Margaret Crawfurd his wife, a daughter of the houſe of Auchinames, the lands of Nobleſtoun (whoſe lineal heir is Robert Grahame of Gartmore); Robert Semple of Fulwood, ſucceſſor to the former John, obtained a charter of his lands of Fulwood, *anno* 1502 (*r*). This ancient family failed in the perſon of John Semple of Fulwood, who, about the year 1679, alienated the lands of Fulwood to John Porterfield of that ilk. His ſon is Robert Semple, late ſheriffdepute of Renfrew. The laird of Porterfield, in *anno* 1680, gave the lands of Fulwood, in patrimony, to Alexander Porterfield, the 2d ſon, who is now of Fulwood, and married Marion, daughter of Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, by whom he has John, his ſon and apparent heir."

S. § Alexander Porterfield of Fulwood had iſſue, three ſons; 1ſt, John, who married Jean, daughter and ſole heireſs of Alexander Finlayſon of Boghall, Eſq; by whom he had three ſons, who all died young, and ſix daughters; 1ſt, Mary; 2d, Marion; 3d, Jean, married to John Wallace, merchant in Glaſgow, April 6. 1756; 4th, Janet; 5th, Anne; 6th, Catharine. He died before his father. 2d, Alexander, who ſucceeded his father; 3d, Robert, a doctor at Edinburgh, who had iſſue, an only daughter. He died, and was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon Alexander Porterfield, who, about the year

(*o*) Carta in Publicis Archivis. (*p*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*q*) Carta penes Joa. Comitem de Dundonald. (*r*) Carta penes Joa. Comitem de Dundonald.

1774, ſold the barony of Fulwood to John M'Dowall, Eſq; of Umat, near Edinburgh, ſecond ſon of col. William M'Dowall of Caſtleſemple, by Iſobel Wallace his wife, ſecond marriage, as will be hereafter noticed. The forementioned Alexander Porterfield died *anno* 1776; and the foreſaid John M'Dowall, Eſq; alienated the houſe and lands of Fulwood to Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; about the year 1777, who is the preſent proprietor.

The houſe is now taken down. The eſtate of Fulwood is pleaſantly ſituate on the north ſide of the river Griſe; inferior in quality to no eſtate in the county; being all lying within the foreſaid extenſive plain adjoining to the ſouth ſide of the ſaid Fulwood-moſs, as formely mentioned, where a quantity of ground is gaining from off the ſaid moſs to the ſaid eſtate yearly. The ſaid barony borders both with the barony of Houſtoun, as formerly mentioned, and the lands of Blackburn, which will be mentioned next paſſage, being all the property of the foreſaid Mr. Speirs.

The lands of Fulwood are well incloſed, having ſeveral rows of beautiful trees, and a corn-mill within the ſame. The lands which belong to this eſtate, which lie in the pariſh of Kilbarchan, will be taken notice of when deſcribing that pariſh.

C. " Near Fulwood lie the lands of Blackburn; an ancient family of the Semples. A branch of thoſe of Fulwood, did for ſome time poſſeſs theſe lands, and failed in the perſon of Robert Semple of Blackburn, who died without male ſucceſſion; ſo that John Semple of Cloſs, his brother-german, became his heir: Which John I have ſeen deſigned, lawful ſon to John Semple of Blackburn, *anno* 1583 (*s*); whoſe grandchild John Semple of Balgoun dying without male-iſſue, his eſtate went with Marion, his daughter and ſole heir, to Sir George Suty now of Balgoun. So the lineal heir male of that family is William Semple, writer in Ediuburgh."

S. § Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; is preſent proprietor of the lands of Blackburn, which lands belonged to the forementioned Porterfields of Fulwood, and was ſold along with the ſame, firſt to the forementioned John M'Dowal, Eſq; and then to the preſent Alexander Speirs, Eſq;

C. " Northweſt off Fulwood ſtands the houſe and lands of Boghall, (now gone to decay) the ſeat of an ancient family of the Flemings, deſcended of a younger ſon of the family of Biggar, now earl of Wigton. By the death of John Fleming of Boghall theſe lands came to John lord Fleming, *anno* 1581, and became the patrimony of James Fleming, his ſecond lawful ſon, to whom he diſponed them, *anno* 1593, and are now the property of the right hon. John earl of Dundonald."

S. § The houſe and lands of Boghall are now the property of Jean, daughter and ſole heireſs of the late Alexander Finlayſton of Boghall, Eſq; and widow of John, ſon of Alexander Porterfield of Fulwood, Eſq; as formerly mentioned. A little wood is in ſaid lands, and a corn-mill called Nether-Mill.

(*s*) Carta penes M. Joan. Semple.

Southweſt of Boghall lie the lands of Yeatſtoun and Berryhill, the property of William Speir of Burnbrae, in Paiſley pariſh: And ſouth of that lie the lands of Yonderſtoun, Mr. John Barr is the preſent proprietor. The ſaid lands hold of Robert Napier of Milliken, Eſq; as ſuperior.

Southweſt off Yonderſtoun lie the lands of Grife caſtle, the property of Robert Napier of Milliken, Eſq; at which place is a high hill, called Law-Hill, on the top of which are veſtages of one of thoſe old camps.

Southeaſt off Grifecaſtle ſtands the houſe and lands of Grifemill, where there is a corn-mill, which is generally called the mill of Grife, all which were purchaſed from Thomas earl of Dundonald, by Patrick Barr, *anno* 1729, who was ſucceeded by Elizabeth, his daughter and ſole heireſs; and the ſaid lands comprehending the Burngull, where there is a walk-mill, are now the property of Patrick Speir, her eldeſt ſon, where there is a good orchard, with the privilege of fiſhing on ſaid river, with crucs, nets, forks, and rods, as far up and down ſaid river as was uſe and wont. The place is pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the ſaid river Grife; where there is an encloſure earlier than any in the pariſh for growth. The lands hold of Robert Napier of Milliken, Eſq; as ſuperior. He has lately purchaſed part of Horſewood in Kilbarchan pariſh, adjoining thereto.

Having thus finiſhed the deſcription of the principal places in the pariſh of Houſtoun and Killallan, I come next to the pariſh of Kilbarchan.

Of the TOWN *and* PARISH *of* KILBARCHAN.

C. " A little towards the north from the caſtle of Auchinames, ſtands the church and village of Kilbarchan, lately erected into a burgh and barony, in favours William Cunningham now of Craigends. The preſent miniſter is Mr. Robert Johnſton."

S. § By the foreſaid act at Hollyroodhouſe, dated September 3. 1672, as mentioned in the 64th page of this work, the rev. Meſſrs John Stirling and James Walkinſhaw, were appointed miniſters to repair to this pariſh; and they were ſucceeded by the foreſaid rev. Mr. Robert Johnſton, in 1700; who died October 27. 1738, aged 65 years; and was ſucceeded by the preſent rev. Mr. John Warner in 1740. Robert Napier of Milliken, Eſq; is patron of the pariſh. Two donations were given by well-diſpoſed perſons, to the poor of this pariſh, as appears by two inſcriptions affixed in the ſaid church, whoſe memorable actions ought not to be forgotten; whoſe names I will favour the reader with, *viz.* Mr. William Stewart, merchant in Paiſlay, who died, April 4. 1771, and left 20*l.* ſterling, and John Aird, taylor in Kilbarchan, who died, February 5. 1772, and left 6*l.* ſterling, both for the poor of the pariſh.

About a mile ſouth weſt of the town, being on the north ſide of the main road betwixt Kilbarchan and Lochwinioch, at Burntſhels, was built a burgher meeting-houſe, about the year 1745, when the rev. Mr. John M'Cara was ordained miniſter; and was ſucceeded by the preſent rev. Mr. John Lindſay, in 1772. Examinable perſons within his charge, about 600.

The town of Kilbarchan ſtands on the ſouth declivity of a riſing ground, through which runs a ſmall brook or rivulet, of the ſame name; but the town being moſtly ſurrounded with hilly grounds, renders it infeſted with large ſtones in many places; yet, when in proper culture, it is not unfertile, particulary ſeveral of the encloſures, which belongs to the leading manufacturers of the place, which have been much improven, and are now a very fertile ſoil. Likewiſe they have moſtly all good gardens there, where they are ſupplied with vegetables of different kinds; there being only one public garden in the town. They are alſo well ſituated for water, having three public pump wells adjoining to the ſtreets, beſides a number of wells at the back of their houſes. Houſe rents and fuel are both moderately cheap, there being both coals and peats plenty within the pariſh. The moſt part of the houſes are built for the convenience of trades-people. In ſummer, 1774, I took an exact liſt of all the houſes, families, perſons, and weavers looms, in the town of Kilbarchan, and found 142 houſes in whole (98 one ſtory, and 44 two ſtories high; 122 thatched, and 20 ſlated); in whom were 304 families, containing 547 men, and 637 women; 1184 in whole; being then 180 weavers looms: At the ſame time I took an exact liſt of the number of perſons in the pariſh, and found 1121 perſons; when added to the people in the town, the number was 2305 perſons.

The town and pariſh ſent out 50 able bodied militia in 1745. At this place is held annually two fairs; the firſt on the 3d Tueſday of July, O. S. a cow-market in the forenoon, and foot and horſe races in the afternoon, where the tradeſmen go through the town in grand proceſſion, with a captain, lieutenant, enſigns, adjutant, ſerjeants, corporals, and others; drums beating, colours flying, muſic playing, garlands, ſwords, *&c.* brocaded The ſecond on the 1ſt Tueſday of December, O. S.

In the year 1755 was built, a ſteeple with a long ſpire, having a large bell, with a good public clock, with only one dial plate on the weſt ſide fronting towards the croſs; above which there is a balluſter and rail, with five balluſters in each ſquare, for people to walk round the belfry; which bell is rung at 6 o'clock, morning and evening, and 10 at night: The ſaid ſteeple has a ruſtick door on the weſt ſide which leads into the public ſchool: Above which is a large niche intended for the coloſſus or ſtatue of Habie Simſon, piper in Kilbarchan; who on his drone bore bonny flags. He made his cheeks as red as crimſon. And babbed when he blew the bags.

The ſchool houſe is taken down this year, by order of the presbytery, and to be enlarged to 40 feet long, and 18 feet broad: And alſo it is intended to put other three dial-plates on the foreſaid clock, *viz.* ons on each ſquare of the ſteeple.

In 1765, they purchaſed a fire or water engine for extinguiſhing fire. In 1771, the ſtreets of the ſaid town were cauſewayed, at the expence of a ſmall tax upon the heritors. In 1773, were purchaſed, by the public, ſets of braſs Trone, Engliſh and Dutch ſtandard weights.

Kilbarchan had little or no trade before a company, *viz.* Mr. John Barbour and others, commenced the manufacturing of thick linen; and built a large factory in 1739,; and carried on the buſineſs for ſome years: The company afterwards diſſolved; when, in the year 1742, Mr. Allan Speirs made a trial of light goods, ſuch as lawns, cambrics, *&c.* and went over to Dublin, in Ireland, and ſold them there to great advantage; which induced others to commence manufacturing the ſame branch: Which has ſtill been on the increaſe till it arrived at its preſent perfection. The principal manufacturers, are Mr. Alexander Speirs, Meſſrs John and Humphrey Barbours in Co. Mr. John How, Mr. John Barbour, junior, Mr John Houſton, who employ about 360 looms in the linen way.

Now rating the product of each linen weaver annually, at 78 pieces, and 10 yards *per* piece, at 1*s.* 8*d. per* yard, amounts, upon an average, to 65*l. per* weaver: The product therefore of 360 weavers amounts to 23400*l. per annum.*

It is to be obſerved that thoſe 360 do not reſide all in the town of Kilbarchan; for the manufacturers there employ a number of weavers in other places; but on the other hand, Paiſley ſilk manufacturers employs to the full as many ſilk weavers in the ſaid town of Kilbarchan, as the forementioned manufacturers employs at a diſtance: Which makes 360 weavers in Kilbarchan by that calculation; being double the number of what was in the year 1774. The forementioned rivulet is excellent water for bleaching their cloth, with every other convenience neceſſary, by which their goods are inferior to none in Scotland, with regard to clearneſs, every one of the foreſaid manufacturers having a bleachfield of their own, where they bleach only their own goods. The ſaid fields are divided into proper lengths and breadths, having canals running through between the ſaid diviſions, about three feet deep, and near as wide, being well paved at bottom, and built on both ſides about a foot broad, being a paſſage for the people while watering the cloth; all of which is good cut ſtone; as alſo reſervoirs or ciſterns made in different places of the fields, for holding water upon occaſion, built likewiſe of good cut ſtone, being all ſo artfully made, that the canals in the acclivity of the field can be made ſubſervient to the canals in the declivity. If the ſaid canals ſhould fail in water, which ſeldom happens, they can have recourſe to very deep wells, which they have dug for ſupplying their caldrons and other wooden veſſels to ſtove their cloth in. Their bleachfields are equal to any I have ſeen in the three kingdoms. Dublin is their chief market.

A large brewery is carried on by Mr. John Houſton.

There are three different ſocieties belonging to this place, who have raiſed capital funds each for maintaining ſuch of their own number, their widows and children, as ſhall, by misfortunes, be rendered incapable of maintaining themſelves. The perſons admitted members of the ſaid ſocieties muſt be between 14 and 50 years of age; of ſound

health; of honeſt characters, and known diligent in their buſineſſes. Each ſociety has a box, with three different locks and keys, for holding their money, bills, and other accounts; and each ſociety has ten managers, choſen yearly by a majority of the whole members preſent.

The firſt is, "Bond of Aſſociation entered into, and ſigned, January 1765, by twenty-four farmers and others; the original members of the Kilbarchan farmers ſociety for charity, to be called in all time coming, and to paſs under the firm and title of "The KILBARCHAN FARMER SOCIETY." They meet twice in the year, *viz.* upon the 1ſt Friday of January, and the 1ſt Friday of July, N. S. the election day being upon the former.

The ſecond is, "Bond of Aſſociation entered into and ſigned, December 1765, by "twenty-four heritors, merchants, and tradeſmen, the original members of the Kilbarchan general ſociety for charity; to be called in all time coming, and to paſs under "the firm and title of The KILBARCHAN GENERAL SOCIETY." They meet twice in the year, *viz.* upon the 1ſt Friday after Barchan's day, which fair is held upon the 1ſt Tueſday of December O. S. (as before obſerved) and upon the 3d Friday of June, N. S. the election day being upon the former.

And the third is, "Bond of Aſſociation entered into and ſigned, February 1766, by "fifty-eight tradeſmen and others, the original members of the Kilbarchan weaver ſociety for charity—*let brotherly love continue—for charity is the bond of perfectneſs*—to "be called in all time coming, and to paſs under the firm and title of The KILBARCHAN "WEAVER SOCIETY." They meet twice in the year, *viz.* upon the 1ſt Friday of February, and the 1ſt Friday of Auguſt, N. S. the election day upon the latter.

The perſons admitted members to the farmer and general ſocieties pay 2*s.* 6*d.* of entry money, 2*d.* to the clerk and 1*d.* to the beadle; the weaver ſociety only 2*s.* of entry, 2*d.* to the clerk, and 1*d.* to the beadle. The farmer ſociety, 2*s.* yearly payments, the general and weaver ſocieties only 1*s.* In all the three ſocieties, the perſons that pays 1*l.* advance are exempted from all yearly payments. Their children if otherwiſe qualified, are entitled to all the ſame privileges, as well as thoſe who pay 1*l.* by paying 10*s.* advance. In each of the foreſaid three ſocieties, any member who is diſabled from working, by any ſickneſs or affliction (not the effect of vice or riots) and thereby reduced to ſtraits, ſhall be entitled immediately to a weekly ſum, in the farmer ſociety, not exceeding 4*s.* nor under 2*s.* in the general ſociety, not exceeding 3*s.* nor under 2*s.* 6*d.* and in the weaver ſociety, they have 2*s.* when not able to work, and 3*s.* when bedfaſt, until he or they are recovered, and be able to work. The yearly contributers, after they have paid three years contribution into the farmer, and five years to to the general ſocieties, ſhall be entitled to the ſame privileges as above. The whole ſocieties having ſeveral other privileges too tedious to mention.

The farmer ſociety having a practice for ſeveral years paſt, that one of the members, upon the election day, ſhould deliver a ſpeech to the ſaid ſociety, by way of an oration,

when, on the firſt Friday of January 1769, Mr. Hugh Brodie, Longcraft, Lochwinioch pariſh, delivered a ſpeech, in verſe, upon husbandry, whoſe abilities, in that amuſement, are well known throughout the neighbourhood; and by deſire of ſeveral people I ſhall favour the reader with the following, as a ſpecimen.

TO you, lord preſes and caſhier,
You governors and members here,
And all who pleaſe to lend an ear
Unto my plan,
While I make huſbandry appear
As well's I can.
When Satan our grandſire beguil'd,
Or natures thereby were defil'd,
And earth was curſed, waſte and wild
In every place;
Yet mercy, to a wonder, ſmil'd
In that ſame caſe:
For man was taken by the hand,
And led forth to improve the land;
Was promis'd bread, and got command,
It ſhould be dreſt:
So farmers ought to underſtand
What plans are beſt.
Much more ſo in this preſent age,
When farms are dear, and ſervants wage',
The farmers wiſdom moſt engage,
And vigilance,
For ſupport on this mortal ſtage,
Till he's call'd hence.
So, if to me you'll lend your lug,
I'll tell you of a barren bog,
(Excepting ſhort heath, bent and fog,)
It yielded nought,
Till once you hear how I it dug,
And how it wrought.
Firſt with a caſt I drain'd it dry,
Which made the nat'ral ſprings to die;
Likewiſe the rain ſent from on high
It did receive:
Then I ſuch manure did apply,
As it did crave.
I lim'd it on the ſummer's graſs,
And dung'd it well at Martimaſs,
In hopes that I would have increaſe
Upon that ſoil,
That would my pains and coſt redreſs,
And pay my toil.
Then I abandon'd it a while,
Till near the middle of April,
When nature makes the earth to ſmile
By ſun's reflecting;
Then led more dung, and did it ſkyle,
For 'tatoes ſetting.
Six feet in breadth I made the bed;
Ten inches diſtant I them laid;
Four inches deep them covered,
Dug from below:
And cut each turf croſs with the ſpade,
To let them grow.
The ſoil above was blackiſh gray,
And then below was whitiſh clay,
Much like to butter made in May,
Or ſummer's prime;
Which the bright-glaring ſource of day
Did melt like lime.
In meaſure half a brandy tree,
Some cut in four and ſome in three;
In ſix hours time a boy and me,
With hands and feet,
Digg'd up there from, in quantity,
Two bolls complete.
Theſe few they were ſet in full ſap;
For a tremendous thunder clap
Did burſt a cloud condenc'd and black
Above my head;
The rain came with a ruſhing rap,
And wet the mead,
The reſt the day had equal ſtore;
From one boll I had near a ſcore:
I ſeldom had the like before,
To my deſire.
Them we like raptiles did devour,
About the fire.
Theſe 'tatoes were both large and freſh.
When dreſs'd with butter, milk, or fleſh,
They nature did as much refreſh,
In mouth or maw,
As any 'tatoes, more or leſs,
I ever ſaw.

Two pecks of corn did ſow it o'er;
And I there from threſh'd twenty-four;
And when the wind blew in the door,
I did it met:
And had twelve firkins in full ſcore,
Which fill'd a ſack.
I ſow'd it with the ſame next year;
But mov'd it not with plow or ſhare:
I only did the furrows clare
With garden tool,
much like the way they do with bear,
Where ground is foul.
Of increaſe I had little leſs;
Yet in my project did tranſgreſs:
Becauſe I ſow'd it not with graſs
Or clover-ſeed:
For verdure I had no increaſe,
My cows to feed.
Had I ſow'd it the preceding May,
I would have had good graſs or hay;
Whereas upon that moſs and clay
Nor graſs there did
Appear till paſt the longeſt day,
Or it was clade.
But when it ſwarded, then the moles
Digg'd there in ſubterraneous holes,
Which they effect by ſtrength of ſoles,
Their noſe and head,
Like men who under ground for coals
Do earn their bread.
Now, nothing venture, never have,
This maxim farmers may receive.
For firſt your toil your land will crave,
Before it yeild
A crop of roots, or yet in ſheaves
Shorn from the field.
Next, I'll endeavour as I can,
To lay down a more gen'ral plan,
To be of uſe to ev'ry one
To underſtand
To bring wealth to the huſbandman
By farming land.
Then all your land, in farm or few;
Firſt cloſe it round and dike it through;
And drain the marſhes where you plow,
Of nat'ral ſap;
For they will much your ſeed undo,
And ſpoil your crop.
Your dikes and ditches build ſo high,
As to defend both horſe and Cay;
And let them either ſtand or lie,
Or go at graſs;
Your profits will ariſe thereby
In milk and fleſh.
If in the plan you balance even,
For ſix before, you will graze ſeven,
Or aye for ten you will graze eleven,
And full as well
As when they by your herds were driven
In open field.
For when you do confine your flock
To fooliſh herds that o'er them look,
Their liquid moiſture don't connect
In milk to yield
Like as when they their freedom brouk
On cloſed field.
And on the increaſe of the field
The muirland farmer greatly build;
When by their wives it is congeal'd
And turn'd cement,
It houſhold food and corn doth yield
To pay their rent
Of cattle to advance their kine,
Either larger or more fine,
Procure a bull for that deſign,
As you deſire;
For cattle ſpecies much incline
To ape their ſire.
Your boys that wont your cows to feed,
Now train them up to write and read;
And learn them trades to earn their bread,
If you do right:
And if in farming they proceed,
Teach them a wright.
For horſe in youth, by fright or ſcare,
May break the plough, the cart or car;
And when the wright lives diſtant far,
The work doth ſtop:
And ſo your preſent project mar
Till he be got.
Next all your land, if light and dry,
When three years run, let it four lie,
Till it condenſe fertility,
And ſtrength imbibe;
And all the 'noxious weeds do die,
Which choke the ſeed.

And by this branch of farming true,
As much food will ariſe to you,
For human ſpecies, horſe and cow,
Ripe from the ſoil,
As when that you one half did plow,
And much leſs toil.
To plow one acre ſow and ſhear,
Will coſt you one pound ten each year.
If it be poor, when rents are dear,
And grazing high,
So you will have more profit clear
To let it lie.
So, if you pleaſe, you may it try,
One-third to plow, and two to lie,
Your land is ſtill in ſtrength thereby,
With ſmall expence:
This is the plan which yearly I
Experience.
Another branch of farming true,
Is lime a year before you plow,
That grow in with the rain and dew,
The ground to mellow;
To heat the ſoil, and change its hue
From white to yellow.
Five chalders good, if you can get,
Will not an acre overſet,
If in the labour right you met,
And ſpare the plough.
If farmer poor, or lairds in debt,
This ſcarce can do.
But lime and dung, I plainly ſee,
Laid on at once, do not agree:
They weaken others quality
To ſuch a pitch,
That they do not the ſoil ſupply,
To make it rich.
Though this plan's been long practis'd,
And men therewith are nat'raliz'd,
To dung on lime juſt new baptis'd,
Led from the kill,
It ought not to be patronis'd
By men of ſkill.
The proper culture of your ſoil,
You ſee, requireth manual toil;
Likewiſe amend, if you incline
To ſoar or dive,
Leaſt by imprudent plans you ſpoil
What you contrive,

So when that you a drain do draw,
Then cut the ſpring above the ga',
And by deſcent let it awa',
That it may glide:
And ſo the rains from clouds that fa'
Your ſoil will feed.
Great toil and labour, coſt and pains,
May be there found in water-drains;
And yet if you want proper brains
To guide your hand,
Immers'd in water ſtill remains
Your ſpringy land.
In labour uſe good plans and arts;
Likewiſe a proper ſeed-time ſearch,
And fix upon the month of March
Your ſeed to ſow;
When clay grows dry, not unlike ſtarch,
By winds that blow.
An acre good, in all reſpects,
You may it ſow with fourteen pecks
Of caller ſeed, purg'd of defects
In fan or door,
Which may again fill ſeven ſacks,
That is great ſtore.
This calls for conduct all the year,
Both when you labour, threſh and ſhear:
For farms and fees are now ſo dear,
Men ſcarce can ſtand,
Albeit to make great profits clear
By farming land.
But if croſs fortune on you be;
If flames devour, or cattle die;
Or when full pow'r of men whoſe high,
Should you oppreſs:
This fund is raiſed for ſupply
Of ſuch diſtreſs.
But is not rais'd for the defence
Of ſloathful, lazy, indolence;
Nor yet to pay needleſs expence
At any rate;
But to ſupport true vigilance
When it's defeat.
But if your plans with you ſucceed,
And you get money, clothes and bread,
Relieve the poor which are in need
And like to faint:
I mean houſholders poor, indeed,
And indigent.

Thus for a bleſſing on your ſtore,
Be charitable to the poor,
Not only thoſe from door to door,
Who you oppreſs,
But thoſe confin'd by trouble ſore,
And deep diſtreſs.
Mechanic trades and occupations;
Great kings who rule empires and nations,
And men of all denominations,
Whate'er they be,
Depends on farming cultivations
For their ſupply.
Likewiſe your farmer ſituation
Is ſo adapt to contemplation,
That they may view th' works of creation;
And without ſtriſe,
May do much for the cultivation
Of human life.
Tho' toil your corp'r'al parts ſhould bend
Your intellectuals unconfin'd,
May view things of a higher kind,
And there may ſee
The traces of a ſov'reign mind
In ſome degree.
The atmoſphere you may paſs through,
And boundleſs tracts of æther too,
And Sir ISAAC nature views
How ſaid lands rolls,
With time and order, juſt and true,
Between the poles.
Thus from your toil your mind may fly
Through the ſtupendous vailed ſky,
And there thoſe pond'rous globes ſurvey
That's ſaid to run,
And fixt in orbs, by the Moſt High,
Around the ſun.
Then you may dive, and leave the poles,
Till the ſea bottom meet your ſoles,
And there may trace the finny ſhoals,
And how they feed,
While you toil in earth like moles,
To get your bread.

They neither work, nor taketh pains,
Regarding toil in farming lands,
Yet exerciſe the ſame demands,
To ſave your health,
As well as labour with the hands
To purchaſe wealth.
To toil for health is worth your pains;
It fills the muſcles, clears the brains,
And ſtomach-food it gently drains,
The frame to feed;
And makes the fluid in our veins
In order glide.
Your leſs obnoxious ſores or fever,
Or ulcers bred in lungs or liver,
And ſtraining gout you ſcarce recover
In feet or hands;
Yet modrate toil doth much deliver
Your tendon bands.
But certain ſloth, and beds of eaſe,
By humours groſs the fluids freeze,
Which on the heart and lungs doth ſeize,
Which ſtops the breath:
So terminates your own deceaſe
In dreadful death.
By this you ſee how huſbandry
Supplies a part of ſurgery,
From it likewiſe aſtronomy
Your minds may trace,
And each ſpeak to in ſome degree
In their own place.
Much more indeed I might advance,
Of various ſeaſons, time and chance;
And of a pow'rful governance,
Without controul,
By wiſdom, pow'r and providence,
Governs the whole.
But ſome may think my verſe not good,
By others not well underſtood:
So, leaſt in ſpeaking I intrude
Upon your time,
I think it proper to conclude,
And ſtop my rhyme.

The town of Kilbarchan contains 168 houſes, being 24 built ſince the year 1774, though ſuppoſed to be 180 more weavers.

One thing I obſerve, which I cannot paſs over unnoticed, that is, As the people in this ſhire, rent their houſes for a year, and Kilbarchan being 5 miles weſt from Paiſley; the people in the former town and pariſh flit or remove upon the 12th of May, N. S.

and they in the latter do not flit till the 25th, 26, or 27th of May, N. S. The days of removal are different in many other places of the kingdom, which is a very great disadvantage to a number of people: I will appeal this far to the reader, and state the question thus. Suppose an indweller in Kilbarchan rents a house in Paisley for the ensuing year; and is obliged to remove himself, his family and furniture, leaving the house void and clear to the next incoming proprietor or tenant against the 12th day of May, N. S. and cannot get into his new possession till the 25th at soonest; what must he do in the interval? I wish the matter was rightly considered, and one particular day fixed upon throughout the whole kingdom; only with a relaxation to new-built houses, or others that may be rented for less than a year. To whom shall we apply for redress of this grievance? Magistrates can go no further than the precincts of their own jurisdiction; for it is the British parliament that has the sole power to remedy this disadvantage: Are not they the very persons who ought to have the welfare of the people at heart?

The parish of Kilbarchan is bounded by the river Black-Cart on the east and south, *viz.* from its conflux into the river Grife at the Mossend, opposite to the Walkinshaw, to Aliestoun bridge; having the parishes of Renfrew, Paisley and Lochwinioch, on the opposite side; and Lochwinioch parish, divided by Bridesburn, and the river of Locher, from Lawmarnock, to Kilmacolm parish beyond Barnbrock, on the southwest; and Kilmacolm parish on the west; and by the river Grife, from the lands of Craigbet, in Kilmacolm parish, to the forementioned conflux of the the river, on the north; having the parishes of Killallan and Houstoun united, Erskine and Inchinnan on the opposite side.

It is to be observed, that only the parishes of Kilbarchan and Killallan and Houstoun united, are within the precincts of the said shire; the other parishes of this shire are all contiguous to the bordering shires.

The river Locher takes its rise from Munebrock-moor, and takes its course northeast through the middle of this parish, until below the Nether-Craigends, where it has its influx into Grife. A stone-bridge, with one arch, was built over this river *anno* 1754, called Pennal bridge, being on the main road between the town of Kilbarchan and the village of Kilmacolm. Another stone-bridge was built at the lands of Kaimhill *anno* 1769, with one arch, on the main road between the Bridge of Johnston, on Black Cart, and the bridge of Weir, on Grife, which last was rebuilt *anno* 1770, having one large arch built upon a rock. And about the year 1762 was built another bridge upon the said, with one arch of good cut stone, by William Cunningham, late of Craigends, Esq; within his own police.

The soil of this parish is mostly clay, with a large moss on the east side, and a light fertile mould in the middle; but more proper for pasturage on the west side of said paparish, as being mountainous, and much infested with rocks: Many parts of the parish abounds with coal and lime, with good freestone-quaries. A great quantity of lint is raised, as several of farmers sets up for the premium, which sometimes they obtain. Much fine yarn is spun in the place. Severals are begun to the manufacturing white

thread. Good butter and cheeſe are made here, and in great abundance. The pariſh is moſtly incloſed. The people in the town and pariſh of Kilbarchan teſtified their zeal to the proteſtant cauſe, by ſending 18 *l.* ſterling to lord George Gordon, to indemnify part of the expences, as mentioned in page 89. of this work.

C. " Lower upon the river of Cart (and eaſt from Caſtle-Semple) lie the lands of Thirdpart, an ancient inheritance of the Crawfurds, a branch of thoſe of Achinames. I have ſeen a charter of alienation of theſe lands from John Crawfurd, ſon and heir of Archibald Crawfurd of Privick and Drumvier, for the ſum of 300 merks, to be paid upon St. James's altar, in St. Giles's kirk of Edinburgh, in the year 1523 (*t*), to William lord Semple, and is now the reſidence and property of Robert Semple of Beltrees."

S. § The lands of Thirdpart, comprehending the manour or hall of Thirdpart, Waterſide, Folds, Corberts, Drygate, Hardgate, and Margon-hill, were alienate by the foreſaid Robert Semple of Beltrees, about the year 1758, to William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, Eſq; who is the preſent proprietor. The ſaid lands are now well incloſed.

C. " And near to this, a little towards the north, ſtands the caſtle and barony of Achinames: an ancient family of the Crawfurds have poſſeſſed theſe lands well nigh 400 hundred years, and are certainly a branch of the Crawfurds of Loudon, hereditary ſheriff of Ayr, in the days of king Alexander II. For, in the regiſter of Paiſley, in a charter by " *Walterus ſeneſcallus Scotiæ, i. e.* Walter, high ſteward of Scotland," in the ſame reign, to the abbey of Paiſley, " *de terra de Dalmulin, i. e.* of the land of Dalmulin," among the witneſſes, is " *Reginaldus de Crawfurd, vicecomes de Air, et Hugo filius Reginaldi, i. e.* Reginald Crawfurd, ſheriff of Ayr, and Hugh, the ſon of Reginald :" But afterwards, in the reign of king Robert Bruce, the barony of Loudon came, by marriage of Suſanna, daughter and heireſs of another Sir Reginald Crawfurd of Loudon, to Sir Duncan Campbell of the family of Lochhow, in Argyleſhire: For there is a charter granted by king Robert I. " *anno regni duodecimo, Duncano Campbel, militi, et Suſannæ, ſpouſæ ſuæ, omnes terras ſuas de Loudoun et Stevenſtoun, cum pertinentiis per dictos Duncanum et Suſannum, ſpouſam ſuam hæreditarie contingentes ratione dictæ ſpouſæ; i. e.* in the 12th year of our reign, to Sir Duncan Campbell, and Suſan his ſpouſe, all his lands of Loudon and Stevenſton, with their pertinents;" and ſo by Suſanna, the heireſs of Crawfurd, the lands of Loudon and Stevenſton came to the Campbells, hereditary ſheriffs of Ayr, afterwards lords, and then earls of Loudon, who carry the figure of the arms of Crawfurd in their atchievement. The right hon. Hugh, earl of Loudon is the lineal heir of the ancient family of Loudon (*u*).

Of this family (of Loudon) there are deſcended many ancient families, of the ſirname of Crawfurd, in the ſhires of Ayr and Renfrew; and among the firſt of theſe the Craw-

(*t*) Carta penes Franciſcum dominum Semple. (*u*) Preface to the Obſervation upon the Scotiſh Hiſtory.

furds of Achinames may be juſtly reckoned for; as a document of this, I have ſeen a mortification by Thomas Crawfurd of Achinames, of the lands Lyndnocht and Glenlean, with their pertinents, and an annuity of three merks out of his lands of Achinames, for the maintenance of a chaplain to celebrate divine ſervice at the altar of the virgin Mary, in the kirk of Kilbarchan, for the health of his ſoul and of his wife, and for the ſoul of Sir Reginald Crawfurd, his grandfather; as alſo for the ſouls of his father and of his mother: Which mortification is confirmed by king Robert III. in the year 1401 (*x*). But of this Thomas Crawfurd I have found nothing more on record, than that he was a witneſs to the reſignation of the lands of Fulton, to the monks of Paiſley, *anno* 1409 (*y*). From this Thomas did Robert Crawfurd of Achinames deſcend, who is recorded one of the arbiters betwixt the abbot and convent of Paiſley, and the burgh of Renfrew, in the year 1488 (*z*). Which Robert, being at the battle of Floudon with king James IV. had the hard fate to be there ſlain, the 9th of September 1513.

Thomas Crawfurd of Achinames, his ſucceſſor, lived in the reign of king James V. and died *anno* 1544, leaving iſſue, by Marion Montgomery his lady, a daughter of the family of Haſlehead, three ſons, John, William and Patrick, all ſucceſſively lairds of Achinames; John Crawfurd of Achinames, the eldeſt of the three brothers, being killed at the battle of Pinkie, the 10th of September 1547, his eſtate devolved upon William, his brother and heir, who took to wife Anabel Chalmers, daughter to the laird of Gadgirth, by whom he had only James, his ſon and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William earl of Glencairn, by whom he left only one daughter, named Jean, who was heireſs of the lands of Corsby in Cunninghame. The eſtate of Achinames deſcended to Patrick Crawfurd, uncle to James Crawfurd of Achinames, laſt-mentioned; whoſe grandchild Patrick Crawfurd of Achinames, married Jean Crawfurd, heireſs of Corsby, by which the ancient eſtate of Corsby and Achinames were re-united: Their grandchild, Archibald Crawfurd of Achinames, died without male ſucceſſion, and his eſtate devolved immediately on Helen Crawfurd, only daughter and heir of William Crawfurd, younger of Achinames, his grandchild.

The intermarriages of this family, beſide theſe already mentioned, were with theſe following conſiderable families, *viz.* Frazers of Knock, Houſtons of that ilk, Hunters of Hunterſton, Lamonts of Inneryne, Boyds of Trochrig, Kennedies of Kilhainzie, Porterfields of that ilk, Bruces of Poufouls, and Crawfurds of Drumſoy.

The armorial bearing of the family of Achinames is *argent*, two ſpears ſaltire-ways, betwixt four ſpots of ermine."

S. § Helen, daughter of William Crawfurd of Achinames, aforeſaid, married Patrick Edmonſtone of Newton, Eſq. She died January 25. 1776. Whether ſhe has a ſiſter married to one Patrick Crawfurd, or was married to him herſelf, before ſhe married the fore-

(*x*) Carta penes Pat. Fleming de Barochan. (*y*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*z*) Regiſter of the monaſtery of Paiſley.

ſaid Patrick Edmonſtone, I am not certain; but as the foreſaid William Crawfurd of Achinames leaving no male iſſue, the foreſaid barony came to the eldeſt ſon of that marriage of Patrick Crawfurd, who took the title and deſignation of Patrick Crawfurd of Auchinames, Eſq; who was ſome time member of parliament for the ſhire of Renfrew. He married firſt a lady, by whom he had John Crawfurd, his ſon and heir, who is preſent member of parliament for the boroughs of Glaſgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen and Dumbarton. He married, 2dly, Sarah, eldeſt daughter of Hugh, eleventh lord Semple, but by her he had no iſſue.

There are other Crawfurds related to the Crawfurds of this ſhire, of reſpectable families, ſuch as Renald Crawfurd, Eſq; of Reſtalrigde, near Edinburgh, who had iſſue, Patrick, who ſucceeded him; but died October 18. 1767. The ſaid Ronald's eldeſt daughter (Margaret Crawfurd), September 12. 1771, married Patrick earl of Dumfries, ſon of John M'Dowall of Freugh, by lady Betty Crichton, ſiſter of William late earl of Dumfries and Stair; by whom ſhe has iſſue. The foreſaid Patrick, her husband, ſucceeded his uncle, July 27. 1768, as earl of Dumfries; that of Stair, going to John Dalrymple of Stair.

The barony of Achinames is all feued off to ſundry perſons, at divers times, by the foreſaid Patrick Crawfurd of Achinames, who ſtill retained the ſuperiority of ſaid lands to himſelf; which ſuperiority is now the property of John Crawfurd of Achinames, his ſon and heir, who was member of parliament for Renfrewſhire, before 1780. In the year 1762, the old caſtle, with moſt part of ſaid barony of Achinames, was purchaſed from Patrick Crawfurd of Achinames, Eſq; by John Barbour, merchant in Kilbarchan, who was a juſtice of the peace, and only bailie of the place for many years; which office he diſcharged to his own honour and the public good of the town, till his death, the 17th of May 1770; and his eldeſt ſon, John Barbour of Law, Eſq; officiates ever ſince in the ſaid offices. The forementioned bailie John Barbour married Janet, daughter of William Fulton of Broomknows, by whom he had three ſons and four daughters, who ſurvived him; 1ſt, John, as before obſerved; 2d, William, who married Margaret, daughter of Henry Wilſon of Bowfield, by whom he left iſſue, four ſons, *viz.* John, William-Robert and Humphrey; and one daughter, Janet. 3d, Humphrey. The 1ſt daughter, Margaret, married to William Jamieſon, merchant in Paiſley, and has iſſue; the 2d, Mary, married to John How, merchant in Kilbarchan, and has iſſue; the 3d, Janet, married, 1ſt, to William Stewart, merchant in Paiſley, by whom ſhe has one daughter Janet. 2dly, To Mr. James Blair, preſent ſheriff-ſubſtitute for the ſhire of Renfrew, and factor for the right hon. James earl of Abercorn, and has iſſue. The 4th, Martha, married to John Stevenſon, late ſurgeon in Paiſley, by whom ſhe has iſſue, a ſon and a daughter. He gave the ſaid lands of Achinames to his forementioned three ſons in patrimony; when the old caſtle, and the lands adjoining thereto, came to his youngeſt ſon, Humphrey Barbour, merchant in Kilbarchan, who is the preſent proprietor. About the year 1769, he planted ſeven acres of young trees of different kinds, who are in a thriv-

ing condition, upon the Banks-Brae, adjoining to the ſouth-ſide of the town of Kilbarchan, having a pleaſant avenue from the ſaid town through the middle of ſaid planting, ſtraight up the acclivity to the very ſummit of ſaid Brae; where, in the year 1779, he built an elegant modern houſe, about one-fourth of a mile northeaſt from where the old caſtle ſtood; and being built upon an eminence, overlooks the town of Kilbarchan, having alſo a pleaſant view of much of the eaſt country. The old caſtle is now all demoliſhed, where only a ſmall part of the ruins now remains, great part of the ſtones being taken and applied for incloſing his ſaid lands, which he has got now wholly incloſed. I need not mention any more that all the different feuers of the barony of Achinames hold of John Crawfurd of Achinames, Eſq; as ſuperior.

The lands of Craigton, part of the barony of Achinames, was purchaſed from Crawfurd of Achinames, Eſq; by James M'Kemie, who, in February 13. 1775, alienated the ſaid houſe and lands of Craigton to Mr. Alexander Speir, merchant in Kilbarchan, the preſent proprietor, ſon of Alexander Speir, merchant in Kilbarchan, by Margaret Barbour his ſpouſe, and ſiſter of the late bailie John Barbour, formerly mentioned. The forſaid Mr. Alexander Speir, merchant, purchaſed the corn mill and lands of Glentyan from Mr. James Black, farmer in Pennęld, June 12. 1775, (which lands were acquired from Patrick Crawfurd of Achinames, Eſq; by the ſaid Mr. James Black, *anno* 1760) and is now the preſent proprietor. The foreſaid mill and lands lie on the weſt ſide of the town of Kilbarchan, being adjacent thereto upon the ſame rivulet, and part of Achinames. Both the lands of Craigton and Glentyan, and alſo his other lands, are now well incloſed. In the year 1781, he rebuilt the manſion-houſe of Glentyan, placing it nearer the ſaid corn-mill; and has now a good ſlate roof. In the ſaid lands he has planted a fine ſerpentine belting, with ſome little clumps of planting.

About the year 1750, the lands of Cartſide, being the ſouthmoſt lands of the barony of Achinames, lying upon the north ſide of the river Black Cart, were purchaſed from Patrick Crawfurd of Achinames, by John Semple, eldeſt ſon of John Semple, by Janet Cochran his ſpouſe; which John Semple was the eldeſt ſon of James Semple, by Margaret Blair his ſpouſe; which James was the eldeſt ſon of Hugh Semple, who was a cadet of the family of the Semples of Balgreen, whoſe anceſtor was a natural ſon of lord Semple, and married Margaret Atkin, the heireſs of theſe lands, of whom more afterwards. The forementioned Janet Cochran died in October, 1751, and her husband, John Semple, died in February, 1753, leaving iſſue, three ſons, 1ſt, John (as before noticed); 2d, William (my father); 3d, James: And three daughters, Margaret, Janet and Agnes; Iſobel died before, unmarried.

John Semple of Cartſide rebuilt the houſe and office houſes in 1754. He died in February 8. 1758; and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, James Semple; who, in April 15. 1774, ſold the lands of Cartſide to William Barr of Braes and Goldenknows, who is the preſent proprietor. The ſaid James Semple, went over to America, the 11th of July following, with a wife and ſeven children.

There are other heritages within this barony, *viz.* Wardend, the property of Archibald Love; Kilbleſtoun and Abbanoy, the property of William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, Eſq; Coolochhant, the property of Robert Clemie; Piſſenlinn, the property of Alexander Speir; the two Overtouns, the property of the two John Tarbets; Gladſtoun, the property of William Speir.

About 300 paces weſt of, and pleaſantly ſituated on the rivulet of Kilbarchan, lie the lands of Wardhouſe, the property of Archibald Speir of Wardhouſe, whoſe family came to the poſſeſſion thereof, in 1676, being purchaſed from Mr. James Montgomery and others, by John Speir, ſenior; who was ſucceeded by John Speir, his ſon, in 1694, and he dying without children, left it to Mr. Archibald Speir, his brother, ſome time ſtudent of divinity; but changing his views, commenced notary public; a man of liberal education, and univerſally beloved by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance, both as a man of ſound judgment, upright walk and converſation, and real unaffected piety. There was found in his ſcrutoir after his death, a ſmall manuſcript of his own chriſtian experience, by which, though dead, he yet ſpeaketh. About the year 1734, he was ſucceeded by Mr. John Speir, his ſon, notary public. A man alſo much reſpected by all his acquaintances, who died in 1772. He was ſucceeded by Archibald Speir, his ſon, the preſent proprietor; now a youth of about ſixteen years of age, under curators; who alſo purchaſed the lands of Rabſtoun, *anno* 1776, from James Speir, being a part of the barony of Achinames. The lands of Moſſide are alſo his property. His whole lands are now well incloſed.

A little to the northweſt of the town of Kilbarchan, lie the lands of Law, the property of John Barbour of Law, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of the late bailie John Barbour (as before noticed): which lands hold of William M'Dowall of Caſtle Semple, Eſq; as ſuperior.

The lands of Lawmarnock (part of the barony of Achinames), with the lands of Borland, are alſo the property of John Barbour of Law, Eſq. He built an elegant neat modern houſe in the middle of a pleaſant green park, adjacent to the town of Kilbarchan, on the northweſt ſide thereof; having completed the ſaid building, he took up his reſidence therein, on June 14. 1773; and has now planted a beautiful belting of young trees round the ſaid park, with conſiderable other plantings: His lands are now all well incloſed. He married Agnes-Anne Pollock, daughter of William Pollock, late miniſter of Killallen, by whom he has iſſue, William, his ſon and apparent heir, and three daughters, *viz.* Janet, Barbara and Margaret.

A little towards the weſt of the town of Kilbarchan, lie the lands of Damtoun, comprehending the Plainlees, the property of John How, ſurgeon of Damtoun; which lands have been in poſſeſſion of his anceſtors theſe many generations, having, formerly, ſundry other lands, comprehending the lands of Law, Upper or Hairs Penneld, Weſter-Whitelands, and Over-Johnſtoun, in this pariſh; and the lands of Syde, in Kilmalcolm pariſh. Which lands were given in patrimony, at different ſucceſſions, to younger ſons of the family. The preſent John How, ſurgeon of Damtoun, is the twelfth John, in a

direct deſcent, of that family; and the eighth generation who have been profeſſors of phyſic. He married Jean, his couſin-german, ſecond daughter of James How of Weſter Whitelands, by whom he has two ſons, 1ſt, John, his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir; 2d, James; and one daughter, Jean.

The lands of Penneld, which did formerly belong to the college of Caſtle Semple (as mentioned in the 7th and 47th pages of this work), and doth ſtill hold of Caſtle-Semple, as ſuperior, to this day, comprehending Upper or Hairs Penneld, and Nether or Rodgers Penneld, lieth pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river Locher, where ſaid river runs over four or five natural cataracts, all within the ſpace of a quarter of a mile; two of which are above 20 feet high, being upon the eaſt ſide of the forementioned Penneld-bridge. I find William Rodger built a houſe on Rodgers Penneld, bearing date (1663). Some time following he ſold his part to Marſhall, who by this time, was proprietor of the other Pennelds; whoſe daughter and ſole heireſs married Mr. Thomas Kennedy, by whom ſhe had two daughters, 1ſt, Anne, married to Robert Dalrymple, and had iſſue. The lands of Penneld were given along with her in this marriage. The 2d, Griſſel, married to James How of Forehouſe, ſecond ſon of John How, ſurgeon of Damtoun. The lands of Weſter-Whitelands were likewiſe given along with her in marriage. They had iſſue, one ſon, John, who ſucceeded them, and three daughters. The ſaid John How, merchant in Kilbarchan, and preſent proprietor of the lands of Weſter Whitelands and Forehouſe, married Mary, ſecond daughter of the foreſaid bailie John Barbour, by whom he has four ſons, *viz.* James, John, William and Thomas; and one daughter, Mary.

The foreſaid Robert Dalrymple alienated the lands of Pennelds, comprehending the lands of Hairſwalls and Craigroading, to the late James Milliken of that ilk, Eſq; *anno* 1755. The foreſaid lands were begun to the incloſing the year following, being the firſt farm I knew incloſed in the pariſh, excepting ſome little that gentlemen might have incloſed within their own polices At the Upper Penneld ſtands the remains of an old caſtle; but, I am given to know, it was never fully finiſhed. At Nether Penneld was a corn-mill, upon the river Locher, called Penneld-mill; which Mr. James Black, the farmer, converted into a barley-mill; which he carried on for ſome years; and in the year 1770, he demoliſhed it. He is carrying on both a lime and coal work, at preſent, in his farm, called the Moor of Waterſton and Tween-of-hills: The property of Robert Napier of Milliken, Eſq.

Near to Pennelds lie the lands of Monkland and Fouldaub, the property of William Craig; Whinnerſton, the property of James Brodie; Todholes, the property of John Clark.

C. "And near to this lie the houſe and lands of Johnſton: An ancient family, of the ſirname of Wallace, did poſſeſs theſe lands for ſeveral ages; they deſcended from the houſe of Elderſlee, by Thomas, a younger ſon of John Wallace of Elderſlee, in the reign of king Robert III. I have ſeen a reſignation of the lands of Achinbothy, in the hands of

Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, *anno* 1398, by John Wallace of Elderſlee, in favours of Thomas Wallace, his ſon. This family obtained the lands of Johnſton by marriage of the heireſs, who was of the ſirname of Nisbet. The family failed in the perſon of William Wallace of Johnſton, in the reign of king Charles I. The lands were acquired by Sir Ludovick Houſton of that ilk, and became the patrimony of George Houſton, his ſecond ſon: Which George Houſton, now of Johnſton, hath married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, by whom he has Ludovick, his ſon and apparent heir."

S. § The foreſaid Ludovick Houſton of Johnſton, Eſq; was ſucceeded by his ſon George Houſton; who alienated the ſaid houſe and lands of Johnſton, to major James Milliken, *anno* 1733, reſerving the title of Johnſton to himſelf: Which continues with his ſucceſſors to this day. However, the foreſaid major James Milliken demoliſhed the old manſion-houſe, and built an elegant large modern houſe, three ſtories high, ruſtic cornered, pavilion roofed, having a platform covered with lead on the top, with ten ſteps of a ſtone-ſtair in front up to the main door; which is built after the ionic order, with a portico; having a pediment above. The front overlooks towards the eaſt, with office-houſes in form of a court; having a long circular colonade paſſage from one end to the other; having four nitches at each wing, where there is a terrace green. He called the name of the houſe and lands after himſelf, and took the title and deſignation of James Milliken of Milliken, Eſq. He married Mary Stephen, a widow and a lady of an opulent fortune in St Kitts, in the Weſt-Indies, where ſhe had a large eſtate, which came with her to the family of Milliken. He died, *anno* 1741, aged 72 years. She died, *anno* 1746, aged 80 years; They were ſucceeded by their ſon, James Milliken of Milliken, Eſq; who had a dignity of mind, and an eaſy obliging manner. He made very great improvements upon his eſtate: He knew, that to ſtarve improvements, was the ready way to make them uſeleſs, and even hurtful to himſelf and the country: For a begun improvement is money ſunk, which can ſcarcely emerge, but by laying out the whole ſum neceſſary to complete the original plan. When improvements are given up as unprofitable and deſperate, they have a ſtrong tendency to retard future attempts of the ſame kind. Mr. Milliken never ſcrupled the neceſſary expences, minding every thing in its proper ſeaſon. He made a pleaſant bowling-green adjoining to the weſt ſide of the manour having beautiful rows of tall lime trees upon the ſouth and north ſides thereof: The orchard and garden ſtands upon the ſouth ſide, conſiſting of eight acres of ground, having Kilbarchan riuulet running, from weſt to eaſt, ſtraight through the middle of the ſame, playing over four pleaſant caſcade: A large circular pond ſtands in the middle center, incloſed with a row of large lime trees: The green and pigeon houſes ſtands in a parallel line: A little quantity of tobacco is growing therein.

In the year 1745, he acquired from Mr. Cunningham of Craigends, the four-pound lands, called the Auchincloichs and Auchinſales; as alſo the lands of Manſwarie, Bankend, Lintwhite, Hallhill (where a lime and coal work are carried on by Robert Aiken,

farmer at Locher-mill), Locher-mill (where there is a corn-mill), Weſter and Eaſter Kaimhills, with the lands of Boakſhill, and others. Since the year 1755, ſeveral coal-pits have been dug in the lands of Weſter Kaimhill, by James Milliken of Milliken, Eſq; where plenty of coal was got: But, though he cauſed dig in the lands of Eaſter-Kaimhill, being only a few yards ſouth therefrom, yet he found no coal, but ſome lime-ſtone.

The lands of Eaſter-Kaimhill are part clay and part light mould; and Boakſhill is moſtly a rich clay: Both farms are very fertile. The pariſh, on the eaſt ſide of ſaid lands, are generally of a rich clay; and to the weſt, a light mould.

A public road, from the bridge of Johnſton, lead along the forementioned Kaimhill-bridge, through the weſt end of ſaid lands, along the top of a *hill*, called the Long-hill, being about 150 yards long, 20 feet broad, and near as many feet high, of a fine ſerpentine winding, in form of an ω; which road leads weſt through the ſaid pariſh, towards Kilmalcolm, paſt the bridge of Weir. Another road, from the town of Kilbarchan, leads along the eaſt ſide of ſaid lands, from the river Locher to the river Grife, where was built upon the latter, a ſtone-bridge, withoné arch, about two years ago: which road leads northward towards the village of Houſtoun.

The foreſaid lands are bounded by Mr. Cunningham of Craigend's police, on the eaſt ſide of ſaid road the whole way betwixt the two rivers; and on the ſouth, by the links of the river Locher; from thence to Locher bridge, being about a mile in length; and by the lands of Locher-mill, upon the ſouthweſt ſide of the former road; and Weſter Kaimhill, on the weſt; and from thence, by the river Grife, to the bridge at Craigend's police *.

About the year 1762, the ſaid James Milliken of Milliken, Eſq; purchaſed the lands of Eaſter-Whitelands, from the children of the deceaſed James Young; and ſome time following, he purchaſed the lands of Branſcraft from Mr. Robert Alliſon, who went to North-Carolina, in North America, July 26. 1766, with his whole family. The lands of Branſcraft hold of William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, Eſq; as ſuperior; for Eaſter-Whitelands I am not certain.

In the year 1767-8 Mr Milliken incloſed the lands of the two Kaimhills, Boakſhill, and others, in that barony, which lies between Locher and Grife; as alſo the Tween-of-hills, Branſcraft, and others: At the ſame time, he carried the old road from its ancient courſe, and made a new road, at his own expence, through the lands of Branſcraft and Whitelands, into the town of Kilbarchan. I may venture to ſay, he expended more money upon public roads than any other gentleman in the county; to my certain know-

* The foreſaid lands of Eaſter-Kaimhill and Boakſhill, my father, William Semple, did poſſeſs in farm, from May, 1740, to May, 1767. He married Janet Taylor, January 31. 1746, by whom he had two ſons, born on Wedneſday, May 10. 1747, both at a birth. My mother died the 17th of the ſame month; my father died the 24th of June 1773, aged 58 years. His ſon (John) went to America, the 17th of June 1765

ledge, he has paid out ſeveral hundreds of pounds, ſome years, towards public roads. The roads which leads from the bridge of Johnſton to the town of Kilbarchan, on both ſides of Milliken manſion-houſe, were moſtly made by him: *Anno* 1761, he built a ſtone bridge, with two arches, over the river Black Cart, near to the ruins of Cochran tower, where there is a corn-mill in Milliken barony; and contributed largely to the rebuilding the bridge of Johnſton, with one arch over the river Black-Cart, bearing date, 1770, being the great road between Kilbarchan and Paiſley.

In the year 1767-8, he planted a number of firs, with different other kinds of trees: amongſt thoſe tremenduous and precipitous rocks, called the Bar-brae, where he built a high dyke upon the very ſummit: He made a fine foot-paſſage from his houſe around the bottom of the brae, amongſt thoſe huge rock where formerly impaſſable for man or beaſt, and overlaid it with coal-waſte, (as coals had been formerly taken out there). It is amazing to ſee the progreſs the different kinds of fir have made amongſt thoſe rugged rocks. However, I find, the pines anſwers beſt on a rocky ſoil, as their ſmall fibres finds crevices, in which they ſecurely do fix themſelves, and often form a kind of net-work around the ſtones: Here they are better ſecured from the violence of the winds, and ſuffer leſs from the ſummer's drought, than when they are planted in a light gravelly ſoil; for their horizontal fibres can have but little hold of the earth, and any perpendicular roots they have are ſo ſmall, makes them eaſily ſhaken with the winds: Which certainly retards their growth; and if they be planted where there is clay at the bottom, the damp of it chills them.

At the weſt ſide of ſaid brae, adjacent to the eaſt ſide of the town of Kilbarchan, is a fine free-ſtone quarry, being a great many feet of rock, with only a few feet thick of earth above, within Milliken barony, carried on by Mr. Walter Caldwell, architect: At which place the town of Kilbarchan is ſupplied with ſtones. From thence there is a large belting goes round to the ſouth-gate of ſaid manour; near to which ſtands a lint-mill, within ſaid barony. About ſeven or eight years ago coals were taken out of a coal-pit adjacent to ſaid quarry, and at Branſcraft, about ſix years ago; as alſo at Boghouſe and Locherſide, both a coal and lime work were carried on not two years ago; the lime-work is not quite given up yet, all being within the barony of Milliken.

He married Jean, daughter of Alexander M'Dowall of Garthland, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons; 1ſt, James, who died at Venice, in Italy; 2d, Alexander, who died at Paris, in France: Both unmarried while upon their travels abroad. He had likewiſe two daughters; 1ſt, Jean, married to col. William Napier of Culcruch, in the pariſh of Fintrey, Stirlingſhire, by whom ſhe hath iſſue, a ſon, Robert, and a daughter, Janet. 2d, Mary, married to Nathaniel Spenſe, phyſician in Edinburgh, and had iſſue. She died March 3. 1774. Her daughter Janet died April 16. 1777. The ſaid James Milliken of Milliken, Eſq; died June 7. 1776, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon Robert Napier, ſon and apparent heir of his eldeſt daughter, Jean (as before obſerved), who is

ſtill alive. He ſucceeded his father, col. William Napier of Culcruch, April 11. 1773, and is now an officer in the army, being now deſigned Robert Napier of Milliken, Eſq;

Though the ſirname of Napier is of very great antiquity, and were proprietors of ſeveral lands and baronies in the weſt of Scotland in very early times, yet there are few of them to be found upon record, before the reign of king Alexander III. But as there are two very reſpectable families now of the ſirname of Napier, both with conſiderable properties in this ſhire, I ſhall deſcend upon the hiſtory of their progenitors.

The firſt that I find upon record was firſt John de Napier, and anceſtor of the noble family of lord Napier of Merchiſton. He had conſiderable poſſeſſions in Dumbartonſhire; and is mentioned in a charter of Malcolm third earl of Lennox, to Patrick, ſon of Sir Patrick Lindſay, *anno* 1280. He died in the end of the reign of king Robert Bruce, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, William; who was ſucceeded by his ſon, John; who was ſucceeded by his ſon, William; who left a ſon and ſucceſſor, Sir Alexander, who was lord provoſt of the city of Edinburgh. *anno* 1477. He acquired the lands of Merchiſton, which afterward became the chief title of his family. He was ſucceeded by his ſon, Sir Alexander Napier of Merchiſton; who was ſucceeded by his ſon, John, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheireſs of Murdoch Monteith of Ruſky, ſon of John Monteith of Ruſky, by lady Margaret Monteith his ſpouſe, daughter and one of the coheireſſes of the ſixth earl of Lennox, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters; 1ſt, Archibald, his heir; 2d, John Napier, who got from his father the lands Balcormo. His daughters, Janet and Margaret, were both married. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Sir Archibald, who married Catharine Douglaſs, a daughter of the family; by whom he had three ſons, *viz.* Alexander, John and William.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Sir Alexander Napier of Merchiſton, who married Janet, daughter of Edmund Chiſholme of Cromlix, by whom he had a ſon, Alexander, his heir, and two daughters; 1ſt, Helen, married to Sir John Melvil of Raith, anceſtor of the earl of Melvin. 2d, Janet, married to Archibald Bruce of Pitfouls: He was ſlain at the battle of Floudon 1413; and ſucceeded by his only ſon, Alexander Napier of Merchiſton, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchie, by whom he had three ſons, *viz.* Archibald, Alexander and Andrew. He was ſlain at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547; and ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Sir Archibald, who married, 1ſt, Janet, daughter of Mr. Frances Bothwell, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice; by whom he had a ſon, John, his heir. He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of Moubray of Barnbougal, by whom he had likewiſe a ſon, Sir Alexander Napier of Lauriеſton, and two daughters; 1ſt, Margaret, married to James lord Ogilvy; 2d, Agnes, married to Sir Patrick Gray of Innergourie. He died *anno* 1608, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, John Napier of Merchiſton, a man of exquiſite fine parts, great learning, and a ſurprizing genius for the mathematics: His logarithms, which he was the inventor of, and other works that have been publiſhed, are laſting monuments of his ſublime judgment, knowledge and penetration. He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daugh-

ter of Sir James Stirling of Keir; by whom he had a ſon, Sir Archibald, afterwards lord Napier. He married, 2dly, Agnes, daughter of Sir James Chiſholme of Cromlix; by whom he had five ſons and five daughters; 1ſt, John Napier of Eaſter-Torrie; 2d, Mr Robert, anceſtor of the Napiers of Culcruch (of whom hereafter). 3d, Mr Alexander Napier of Gillets; 4th, William Napier of Ardmore, (of whom alſo the Napiers of Craiganet are deſcended); 5th, Adam, progenitor of the Napiers of Blackſton. The 1ſt daughter, Margaret, married to James Stewart of Roſythe, in the county of Fife; 2d, Jean, married to James Hamilton of Kilbrackmont, in the ſame county; 3d, Elizabeth, married to William Cunningham of Craigends; 4th, Agnes, married to George Drummond of Balloch; 5th, Helen, married to Mr. Matthew Brisbane, parſon of Erſkine, an eminent divine (they all had iſſue).

He died *anno* 1617, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon (of the firſt marriage), Sir Archibald, who was, by king Charles I. raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the tittle of lord Napier of Merchiſton, dated the 4th of May 1627, the honours being to the heirs male of his body for ever. He married lady Margaret Graham, daughter of John earl of Montroſe, and ſiſter of the great marquis, and had iſſue.

The preſent lineal heir is Francis Napier, lord Napier, ſon of William lord Napier, by Mary-Anne, ſiſter of Charles lord Cathcart; ſucceeded his father January 2. 1775.

Chief ſeats: At Ballantine, in Perthſhire; Thirleſtane, in Berwickſhire, and Edinbillie, in Stirlingſhire.

Lord Napier's armorial bearings. Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *argent*, a ſaltire, ingrailed betwixt four roſes, *gules*; 2d and 3d *or*, on a bend *azure*, a mollet betwixt two creſcents of the 1ſt, within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered, *azure*, ſupported on the dexter by an eagle proper, and on the ſiniſter by a chevalier in a coat of mail, holding in his hand a ſtandard or ſpear with a pennon all proper. Creſt, an arm from the elbow graſping a creſcent proper; and above, on an eſcrol, for motto, *Sans Tache*; and below the ſhield, by way of compartment, on the embattlement of a tower, *argent*, maſſoned *ſable*, ſix lances diſpoſed ſaltireways, with this motto, *Ready ay ready.*

Robert Napier, ſon of John Napier of Merchiſton, and brother of Archibald firſt lord Napier, as before obſerved, was the firſt of the name who poſſeſſed the lands of Culcruch; which eſtate was purchaſed from the duke of Montroſe. He was ſucceeded by his ſon, John; which John was ſucceeded by col. William Napier of Culcruch, father of the preſent Robert Napier of Milliken, Eſq; as before noticed.

Armorial bearings of the late col. William Napier, deſcended of a third ſon of the houſe of Napier (as mentioned in Nisbet's Heraldry), carries thus: *Argent*, on a ſaltire ingrailed betwixt four roſes *gules*, five mollets of the field. Creſt, a hand holding an eagle's leg erazed proper, the tallons expanded, *gules*; motto, *Fides ſervata ſecundat.*

Armorial bearing of the late James Milliken of Milliken Eſq; as I have ſeen upon his ſeal, were, *argent*, a feſs *azure*, voided of the field, between three demi-lions crowned,

gules; creſt, a demi-lion crowned, rampant, *gules*, holding up a dagger or ſword in his dexter paw; motto, *Regarde Bien.*

I imagine Robert Napier of Milliken, Eſq; will take part of both arms.

C. "Lower, upon the bank of the river of Grife, ſtands the houſe of Craigends, adorned with pleaſant orchards and gardens, the ſeat of an ancient family of the ſirname of Cunningham, a cadet of the noble family of Glencairn, lineally deſcended from William Cunningham, one of the younger ſons of Alexander, firſt earl of Glencairn (who was created into that dignity by king James III. *anno* 1488), and obtained from his father the lands of Craigends, *anno* 1477 (*e*). He is one of the arbiters betwixt the abbot of Paiſley and the burgh of Renfrew, *anno* 1488 (*f*). He married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter and coheireſs of Sir Walter Stewart of Arthurlie, who was of the Stewarts of Darnley; by whom he obtained the lands of Arthurlie. By reaſon of this marriage the family of Craigends carry the coat of Stewart, *viz. Or*, a feſs checquie, *azure* and *argent*, quartered, with their paternal bearing, which is, *argent*, a ſhake-fork *ſable*. By the ſaid Elizabeth his wife, he had iſſue, William, his ſon and heir: He, 2dly, took to wife, dame Marion Auchinleck, daughter and one of the coheirs of Sir John Auchinleck of that ilk, an ancient family in Kyle, and dowager of Campbell of Loudon; by which marriage he obtained the barony of Auchinleck, *anno* 1499, and to their heirs male, bearing the name and arms of Auchinleck: But the conveyance being without the conſent of the king, who was ſuperior, the barony of Auchinleck fell in the king's hands, by recognition. King James IV. in the year 1505, gave theſe lands "*dilecto et familiari ſuo Thomæ Boſwell, pro ſuo bono et gratuito ſervitio nobis impenſo, i. e.* to his beloved and dear friend Thomas Boſwell, for his good and voluntary ſervice rendered us," as the original bears (*g*). Which Thomas was a younger ſon of the ancient family of Balmutoe, in Fife, and married Auchinleck, another of the daughters and coheirs of Sir John Auchinleck of that ilk, whoſe lineal heir is Mr. James Boſwell of Auchinleck, advocate.

William Cunninghame of Craigends left iſſue, by the ſaid dame Marion Auchinleck, his wife, David Cunningham of Bartenholm, anceſtor of the Cunninghams of Robertland; of whom Sir John Cunningham, baronet, is now the lineal heir male.

To William Cunningham of Craigends, laſt mentioned, ſucceeded William, his ſon and heir, who, by Giles, his wife, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Loudon, had three ſons, Gabriel, his ſucceſſor; William, anceſtor of Carncuren; and Robert, of whom the Cunninghams of Bedland, Achinharvie and Suthhook, deſcended. Beſide theſe ſons he had ſeveral daughters, who were married in the families of Caſtlemilk, Porterfield, Elderſlee, Achinames, Newark, *&c.* of whom theſe families deſcended.

Gabriel Cunningham, ſon and heir of William, his father, being at the battle of

(*e*) Carta penes Will. Cunningham de Craigends. (*f*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*g*) Carta in Publicis Archivis.

Pinkie, in the year 1547, was their ſlain, leaving iſſue, by Livingſton, his wife, a daughter of the family of Kilſyth, two ſons, William, his ſucceſſor, and James, anceſtor of the Cunninghams of Achinyards; and daughters, Janet, married to Sir Patrick Houſtoun of that ilk, and had iſſue; the 2d, married Andrew Stirling of Portnallan and Law, and had iſſue.

To Gabriel Cunningham of Craigends, formerly mentioned, ſucceeded William his ſon, who departed this life *anno* 1568, leaving iſſue, by Margaret his wife, daughter of William Cunningham of Cunninghamhead, Alexander, his ſon and heir, who wedded Elizabeth Cunningham, daughter of William earl of Glencairn; by whom he had William, his ſucceſſor, who took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk, by whom he had William, his eldeſt ſon. But, before I proceed, it is proper to take notice, that having married Elizabeth Napier, daughter of Sir John Napier of Merchiſton, he died in the year 1636 (his father then living), leaving iſſue, by the ſaid Elizabeth his wife, Alexander, his ſon, who immediately ſucceeded his grandfather, and three daughters, married in the families of Bargaran, Southbar and Dargevel.

Alexander Cunningham, grandſon and heir of Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, married Janet Cunningham, his couſin, daughter of William Cunningham of the family of Achinyards, by whom he had William, his ſucceſſor; and daughters, Elizabeth, married to George Houſton of Johnſton, and had iſſue; Rebeckah, to John Hamilton of Grange; the 3d, Janet, to John Alexander of Blackhouſe; the 4th, Marion, to Alexander Porterfield of Fulwood, and had iſſue.

Which William Cunningham, now of Craigends, was elected by the freeholders of the ſhire of Renfrew, one of their commiſſioners to the conventionof eſtates, which met at Edinburgh the 14th of March 1689, and to the ſeveral ſeſſions of parliament ſubſequent to it: In which truſt, he gave ſufficient proof of honour, integrity and fidelity, to the ſatisfaction of the ſhire. He hath married Chriſtian, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luſs, Baronet, by whom he has Alexander, his ſon and apparent heir."

S. § The forementioned William Cunningham of Craigends, had other two ſons, *viz.* William and James. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Alexander, who married, 1ſt, Anne, daughter of Sir John Houſton of that ilk, by whom he had William, who ſucceeded him, and four daughters; 1ſt, Chriſtian, married to Boyd Porterfield of that ilk, Eſq; and has iſſue; 2d, Margaret, who died unmarried; 3d, Lillie, unmarried; 4th, Joanna, married to Claud Alexander of Newton, Eſq; and hath iſſue. He married, 2dly, Catharine, ſiſter of Sir James Campbell of Houſton; by her he had no children.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon William, who carried on a coal-work in his own barony ſeveral years, wherein were two kinds of coal, *viz.* the ordinary coal, and another kind called light or ſplint coal, which would riſe in pieces ſix feet long, nine inches broad, and ſix thick: The water was taken out of ſaid coal-pits by a water engine. A great lime-work was alſo carried on.

In 1760, he built a large barn and ſtables in form of a ſquare court, with other office-houſes, having a good free-ſtone quarry adjacent.

In 1762, he built a ſtone-bridge, with one arch, over the river Locher, within his own police (as mentioned in the 10th page of this work). About the ſame time, he incloſed much of his lands, where he planted a number of young trees upon the ſouth ſide of the ſaid river.

He married Margaret, his couſin german, daughter of William Cunningham, his father's brother; by whom he had three ſons, 1ſt, Alexander who ſucceeded him; 2d, William, who is a captain in the 76th regiment; 3d, John, who is a captain in the 94th regiment. He died in the year 1765, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, Eſq; the preſent proprietor; who added to his paternal inheritance a large eſtate in Jamaica, in the Weſt-Indies (as mentioned in the 106th page of this work). He is making great alterations and improvements upon his eſtate at preſent.

In 1777, he made a fine orchard and garden, containing near three acres of ground, around which is a high ſtone-wall adjacent to the barn and ſtables, with a variety of fruit trees of all ſorts, as is cuſtomary in other gentlemens gardens in the kingdom: Many of which are bearing abundance of fruit, conſidering the newneſs of the orchard. On the north ſide is a hot wall, the whole breadth: The inner ſide of the ſaid wall is adorned with a fine gravel walk, forming a kind of a terrace; above which ſtands a fine peach hot-houſe, 63 feet long clear within, having a fine melonary in front; upon each ſide there are eight ſteps of a ſtone-ſtair, upon the ſlope of the foreſaid terrace-walk. The old garden-wall, which adjoined to the ſouth-ſide of the manour, is all removed away, with the moſt part of the trees, and making into pleaſure ground this ſeaſon, with a fine ſerpentine gravel road down to the forementioned bridge. On the weſt ſide of the manour is a large wood, with a broad avenue in the middle, fronting the houſe; the barony is of a good ſoil, the weſt ſide being of a fine light mould, where the preſent proprietor has made great improvements, by planting a number of young trees of different kinds. To the ſouth and eaſt, comprehending the Bootſtoun, Fultouns (ſo much taken notice of by Mr. CRAWFURD, which were made a donation, by William Urie, to the monks of Paiſley), Riveriſe, Erſkine fauld, Burntwell, Green, Nether-Craigends (at the conflux of Locher and Griſe), Aikendſes, and others, are moſtly all of a fine fertile rich clay, and well incloſed. Great part of ſaid lands adjoins that great moſs, called Blackſton-moſs, although every proprietor has alike right to the ſame, in proportion to the breadth of their other arable lands, joining with the ſaid moſs.

Several of the farm-houſes are lately built, and in good repair, particularly one of the Fultouns, built in form of a court, ſuperior to moſt farms in the country.

Upon the ſouth ſide of the river Griſe, and eaſt ſide of the houſe, within his own police, the river forms a circular wynding, where is growing a row of beautiful lime-trees; a moſt pleaſant walk in ſummer.

A few yards to the weſt of ſaid houſe there is a wooden bridge, only for the family's uſe, placed over the river Grife; at which place, for 20 or 30 yards up the ſtream, on both ſides of the river, more circumſpective to be ſeen, than deſcribed; great Nature's work having formed the tremendous rock as being artificially cut.

Within ſaid policy are planted five acres of tobacco, ſo called, from Tobago being the iſland from whence it was firſt brought, by Sir Francis Drake, *anno* 1585. Propoſals are publiſhed for printing, by ſubſcription, a hiſtory anent the cultivation of tobacco; but as not obſerving the cultivation of that plant deſcribed in this country, I ſhall give a few hints on the method I obſerved the people cultivate the ſame, while in America, particularly the narrow leafed (called the ſweat-ſcented tobacco, from having a more agreeable ſcent than the other with broad leaves), as being what they generally cultivate for European uſe.

The ſeeds of which are ſown on moderate hot-beds, in March; when they come up, are tranſplanted into new hot-beds of temperate warmth about four inches aſunder, being watered and well ſhaded until they have taken root; giving them air after the watering in proportion to the ſeaſon, to prevent them from drawing up weakly, not giving them too much water while young, till they have acquired ſtrength, after that, both often and plentifully. The plants remain in thoſe beds till the 1ſt of May, when they will begin to touch each other, being gradually inured to the open air; afterwards takes them carefully up, with a ball of earth about each root; then planted in a rich light ſoil, in rows, at two feet aſunder, and the plants at a foot diſtance in the row, watering them well till they have taken root: Then no further care is taken (only keeping them clear of weeds) till the flower ſtem appear; the tops of which they cut off, that the leaves may grow larger in ſize, and thicker in ſubſtance. They are generally full grown, and ready to cut down by the month of Auguſt; when they ſtand too long, the under leaves begin to decay. As for the heating of it afterwards, I am not ſo well acquainted with, in order to bring it to the right taſte: For which reaſon I will decline ſaying more upon the plant.

He married Anne, ſecond daughter of William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue a ſon, William, who died an infant. She died in April 28. 1782.

Adjoining to the eaſt ſide of the barony of Craigends, lie the lands of Clippings, comprehending part of Muirhead, the property of John Cochran, whoſe anceſtors, of the name of Cochran, poſſeſſed theſe lands for more than 300 years. He lately rebuilt the manſion-houſe, with a ſlate roof, and office-houſes in form of a court. He incloſed the whole of his lands, and planted a number of different kinds of young trees, which are in a thriving condition.

He married Mary, daughter of Henry Wilſon of Bowfield, by whom he has two ſon, 1ſt, Hugh; 2d, Peter, a ſurgeon: And a daughter, Joan.

Lower, upon the river of Black Cart, ſtands the houſe of Blackſton, adorned with large orchards, and beautified with planting. This place was the ſummer-dwelling (or

the country-houſe) of the abbot of Paiſley, and was built by George Shaw, abbot of that monaſtery, in the reign of king James IV. And, after the erection of the lands belonging to the monks of Paiſley, in favours of the family of Abercorn, the houſe of Blackſton was much improven, by James the firſt earl of Abercorn. From that family the lands came to Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark, and ſo to John Maxwell of Blackſton, one of his younger ſons; and (by marriage of Catharine, his only daughter and ſole heireſs,) to Alexander Napier now of Blackſton, nephew of Archibald, firſt lord Napier, by Adam, his brother-german."

S. § The foreſaid Alexander Napier's grandfather, Sir John Napier of Merchiſton, being a man of great natural parts, he took care to improve them by a good education in the ſchools of learning, firſt at home, and then by travelling abroad into foreign parts, where he ſpent ſome years. Upon his return he declined the court, though he lived near it, and might have found a very eaſy admiſſion thereto. But he entered into a moſt vehement courſe of ſtudy, in ſo much as in time he arrived to that immenſe knowledge in all the parts of ſolid and uſeful learning, that few have equalled him in the age he lived; his great experience and abilities in mathematical learning, hath rendered him ſo conſpicuous and eminent, eſpecially his logarithms, that they will, to his great renown, remain to the world's end, a monument of his being a ſcholar of the moſt ſublime parts and penetration. The learned have not been wanting to celebrate his memory, and preſerve him in the liſt of thoſe who, by their great learning, have rendered themſelves ornaments to the country they were of.

His ſeven works, which were publiſhed, particularly the logarithms, which he was the inventor of, will be uſeful to ſucceeding generations: For the genealogy of his progenitors (ſee page 130.)

He married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of James Stirling of Keir, by whom he had a ſon, Sir Archibald, afterwards raiſed to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of lord Napier of Merchiſton, dated May 4. 1627. He married, 2dly, Agnes, daughter of Sir James Chiſholme of Cromlix; by whom he had five ſons, and five daughters; of whom the forementioned Adam, was the youngeſt. He died April 3. 1617, aged 67 years.

The ſaid Alexander Napier, his grandſon, who ſucceeded his father Adam, had, by the foreſaid Catharine, daughter and ſole heireſs of John Maxwell, two ſons, 1ſt, John; 2d, Alexander; and a daughter, Anne. He died and was ſucceeded by his ſon

John, who died unmarried; and was ſucceeded by his brother

Alexander Napier, of Blackſton; who, in his early years, betook himſelf to a military life, and purchaſed a captaincy in the regiment of grayhorſe, about the year 1730. His houſe, at Blackſton, was burnt by the careleſneſs of a ſervant-maid. He afterwards rebuilt the ſaid houſe into an elegant modern conſtruction, pavilion roofed, having a fine green court in front, looking towards the ſouth eaſt,

In the year 1745, he commanded a party of the militia, which enraged the rebels ſo much, that a ſcouting party from Glaſgow, penetrated ſo far into the ſhire of Renfrew as Blackſton, and plundered his houſe.

He married Mary-Anna Johnſton, a lady from Dumfries, by whom he had two ſons; 1ſt, Robert, who died an infant; 2d, Alexander, who ſucceeded him: And five daughters; 1ſt, Catharine, married to John Paterſon of Craigtoun, Eſq; 2d, Anna, married to William Millar of Walkinſhaw, Eſq; 3d, Jean; 4th, Joanna; 5th, Henrietta.

He died about the year 1751 (his lady died in Auguſt 1773), and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Alexander Napier of Blackſton, Eſq; the preſent proprietor: Who alſo betook himſelf to a military life, and purchaſed a captaincy in the regiment of foot guards.

About the 1766, he built a good ſtone-bridge, with one arch, over the river Black-Cart, adjacent to the manſion of Blackſton for his own private uſe, being under lock and key.

About the year 1768, he ſold his commiſſion in the army, and retired to his eſtate of Blackſton, where he has made very great improvements upon his ſaid barony; which is bounded by the following proprietors poſſeſſions, *viz.* John Cochran of Clippens; Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, Eſq; the lands of Fulwood, being the property of Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, and the lands of Selviland and Moſſend, the property of Hugh lord Semple: *N. B.* Thoſe are the lands with his own barony included, that circumjacents the great moſs, called Blackſton-moſs. The ſaid barony is bounded on the eaſt and ſouth by the river Black-Cart, having the lands of Walkinſhaw, the property of Alexander Millar, Eſq; advocate; as alſo the lands belonging to Archibald Douglaſs of Douglaſs, Eſq; the earl of Abercorn, William Speir of Burnbrae, Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; George Houſtoun of Johnſton, Eſq; on the oppoſite ſide: And Robert Napier of Milliken Eſq; on the weſt. The whole barony lying within the foremention-ed extenſive plain, is a very fertile ſoil, equal with any in the county, and well inclo-ſed with good thorn hedges, comprehending the lands of Middleton, where there is a great thread bleach-field, as alſo thread making carried on by Mr. James Semple, junior, there; and Linnwood, where there is another thread bleachfield carried on by Mr. James Cochran. At which place, a ſtone-bridge, with one arch, was built over the ſaid river Black-Cart, about the year 1762: As alſo the mill of Cart, where there is a corn-mill. Part of Muirhead, and others through which lands are made broad and ſtraight roads.

He has planted a number of young firs upon the moſs bent, which are appearing to do very well; it being an experiment that very few people ever made trial of.

He has made, and is making this preſent year, great additions in building.

He married Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of the late rev. Mr. Henry Millar, March 14. 1774, by whom he has three ſons; 1ſt, Alexander, his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir; 2d, William; 3d, John; and three daughters; 1ſt, Henrietta; 2d, Mary-Anna; 3d, Elizabeth.

Armorial bearings: *Argent* on a ſaltire engrailed, betwixt four roſes *gules*, a flower-de-luce for a difference, above the ſhield an helmet, mantled *gules* doubled *argent*. Creſt, a dexter hand erected in pale holding a creſcent *argent*. Motto in an eſcroll above the creſt, *Sans Tache* *.

Adjoining to the north ſide of the barony of Blackſton, lie the lands of Selviland and Moſſend, bounded by the pariſhes of Killallan, Erſkine and Inchinnan, on the oppoſite ſide of Grife, and the pariſh of Renfrew, and within a few ſcore yards of the pariſh of Paiſley, on the oppoſite ſide of Black-Cart, the conflux of the two rivers being at that place. What is worthy of notice, the forementioned five pariſhes borders with the pariſh of Kilbarchan, and all the ſix pariſhes are almoſt centrically joined to one another, as being but a very ſmall diſtance from one another at that place.

Theſe lands did anciently belong to the Brisbanes of Biſhoptoun: I find John Brisbane of Biſhoptoun had his reſidence for ſome time at the manour of Selviland, which houſe was entirely demoliſhed about twenty-ſix or thirty years ago. He alienated theſe lands along with the lands of Biſhoptoun, to John Walkinſhaw; but retaining the ſuperiority of Biſhoptoun, Drums, and others, to the ſaid John Walkinſhaw: Which Walkinſhaw holds of the crown, and hath obtained a charter of *novo damus* of theſe lands, to be called, in all time coming, Walkinſhaw (as mentioned in the 63d page of this work).

The heireſs of Walkinſhaw married to John Crawfurd of Crawfurdland, Eſq; in the pariſh of Fenwick, in Ayrſhire; And John Crawfurd, their ſon took alſo the ſirname of Walkinſhaw. He was for ſome time a major in the army. He is now deſigned major John Walkinſhaw Crawfurd of Crawfurdland, who has the ſuperiority of the lands of Drums (as mentioned in the 64th page of this work, where a blank was then left, not knowing the name when that ſheet was printed). The lands of Selviland and Moſſend, were alienated along with the lands of Biſhoptoun (or North-Walkinſhaw), to Hugh Dunlop, Eſq; and are now the property of Hugh lord Semple, along with the lands of Biſhoptoun, or North-Walkinſhaw, (as mentioned in the 63d page of this part.)

Upon the ſouth ſide of the river Grife, and weſt of theſe lands, lie the lands of Birkenhead and Knows, part of the barony of Fulwood, the property of Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; which lands, I find, are in the pariſh of Killallan, united with Houſtoun, though on the ſouth ſide of ſaid river.

C. " And ſouth weſt from Denzelſtoun lies the caſtle and barony of Ranfurly, the ſeat and deſignation of an ancient family of the name of Knox. But that what is ſaid of the antiquity of the family of Ranfurly, may not be received without a document, you find in the regiſters of the abbey of Paiſley, frequent mention made of the Knoxes, in the reigns of Alexander II. and III. as witneſſes to the charters of that abbacy: They were promiſcuouſly deſigned of Ranfurly and Craigends; for this I have ſeen a grant of the half of the lands of Knock, by Uchter Knock of Ranfurly, to George Knox, his ſon,

* *Lion Herald's Regiſter, bearing date* 1673.

in the year 1503 (*y*). Uchter Knox of Craigends is one of the arbiters betwixt the abbot of Paiſley and the burgh of Renfrew, in the year 1488 (*z*). And in our public records I have ſeen a charter of confirmation by king James III, of a reſignation of the barony of Ranfurly and Grife caſtle, by John Knox of Craigends, in favours of Uchter Knox, his ſon, about the year 1474. This family failed in the perſon of Uchter Knox of Ranfurly, who left one daughter (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir William Mure of Rouallan) called Elizabeth, married to John Cunningham of Caddel. The barony of Ranfurly was alienated by Uchter Knox of Ranfurly, laſt mentioned, *anno* 1665, to William firſt earl of Dundonald.

Of this family ſeveral eminent perſons in this church deſcended, as the famous Mr. John Knox, who (as my author, the prefacer of the church hiſtory of Scotland, that goes under his name, though by the by there are many ſtrong preſumptions, that that worthy and eminent perſon wrote it not, as we have it; as alſo Mr. Matthew Crawfurd, late miniſter of the goſpel at Eaſtwood, in a collection of the lives of the Scotiſh reformer, writes) was a grand nephew of this family, whom God was pleaſed ſignally to honour as one of the moſt eminent inſtruments in our happy reformation from popery. But our hiſtories are ſo copious in giving account of his life, who well deſerves that epithet given him by the great Beza, of being *The Scotiſh apoſtle*, that there is no need of ſaying ought further about him in a treatiſe of this kind: And ſince I am upon the family of Ranfurly, I think it not improper to take notice of Mr. Andrew Knox, being a younger ſon of John Knox of Ranfurly, (and grand-uncle to Uchter Knox, the laſt of this family) who, applying himſelf to the work of the miniſtry, was firſt ſettled in that character at Lochwinioch, and tranſlated from that to Paiſley, about the year 1585, where he continued until the year 1606, that king James VI. with conſent of his parliament, having reſtored the eſtate of biſhops in Scotland, Mr. Knox was promoted to the biſhopric of the Iſles; and, in the year 1622, he was tranſlated to the epiſcopal ſee of Rapho, in the kingdom of Ireland (his majeſty king James being pleaſed to advance Mr. Thomas Knox, the biſhop's ſon, to the epiſcopal ſee of the Iſles, who died ſoon after his promotion to it): He was a perſon of conſiderable learning, moderate temper, and averſe from all manner of perſecution for matters of church government, and very much diſpoſed to oblige his countrymen, who had left Scotland, from their averſion to the then eſtabliſhed government of this church: He concurred in ordaining ſome presbyterian miniſters, in conjunction with ſeveral miniſters of that communion, ſaying, *He thought his old age prolonged of little other purpoſe, but to do ſuch good offices for the propogation of the goſpel (a).* This reverend perſon died *anno* 1632."

(*y*) Carta col. Campbell de Blythſwood. (*z*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*a*) Vita R. M. Jo. Livingſton.

S. § The old caſtle and barony of Ranfurly came afterwards to the earl of Dundonald's family; who afterwards alienated the ſame to James Hamilton, or his father late of Aikenhead, Eſq; whoſe name was James.

In 1756, he alienated the lands of Barnbrock (part of that barony) to William Brodie of Loups, the preſent proprietor, which borders with the pariſh of Lochwinioch; and Curethmoor and Ladymoor, in Kilmalcolm pariſh, part of Curethmoor being the ſaid William Brodie's property, the river Locher runs paſt thoſe lands; a depth of water is in ſaid river there, called the three pariſh-linn.

The foreſaid James Hamilton diſponed more of ſaid barony, ſuch as Barnbeth, the property of John Stevenſon; Clavans, the property of James Lindſay; the Port (or Bridge of Weir, where there is a flax-mill, the property of the deceaſt Alexander Lang's children. His ſon, James Hamilton of Holmhead, Eſq; is the preſent proprietor of the remainder of ſaid barony; and the remains of the old caſtle great part of which is ſtill ſtanding; a few yards to the ſouth, ſtands that artificial hill which we call the veſtages of one of thoſe old Roman camps or *prætorium;* though I have generally called them veſtages of Roman camps, I can find no real authority for ſo ſaying, further than common conjecture. However this hill is more remarkable than any I have ſeen in the county, being about 330 feet circumference at the baſe, 70 feet diameter at the ſummit, and about 20 feet high, all of forced earth, placed upon the top of a ſteep brae; a kind of trench or foſſe, forms round its baſis; the top is hollow in the middle. A ſmall rivulet, called the Pow-burn, runs paſt the north ſide of the old caſtle, falls over a very high cataract betwixt and the river Grife, where it hath its influx into the ſaid river.

About a furlong to the ſouthweſt lie the lands of Bormuſlock, which did anciently belong to the barony of Ranfurly, as I am given to underſtand: One John Taylor did poſſeſs theſe lands, and were acquired from him by Mr. Emmanuel Walker of Craigbet, who married Euphemia, daughter of Alexander Porterfield of that ilk, by whom he had Alexander, who married by whom he left iſſue: His eldeſt ſon, Emmanuel, ſucceeded him. It is to be obſerved, his lady, as to her name I am not poſitive whether it be Lillias Shervie or not; However, after his deceaſe, ſhe married, 2dly, the late Alexander Houſton of Jordanhill, July 11. 1768, in his ſecond marriage. But he died, May 29. 1777, leaving no iſſue by her.

About the year 1767, the ſaid lands of Bormuſlock were purchaſed by capt. Lachlan M'Lean, who, in the year 1779, alienated the ſaid lands to Mr. John Kennedy, who rebuilt the houſe with a ſlate roof: And this preſent year, 1782, the ſaid lands were acquired from him by Andrew Troop, ſhipmaſter from Port-Glaſgow, the preſent proprietor.

A little to the weſt from this lie the lands of Torrs and Torrhill, which lands were acquired from the family of Craigends by the earl of Glencairn, about the year 1745: James earl of Glencairn is the preſent proprietor.

C. " A little towards the ſouth from the caſtle of Ranfurly, lie the lands of Bruntchells, the ſeat, of old times, of Bruntchells of that ilk. John Bruntchells, the laſt of that race, reſigned his lands in favours of William lord Semple, *anno* 1547. Robert lord Semple gave theſe lands to Andrew Semple, his ſon, by Iſobel Hamilton, his lady, daughter of Sir William Hamilton of Sanquhar, *anno* 1560 (*b*); which Andrew was commonly called maſter of Semple: He was married to Margaret Stirling, daughter to the laird of Craigbarnet, by whom he had two ſons, William, of whom deſcended the Semples of Bruntchells, now failed; and James, anceſtor of the Semples of Milbank. (*Quod vide* page 54.)"

S. § The lands of Bruntchells, came afterwards to the name of Speirs: John Speir is the preſent proprietor of Nether-Bruntchells: His brother, Archibald Speir, was poſſeſſor of Upper Bruntchells; whoſe ſon, Robert, ſold thoſe lands, laſt-mentioned, to James Couper at Firmakine, *anno* 1770: Who, in the year 1778, alienated theſe lands to James Graham in Paiſley, formerly ſurgeon there, who is the preſent proprietor. A Burgher meetinghouſe ſtands there. (See page 113.)

C. " And near to this lie the lands of Waterſtoun, the poſſeſſion anciently of a family of the ſame ſirname. In the reign of king Robert II. William Waterſtoun of that ilk alienated theſe lands to Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, *anno* 1384 (*c*): And in the reign of king James V. William, maſter of Glencairn, gave the lands of Waterſtoun to Hugh Cunningham, his ſon, *anno* 1538 (*d*), whoſe lineal heir is Alexander Cunningham of Carlung."

S. § The next I find who poſſeſſed the lands of Waterſtoun was of the name of Orr. Robert Orr, who went to the Weſt-Indies about the year 1777, was of the third generation that poſſeſſed theſe lands. And in June 1781, Robert Napier of Milliken, Eſq; acquired the ſaid lands, who is the preſent proprietor. The manſion-houſe is moſtly demoliſhed, which was built after the ancient model with ſtrong ſtone arches. The The lands are now incloſed: Lying on the eaſt ſide of the rivulet Darluth, which takes its riſe in the lands of Pennelds adjacent thereto.

Adjoining to the eaſt thereof, and within the precinct of Milliken barony, lie the lands of Sandholes, the property of Mary, daughter and coheireſs of the late Matthew Henderſon. She married, 1ſt, John Wilſon, by whom ſhe has two daughters, *viz.* Mary, married to Mr. James Black in Penneld; and Elizabeth, married to Alexander Ferlie, now in America: They both have iſſue. She married, 2dly, James Aiken, by whom ſhe has four ſons, John, James, Robert and Matthew.

Upon the ſouthweſt ſide of the pariſh lie the lands of Greenſide, Littleton, Burnfit, Croſsflate, and Clohydrick; all the property of William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, Eſq. The latter has a large ſtone lying upon a plain field, about ten or twelve yards in

(*b*) Carta penes J. Com. de Dundonald. (*c*) Carta penes Alex. Porterfield de eodem. (*d*) Carta penes Alex. Porterfield de eodem.

circumference, and about twelve feet high, well known by the neighbourhood, by the name of Clohydrick ſtone.

And in the lordſhip of Semple are the lands of St. Bride's Chapel, where there is a corn-mill on the oppoſite ſide of St. Bride's burn, which ſtands in the pariſh of Lochwinioch, the rivulet being the march.

Alſo the lands of Burnbrae, Craignock, Auchendennan and Kenmure (which laſt is now within the police of Caſtle-Semple); all which lands and mill are the property of William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, Eſq; at Kenmure is a hill of the ſame name, whereon ſtands an octagonal temple, ſurrounded with a plantation of young thriving trees, where the above gentleman has the ſame incloſed in a large park, where a number of red and white deers are paſturing.

Having thus given the deſcription of the pariſh of Kilbarchan, I come next to give an account of the pariſh of Lochwinioch.

Of the TOWN *and* PARISH *of* LOCHWINIOCH.

THE Pariſh of Lochwinioch derives its name from St. Winioch, who was the guardian ſaint of the place, as alſo the loch. This pariſh adjoins the pariſhes of Kilmalcolm, on the north; Kilbarchan on the northeaſt; Paiſley and Nielſton on the eaſt; Beith and Kilbirnie, in Ayrſhire on the ſouth and ſouthweſt, and by that large and extenſive moor, which (in the plan of the county) goes under the name of Duchal-moor, on the northweſt. However, it is to be obſerved, that great part of the ſaid moor belong to the heritors of Lochwinioch, and goes under different names under leſſer diviſions, ſuch as the Moorſhields, Queenſide moor, as alſo the Queenſide-loch, where the river Calder may be ſaid to take its riſe (ſee page 3), being only ſmall rivulets beyond that: A little to the ſouth of ſaid loch, is a remarkable high mountain, called the Miſty-law, the higheſt hill in the weſt of Scotland, betwixt the Mull of Galloway and that high mountain, called Erickſtone-braehead, or head of Clyde, where three great rivers, Clyde, Tweed and Annan, take their riſe. The parting of the roads from Carlile to Edinburgh and Glaſgow, being on the top of ſaid mountain. All the places mentioned in the ſaid moor, are in the pariſh of Lochwinioch. Part of the ſaid moor is held as a common among ſeveral of the heritors (whoſe charters authoriſe them), where there are plenty of moor-fowl.

The ſoil of this pariſh is partly clay, partly light mould, with ſome moſs, and ſome rock, as alſo lime, whin and free-ſtone, quarries, with other minerals of greater value, were they properly ſought after. Several coal pits have been dug, wherein good coals were found.

There is not a better ſoil in Scotland for paſturage and grazing to cattle, for the ſake of good beef, butter and cheeſe, *&c.*: as the fields in ſummer are all covered with fine na-

natural clover of every kind: There are no better butter and cheeſe made any where over Britain than are made here.

Great quantities of lint are ſown here. I am informed by the inſpector of the truſtees, that a number in this pariſh have ſet up for the premium this year, having more acres of lint ſown this year than in any other pariſh in the county, even than in any pariſh in the weſt of Scotland. Much fine yarn is ſpun in the place, and carried to Paiſley market. About twelve machines for making white thread, are in this pariſh.

The heritors of this pariſh have generally good habitable houſes, many of them ſlated, with a plantation of trees about each of their gardens. I am informed there are about 120 fewers, vaſſals and heritors, in the pariſh. That the inhabitants are and have been, to a man, loyal ſubjects to their king and country. In the year 1745, they muſtered up a company of about ſixty able-bodied men, moſtly volunteers; who marched into Glaſgow, after they were diſciplined, in the order of militia, with drums, muſkets, colours, *&c.*

Upon the north ſide of this pariſh is a public road, leading from Ayrſhire and the weſt country eaſtward, through the pariſh of Lochwinioch toward Paiſley and Glaſgow; and northward toward Port-Glaſgow and Greenock. There is another road that leads northward towards Dumbarton, Port-Glaſgow, *&c.* by the bridge of Alieſton, Kilbarchan, *&c.* Upon the ſouth ſide of the pariſh is a public road leading from Ayrſhire, eaſtward, to Paiſley, Glaſgow, *&c.* (of which more hereafter.

There is a rivulet, called Moorburn, which has a ſtone-bridge: This brook is the boundary and march betwixt Lochwinioch and Beith, in Ayrſhire, upon the ſouth ſide, as the brook or water of Maich is the boundary and march betwixt Lochwinioch and Kilbirnie, in Ayrſhire, upon the north ſide. The Maich has a ſtone-bridge at the Kerſe, with one arch, built, 1765, over it, upon the high way which leads into Ayrſhire, and runs into Kilbirnie-loch, at the eaſt or lower end. The brook, called the Dubbs, takes its riſe from Kilbirnie-loch, which loch is the property of the right hon. the earl of Crawfurd, and runs from weſt to eaſt, into Lochwinioch-loch. William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, Eſq; cut the ſaid rivulet, about the year 1774, quite ſtraight, in form of a canal; as far as his own property extends up the ſaid brook. There is a ſtone-bridge, with one arch, called Kerſe-bridge, over this brook, rebuilt, 1765; as alſo another bridge, called Loch-bridge, at the weſt end of Lochwinioch loch, where there was formerly a wooden bridge, was built of ſtone, with one arch, in the year 1778. The rivulet, called Brides-burn, formerly noticed, divides part of the pariſhes of Lochwinioch and Kilbarchan on the eaſt. The whole of the forementioned rivulets, with the water of Calder, formerly noticed, Chapeltoun-burn, Millbank-burn, on the north ſide; Nether-Houſes burn, Yardfoot-burn, Riſk-burn, *&c.* on the ſouth ſide; run all into Lochwinioch-loch.

C. " Having thus finiſhed the deſcription of the ſeveral places upon the river of White-Cart, I come next to give a deſcription of the ſeveral ſeats of the nobility and

gentry upon the river of Black-Cart; which, as I obſerved in the geography of this ſhire, hath its ſource from the loch of Caſtle-Semple; upon the north ſide whereof ſtand the houſe of Barr, the ſeat of an ancient family of the ſirname of Glen: But the firſt of this family, touching whom I have found any thing on record, is Allanus Glen, armiger, who was a witneſs to the donation of the fiſhing of Crockat-Shot, by Robert lord Lyll, to the monks of Paiſley, *anno* 1452. His ſucceſſor James Glen obtained a grant from Robert abbot of Paiſley, of his lands of Barr, Bridgend, and Lyntchels, in the lordſhip of Glen and regality of Paiſley, in the year 1506. Another James Glen of Barr obtained a charter from John, abbot of Paiſley, with conſent of the convent of the lands above mentioned, *anno* 1544. Which James Glen of Barr, being with queen Mary's troops at the field of Langſide, *anno* 1568, was forfeited by the regent, and reſtored, by the treaty of Perth, in 1573. William Glen of Barr was his ſon, whoſe ſon, of the ſame name, dying without male iſſue, his only daughter, Iſobel, was married to Thomas Boid of Pitcon. The eſtate of Barr devolved upon Alexander Glen, his brother and heir, in whoſe perſon that family failed. I have ſeen their armorial bearing; blazond *argent*, a feſs *gules*, betwixt three martlets *ſable*.

The lands of Barr are now the property of John Hamilton of Barr, repreſentative of the Hamiltons of Ferguſlee."

S. § The foreſaid John Hamilton, Eſq; married one Cochran of the family of Ferguſlee, by whom he had Alexander, his heir, and Gavin, who died abroad without iſſue, and two daughters, 1ſt, Jean, who married in Ireland; 2d, Agnes, married to Thomas Foſter, doctor at Port-Glaſgow.

Alexander, his ſon, who ſucceeded him, married Margaret Hamilton, by whom he had ſeven ſons and ſeven daughters; Margaret, married to John M'Dowall at Parkhill. He died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who married Margaret, ſecond daughter of Gabriel Porterfield of Hapland, Eſq; by whom he had five ſons and five daughters; 1ſt, Alexander; 2d, John; 3d, Gabriel; 4th, William; 5th, Thomas: 1ſt, Elizabeth; 2d, Jean, married to capt. Hamilton Foſter of Auchinleck; 3d, Margaret; 4th, Lilly; 5th,

He died, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Alexander, who purchaſed an enſigncy, in 1777, in the Glaſgow regiment; afterward he purchaſed a lieutenancy in the 95th regiment, now lying in Jerſey, where he had the hard fate to loſe his life there in a duel with one Mr. R. June 21. 1782; and was ſucceeded by his brother John Hamilton of Barr, Eſq; the preſent proprietor.

The old caſtle is a very ſtrong built houſe, with gun-ports, battlements, and other furniture of defence, ſtanding upon an eminence, at the bottom of which is a remarkable ſpring-well of excellent water; found, when forcing the earth, by piercing ſome mineral veins which dried a coal-pit, above half a mile diſtant: The water ſpouts up through a plug above a yard high.

The land abounds with good free ſtone: A free-ſtone quarry is working there at preſent.

C. "Eaſt from Barr ſtands the village and church of Lochwinioch, a chaplainry in old times depending of the abbey of Paiſley. The rev. Mr. John Paiſley is the preſent miniſter."

S. § I think it not improper to take notice of Mr. Andrew Knox, being a younger ſon of John Knox of Ranfurly, and grand-uncle to Uchter Knox the laſt of this family; who, applying himſelf to the work of the miniſtry, was firſt ſettled in that character at Lochwinioch, and tranſlated from that to Paiſley, about the year 1585, where he continued until the year 1606, that king James VI. with conſent of his parliament, having reſtored the eſtate of biſhops in Scotland, Mr. Knox was promoted to the biſhopric of the Iſles: And, in the year 1622, he was tranſlated to the epiſcopal ſee of Rapho, in the kingdom of Ireland. The next miniſter I find upon record at Lochwinioch, was Mr. Hugh Peebles; who was ſucceeded by the foreſaid Mr. John Paiſley, October 13. 1691; who was ſucceeded by the rev. Mr. John Pinkerton, December 17. 1728; who, in September 1750, was ſucceeded by the preſent rev. Mr. John Couper: Examinable perſons within his charge about 1400. William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, Eſq; is patron of the pariſh. The church is commodious and well built, having two wings, one upon the ſouth, and the other upon the north ſide, ſtanding upon the eaſt ſide of the croſs, having a good bell (the donation of col. William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple), and a public town clock on the weſt end. About fifteen years ago the ſaid church was well repaired within. And, in the year 1781, the wall of the church-yard was rebuilt with ſtone and lime, about nine feet high, and two iron gates placed thereon; before that period, the ſaid yard was in a very fenceleſs condition, having common foot-paſſages through the ſame; as alſo upon the fair-days, the principal market was held therein, as the ſtreets were, by far, too narrow. However, I am happy to inform the reader, that the main ſtreet on the weſt ſide of ſaid yard (by the well-concerted plan, and mediation of William M'Dowall of Garthland, Eſq; with ſome other heritors) is to be made a proper breadth: Some of the houſes were taken down, and rebuilt further back from off the ſtreet, others are to be taken down, and rebuilt after the ſame manner, when it is hoped the proprietors in the other ſtreets will follow the ſame laudable example: I recommend in particular to them, to take care in future, when they build, not to have the ſtreets too narrow.

Two donation more were given to the poor of this pariſh, as appears by two inſcriptions affixed in the ſaid church (whoſe memorable actions ought not to be forgotten): their names were, *viz.* John Orr, portioner of Belltrees, who died the 22d of May 1770, and left 50*l.* ſterling; Robert Lyle, merchant, who died the 30th of October 1774, and left 40*l.* ſterling, both for the poor of the pariſh.

There are annually two fairs held here; the firſt, upon the ſecond Tueſday of May, O. S. where along the north ſide of the loch is run a horſe-race: The ſecond, upon the firſt Tueſday of November, O. S. called Fair-o'-hill.

The village contains about 88 houſes, in which there are about 175 ſilk and linen weavers looms: A ſilk wareroom is kept there, by Mr. James Lownds, ſilk-manufacturer

in Paiſley. The village is about 100 yards north from the loch, being oppoſite to the fortreſs of Peel, which is environed with an immenſe cairn of ſtones round all its foundations to a conſiderable height above water. And upon the north ſide of ſaid village is St. John's hill, upon an emminence, at about 100 yards diſtant, the property of James Caldwell and John How of Damton, both ſurgeons; and M'Donnally, where the manſe ſtands, much about the ſame diſtance, on the northeaſt of the village.

About a quarter of a mile weſtward is Calderhaugh, where there is a ſtone-bridge, with one arch, over Calder-water, built, bearing date 1769: upon whoſe haughs, nigh to the village, ſtands an ancient monument, a ſtatue of ſtone, with the effigy of a man riding upon an aſs, with letters and writing upon the ſame, in the old Saxon language: which monument is fixed upon a pedeſtal under ground, commonly called *The dumb proctor.*

About twenty years ago, Mr. John Barclay, vintner in Lochwinioch, diſcovered a piece of ſilver (it appears to be of the coin of king Alexander III.) with a piece of wax-candle, and a hammer, lying beſide each other.

C. " And a little towards the eaſt of this village, upon the brink of the loch, ſtands the caſtle of Semple, the principal meſſuage of a fair lordſhip of the ſame denomination; which conſiſts of a large court, part of which ſeems to be a very ancient building, adorned with pleaſant orchards and gardens.

As to the origin of this noble family, I can make no conjecture; neither ſhall I inſiſt upon what is tradition relative to it, that being for the moſt part trifling and confuſed: It is ſufficient to know, that for more than 400 years they have been barons of great account in this ſhire, which, I think, the following account will ſufficiently document. But, to omit the obſcurer barons of Elieſton, in the reign of king Alexander III. Robert Semple is ſtewart of the barony of Renfrew. I have ſeen little more of this Robert, but that he was a witneſs to a charter granted by James, high ſteward of Scotland: " *Stephano filio Nicolai de terrâ illa, quæ data fuit Patricio de Selvinland, ubi aqua de Grife, deſcendit in aquam de Clyde (b), i. e.* to Stephen, ſon of Nicolaus, of thoſe lands which formerly belonged to Patrick of Selviland, lying near where the river of Grife runs into Clyde," which is before the year 1309, that the granter of that charter died. And in the chartulary of the monaſtery of Paiſley, in the reign of king Robert Bruce, Robert Semple is witneſs to the donation of the church of Largs; which Walter, high ſteward of Scotland, father of king Robert II. gave to the monks of Paiſley for the health of his ſoul, and for the ſoul of Marjory Bruce his deceaſed wife, *anno* 1318 (c). The barons of Elieſtoun were eminent in the reign of king David II. For Thomas Semple, lord of Elieſtoun is recorded in the regiſter of Paiſley, a witneſs to that confirmation, which Robert, earl of Strathern, and John lord Kyle, his ſon and apparent heir, gave to the

(b) Carta penes Rob. Hall de Fulbar. (c) Regiſter of the monaſtery of Paiſley.

monks of that abbey, of the lands of Sanquhar, Coudams and Staflour, about the year 1367 (*d*); as John Semple of Elieſtoun is a witneſs to that mortification, which Sir Adam Fullerton of that ilk made out of his lordſhip of Corsby to the abbot and convent of Paiſley, *anno* 1392, for the health of his ſoul and for the ſouls of his anceſtors. The ſame John Semple of Elieſtoun, knight, appends his ſeal to a reſignation of the lands of Fultoun to the monks of Paiſley *anno* 1409. His ſucceſſor, another John Semple of Elieſtoun, is witneſs to a charter of confirmation, by Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, of the lands of Edington, in favours of Sir Robert Lauder, knight (*e*). His ſucceſſor Sir William Semple, lord of Elieſtoun, knight, ſheriff of Renfrew, obtained from king James III. a charter of the baronies of Elieſtoun and Caſtletoun, upon his own reſignation, dated the 4th of October 1474 (*f*). To whom ſucceeded Sir Thomas Semple of Elieſtoun, ſheriff of Renfrew, his ſon, who departed this life in the year 1486, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Sir John Semple of Elieſtoun; which Sir John being a perſon of an ample fortune, was by the bounty and favour of king James IV. the firſt year of his reign *anno* 1488, created into the dignity of lord Semple: He obtained from that monarch, in the year 1505, a charter of the lands of Elieſtoun, Caſtletoun, Shuterflat, Hairs-Penneld, Nether-Penneld, Barr in Kilbarchan, Whitelands, Bordland, Craiginſeoch and Fairnieneſe, in the ſhire of Renfrew; the lands of Southenen, with their pertinents, in the ſhire of Ayr, and the barony of Glasford, in Lanark. Lord John, in the year 1505 founded the collegiate church of Caſtle-Semple, to the honour of God and of the bleſſed virgin Mary, for the proſperity of his ſovereign lord king James IV. and queen Margaret, his royal conſort; and for the ſoul of Margaret Colvil, his former wife; and for the health of his own ſoul, and of Margaret Creighton, his wife then living; as alſo for the ſouls of all his anceſtors and ſucceſſors. Lord John was twice married, firſt to Margaret Colvil, a daughter of the houſe of Ochiltree. Secondly he took to wife Margaret Creighton, lady Keir, and ſiſter of Sir Adam Creighton. By the firſt he had two ſons, William his ſucceſſor, and Gabriel, anceſtor of the Semples of Cathcart: And being at the battle of Floudon, which was fought the 9th of September 1513, had the hard fate to be there ſlain.

To him ſucceeded William, his ſon and heir, who obtained a charter of the lordſhip of Semple, from king James V. with conſent of John duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, during the minority of that prince, *anno* 1515. He was by the ſame monarch appointed one of the lords of juſticiary of the regality of Paiſley, with conſent of his privy-council (*g*). He augmented his paternal inheritance, and acquired the lands of Leven, Kirkpennyland, and Thirdpart, in the ſhire of Renfrew. He married firſt Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Hugh, firſt earl of Eglinton; by whom he had Robert his

(*d*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*e*) Carta penes dom. Alex. Seaton de Pitmedden, baron. (*f*) Carta penes Franciſcum dom. Semple. (*g*) Chartulary of Paiſley.

ſucceſſor. David, one of his younger ſons, obtained the lands of Craiginfeoch, from Robert maſter of Semple, his brother, *anno* 1546 (*b*). He had likewiſe ſeveral daughters, *viz.* Helen, married to Allan lord Cathcart, and had iſſue; Marion was married to the laird of Keir. He 2dly took to wife dame Elizabeth Arnot; and 3dly he married Marion Montgomery, daughter to the laird of Haſlehead. He deceaſed in the year 1547, his eſtate and honours devolving upon Robert, his ſon and heir; which Robert was called the great lord Semple, who being a perſon of a very martial ſpirit, was at the field of Pinkie, *anno* 1547, where he had the misfortune to be taken priſoner by the Engliſh, and after that continued moſt affectionately devoted to the intereſt of queen Mary, until the murder of king Henry, that this noble lord did with other Scots peers, enter into a bond of aſſociation, to defend the young prince king James, and was with the regent at the field of Langſide; and in conſideration of his many and good ſervices to the king and government, he obtained from the regent Murray a charter of the abbey of Paiſley, during life, *anno* 1569, upon the forfeiture of lord Claud Hamilton (*i*); and continued indefatigable in the ſervice of his prince till his death, which was *anno* 1572. He was twice married, firſt to Iſobel Hamilton, a daughter of the houſe of Hamilton, by whom he had two ſons, Robert, maſter of Semple, who died in his father's time; and Andrew, commonly called maſter of Semple, anceſtor of the Semples of Bruntchells and Milbank (*k*). He married 2dly Elizabeth Carlile, daughter to the lord Carlile, by whom he had John, author of that branch of the Semples of Beltrees. His daughters were married in the families of Roſs, Blair, Broomhill, Whiteford, Stanhouſe, Haſlehead, Skelmurly, Barochan, *&c.* of whom theſe ſeveral families deſcended.

To Robert, the great lord Semple, ſucceeded immediately Robert his grandſon, *viz.* ſon of Robert maſter of Semple (who deceaſed in the year 1569), by Barbara Preſton his lady, daughter to the laird of Valyfield. He was left under the tutory of James earl of Morton, regent: He was of the privy council to king James VI. and in the year 1596, was conſtitute his majeſty's ambaſſador to Spain (*l*). He was married, firſt to Agnes Montgomery, daughter of Hugh earl of Eglinton, by whom he had Hugh his ſucceſſor, and four daughters; Anne married to Sir Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk (by whom he had two ſons, Sir Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk, and James, anceſtor of the Stewarts of Torence) The 2d, Barbara, married Sir Coll Lamont of that ilk, and had iſſue. The 3d, Griſſel, to John Logan of Raiſs. The 4th, to Robert Brisbane of Biſhoptoun. Lord Robert married 2dly, dame Joanna Evieland, a dutch lady, by whom he had Sir William Semple of Letterkeny in the kingdom of Ireland.

To Robert lord Semple ſucceeded Hugh, his ſon and heir; which lord Hugh was one of the peers that ſat upon the trial of Patrick earl of Orkney, *anno* 1614 (*m*). He

(*b*) Carta penes Alexand. Porterfield de eodem. (*i*) Carta penes Franciſc. dominum Semple. (*k*) Carta penes J. comitem de Dundonald. (*l*) Genealogy of the family of Semple. (*m*) Spottiſwood's hiſtory.

married firſt Anne Hamilton, daughter of James earl of Abercorn, by whom he had one daughter, called Marion, who married Sir George Preſton of Valyfield, and had iſſue. Secondly, he took to wife Elizabeth Hay, daughter of Francis earl of Errol, by whom he had Francis and Robert, ſucceſſively lords Semple; the third, Arch. of Dykehead, and daughters, Elizabeth married William lord Mordington, and Jean to William Menzies of Pitfodel, and had iſſue. He departed this life in the year 1637, his eſtate and honours devolving upon Francis, his ſon and heir, who dying without ſucceſſion, his eſtate and honours deſcended to Robert his brother, who died in the year 1675, leaving iſſue by Anne Douglaſs his wife, daughter of James lord Mordington, Francis, his ſon and heir; and two daughters, Anne, married to Francis Abercrombie of Fiterneer; and Jean, to Alexander Saintclair of Roſlin, and had iſſue: Which Francis lord Semple, took to wife Griſſel, daughter of Sir Archibald Primroſe of Dalmeny; but having no ſucceſſion, he departed this life *anno* 1684. His eſtate and honours devolved upon Anne, lady Semple, his ſiſter and ſole heireſs, who by Francis Abercrombie of Fiterneer, afterwards dignified with the title of lord Glaſsford (ſon and heir of Alexander Abercrombie of Fiterneer, who was ſon and heir of Hector Abercrombie of Fiterneer, ſecond ſon of Sir Alexander Abercrombie of Birkenboig, an ancient family in Banffſhire), had Francis, now lord Semple, her ſon and heir, who ſucceeded his mother (who deceaſed *anno* 1691). His lordſhip's armorial bearing is *argent*, a cheveron checquie, *gules*, and of the firſt, betwixt three bugles *ſable*, garniſhed; of the ſecond, ſupported by two ratches; for creſt a ſtagg's head couped, proper, with this motto, *Keep tryſt*."

S. § The foreſaid Francis lord Semple's brother alienated the lordſhip of Caſtle-Semple to col. William M'Dowall, a younger ſon of Alexander M'Dowall of Garthland, Eſq; in the year 1727; who alſo purchaſed the patronage of the church of Lochwinioch from the earl of Dundonald. He demoliſhed the old caſtle of Semple in the year 1735, and built an elegant large modern houſe, being 60 feet long, and 45 feet broad, three ſtories high, having ruſtic corners, being pavilion roofed, and a platform covered with lead 36 feet long, and 24 feet broad above, with a large cupola in the middle, crowned with three globes, *viz.* every one perpendicular above another. How far he completed all the ornaments which this grand fabric is beautified with at preſent, or at what periods any new additions were made I am not certain: I only beg leave to mention a few words of the preſent condition of this ſuperb building, and other curioſities within ſaid police, after I have given the genealogy of this family, *viz.* of the ancient family of Garthland, in Galloway.

" M'Dowall or M'Dougall, which I take to be the ſame, (the figures and tinctures of their arms, being all alike, and they themſelves uſing the name promiſcuouſly,), is a very old Scots name, which they derive with their original, from Dovall of Galloway, who lived about 230 years before the birth of our Saviour, killed Nothatus the tyrant, the ſixth king of Scotland, and eſtabliſhed Reutherus, who had the better right to the throne, as our hiſtorians tell us. Afterwards another Dowall captain of Galloway, with

the captain of Lorn, went into England againſt the Romans, in ſupport of the Brittans, and put a ſtop to the Roman armies, in defence of their own country: Upon this account Sir George Mackenzie obſerves, in his Science of Heraldry, page 3d, The M'Douall bears the lion collared, with an antique crown.

"The old lords of Galloway were of this name, and one of the moſt powerful families in Scotland, at that time. They built five abbacies, and five priories, and endowed them with ſeveral lands, *viz.* the abbacies of Tongue-land, New-Abbey, Souls Seat, Kilconquhore, and Glenluce. The priories of Holycroſs, Loncluden, Liſhmahago, St. Mary-Iſle, and Whithorn, a work of moſt prodigious charge, of which few private families in Europe can be ſaid to have done the like.

"The family of theſe ancient lords ended in Allan, lord of Galloway, and high conſtable of Scotland, who, as Buchanan ſays, was "*omnium Scotorum longe potentiſſimus, i. e.* of all the Scots by far the moſt powerful:" He, having no male iſſue, left three daughters, the eldeſt whereof, was married to *John Baliol*, father to the competitor; in virtue of whoſe right, he claimed the crown of Scotland, and lordſhip of Galloway. Baliol being forfeited, the honour and remaining part of the eſtate devolved to the crown, where they continued till Sir Archibald Douglaſs, for his good ſervices in defeating Edward Baliol at Annan, had them beſtowed on him, by king David II. who nevertheleſs had a claim by blood of his wife Dornagill, daughter to John Cummin, who married Mary, ſecond daughter to the ſaid Allan, lord of Galloway.

"The Douglaſſes continued to be lords of Galloway, till the forfeiture of the earls of Douglaſs, commonly called the *black Douglaſſes*, who carried the arms of Galloway, *viz. Azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned *or*, quartered with their own arms; as do yet the principal branches of that noble family.

"It is ſaid before, that the arms of the old lords of Galloway were *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, collared with an antique crown *or*: But Cambden, in his Britannia de Gallovedia, tells, that Henry I. king of England, gave a grant, to Fergus lord of Galloway, for ſome ſpecial ſervices, of carrying the lion crowned; of which, that family ever afterwards had the lion crowned, neglecting it ſeem to have it collared only, with an open crown.

"There are three old families of note in Galloway, with one in Teviotdale of the name of M'Dowall, claiming their deſcents, from the old lords of Galloway, and carrying their arms, as a *teſſera* of their deſcent.

"The firſt is that of M'Dowall or M'Dougall of Garthland, which appears to be the principal family of the name; having ſeen in the cuſtody of James Ferguſon, Eſq; younger of Kilkerron, two bonds of manrent, granded by M'Dowall of Logan, and M'Dowall of Freugh, to Uthred M'Dowall of Garthland, as their chief and principal, as the bonds, of the date 1593, bear." I find, the foreſaid Uthred M'Dowall's daughter Florence, married to James, ſon of Fergus M'Dowall, by Janet Kennedy, of the family of lord Kennedy; which Fergus was ſerved heir to his father Gilbert M'Dowall of

Freugh, in the year 1518, as by the original inquest yet extant, signed by many of the best gentlemen of that country. His son James, obtained a new charter of the said lands, with the advocation and patronage of Stephen-kirk. They had issue a son, who succeeded them: John M'Dowall of Freugh, Esq; and father of Patrick earl of Dumfries, I come to think is the lineal heir of that family. But to return to the family of Garthland again.

"This family derives its descent from Ethred M'Dougall, a younger son of Rouallan lord of Galloway, and a younger brother of the abovementioned Allan, last lord of Galloway, who from his father got the lands of Garthland, and others in Galloway, still in their possession, at least, a great part of them; for, as I am informed, there are charters and evidents in the tower of London, which instruct their rise and descent to be such. I have seen few of their old evidents, and few of such are to be found with us of ancient families in that shire, they having suffered more depredations, than others; for beside that devastation of Edward I. which was over the whole nation, the M'Dowalls, and most of the gentlemen in Galloway, had all their ancient charters carried off or destroyed; particularly, in king Robert the Bruce's days, they being more attached to the Baliol's than the Bruce's interest, Baliol being the true heir of Galloway, and after, by the tyrannical usurpation of the black Douglass, then lord of Galloway, who was so barbarous, that he not only destroyed the gentlemen's charters, that they might be forced to hold their lands of the Douglasses; but exacted sums of money yearly, as *black meal*, from them, and caused every parish pay a certain number of black cattle yearly, for his ladner (thence called *Ladner Marte Kyen)*; and upon refusal of any of his demands, he imprisoned them. I have seen, in the hands of the said Mr. Ferguson, a charter of Archibald earl of Douglass, lord of Galloway and Annandale, to Thomas M'Dowall of Garthland, of the lands of *Garthland, &c.* of the date 1413†."

The foresaid col. William M'Dowall having the command of a regiment of men in the island of St. Kitts in the West Indies; and maj. James Milliken being then in office in the said island, the said maj. James Milliken married Mary Steven, as before observed, and col. William M'Dowall married her daughter; who were both ladies of ample fortunes, having large estates in said island: The mother's estate came to the family of Milliken, and the daughter's to the family of Castle-Semple, having continued still in said families. The island indeed capitulated to the French, in February 1782; but the proprietors still retain their landed property though under the French government.

Col. William M'Dowall, had issue by this marriage, only one son, William, who succeeded him. He married, 2dly, Isabella Wallace, sister to Biggar of Umat, Esq; *alias* Wallace of the family of Craigie; by whom he had two sons, 1st, James, who went to the West-Indies; 2d, John, who purchased a captaincy in the 6th or Inniskilling regiment of Dragoons; and succeeded to his uncle Biggar of Umat, who died

† *Nisbet's Heraldry, page* 288, 289.

without leaving male iſſue; and the ſaid John M'Dowall, Eſq; is the preſent proprietor of Umat, near Edinburgh.

Col. William M'Dowall died October 27. 1748, aged 71 years, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, Eſq; who is the preſent proprietor. He has made very great improvements upon his eſtate, as alſo added ſundry more eſtates unto his paternal inheritance. Thoſe that lie within this ſhire I ſhall take notice of at the different places where they are found; except in this pariſh, *viz.* of Lochwinioch, where he has made ſeveral ſmall purchaſes; having a great part of the lands in this pariſh in property; and the greateſt part of the whole hold of him as ſuperior: which lands in ancient times, held of the earls of Abercorn and Dundonald.

Three of the forementioned eſtates which are not within this ſhire, I will here take notice of: The firſt is the eſtate of Garthland, in Galloway, the paternal inheritance of his anceſtors, as before noticed. He purchaſed it from col. William M'Dowall of Garthland, his couſin-german, about the year 1760, the title then excepted, till Auguſt 8. 1775, that the ſaid col. William M'Dowall died at Harrowgate, in England, unmarried, when the title of Garthland devolved on William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, Eſq; who has now given the ſaid eſtate and title to William his eldeſt ſon, who is now deſigned William M'Dowall of Garthland, Eſq. The ſecond eſtate is in the pariſh of Baldernock, in Stirlingſhire: He purchaſed it from the father of William Robertſon, principal of the univerſity of Edinburgh. The third eſtate is called Auldmuir, in the pariſh of Dalry, in Ayrſhire.

I ſhall now give a ſhort deſcription of the preſent condition of the foreſaid manour and police of Caſtle-Semple as before propoſed.

This elegant houſe ſtands due eaſt and weſt, the front, which is of aſhler-work, looks toward the ſouth, having two large wings on each ſide, which forms an outer and an inner court: The outer court is a fine circular green in front of the manſion houſe, having the coach-houſes on the eaſt, and the ſtables on the weſt: The inner-court is between the outer court and the manſion houſe, which is a large green ſquare, being a kind of a terrace incloſed with a ſtone parapet wall, having a foot path of cut ſtone between the wall and the green. On the outſide and ſouth ſquare of ſaid wall, are planted a row of flowering ſhrubs, which ſquare is about 42 yards long. You have to aſcend five ſteps of a ſtone ſtair from the outer court to the inner court, where is a paved paſſage of good cut ſtone, five rows in breadth from thence to the out ſtair, being eleven ſteps of cut ſtone, which leads up to the entry of the main door, which is built only after the doric order. A large clock is fixed on the weſt wing of this ſquare court. There is a foot paſſage, about two yards broad, of well poliſhed cut ſtones, on each ſide of this inner court, between the wall and the inner wings, at the end of which is a colonade, about 36 feet long, ſupported by three pillars on each end of the houſe;

the colonade leads alſo through the ſouth ſide of ſaid houſe; all the pillars have niches, except one on each end. An architrave runs up each pillar, and round the arch which is ſupported with a truſs key at the centre, where there is growing out of the wooden truſs-key a fir-tree, a great curioſity: All being uniformly executed. The manſion-houſe has eighteen windows in front, beſides two bulls eyes in the pediment above; as alſo a large niche below the pediment and above the door. The north ſide of the houſe has the ſame number of windows, niche and pediment; but has only ten ſteps up to the door. The houſe is adorned with ſix chimney-heads, beſides one on the top of each pediment. Each end of the houſe has nine windows, and a pleaſure garden about forty-four yards long, and near about the ſame breadth of the houſe, adjoining thereto, *viz.* one at each end. The bowling green adjoins to the north ſide, which was formerly part of the old orchard and garden.

About an hundred yards north from the manſion-houſe, ſtands the old college or chapel, as mentioned in the 6th and the 48th pages of this work. In the eaſt end of this chapel is a vault where the lords of Semple, and the preſent family, have depoſited their dead. And in the weſt end of the chapel are grave ſtones horizontally laid, which are now covered up, ſuppoſed to be the reſting places of the prieſts and friars employed in thoſe days: And alſo round the outſide of this chapel, the common people have buried their dead, as ſeveral ſculls and other human bones, have been dug up there within theſe few years. An old man, called John Watt, fowler to the lords of Semple, ſerved in that family under ſix lords there ſucceſſively, and died at Caſtle-Semple after colonel William M'Dowall purchaſed that eſtate; who alſo ſerved under him for ſome time: This man remembered to have ſeen the pews and ſeats, altar and images, *&c.* ſtanding in the ſaid chapel, and the font-ſtone for the holy water, the pedeſtal of the croſs, with figures and hieroglyphics cut upon it: Some of which ſtill remain there to be ſeen yet. The chapel is moſtly covered all around with woodbind or ivy, circulated with a fine tall horn beam hedge. The upper part is now uſed as a wright ſhop for the family's uſe. Round this chapel, upon a riſing ground, ſtands a plantation of very old large growing trees of various kinds. A few yards ſouthweſt of this, *viz.* in the pleaſure-ground, where was formerly the old orchard and garden, is built a large hot-houſe, 90 feet long: At 6 feet diſtance, from each end, ſtand a green-houſe, being 20 feet long each: The hot-houſe is inferior to none I have ſeen in Scotland (his grace the duke of Argyle's excepted) this being much of the ſame plan, and but little ſhort thereof; having a fine green terrace-walk in front, where there is a pleaſant row of yew and ſundry other kinds of trees. The manſion-houſe is very elegant and well furniſhed within, with large and convenient appartments, having the privilege of good water, conveyed into ſeverals of them by leaden pipes.

Southweſt from the chapel is growing a remakable aſh-tree, called the Seven Brothers, as being ſeven large trees growing ſeparately out of one root.

About a quarter of a mile weſt from the chapel is Courteſy-hill, whereon is a park where lately a number of large red deer did paſture: They are now removed to that large park of white deer upon Kenmuir-hill, which was lately rebuilt, being in Kilbarchan pariſh, as formerly mentioned; yet all being within the foreſaid police.

About a quarter of a mile weſt from Courteſy-hill is Park-hill, upon which ſtands Park hill houſe, a neat modern built houſe, three ſtories high, pavilion roofed, having a platform on the top covered with lead, and a pediment on front, but not fully finiſhed within, having a very fine proſpect of the country around; commanding a pleaſant view of the whole loch of Lochwinioch, which lies to the ſouth. Between ſaid loch and Park-hill houſe, the foreſaid gentleman has, this year, ſown 21 acres of turnips, the greateſt quantity of turnips I ever knew growing in this country belonging to one perſon. Though this gentleman has had a large quantity growing every year, for ſeveral years paſt, it is to be lamented that ſo few turnips are ſown in this country as what really is: For which reaſon, I ſhall give a few inſtructions with regard to the cultivation of this article, and the advantages ariſing therefrom, after I have advanced a little further upon the ſaid police.

Upon the north ſide of the two forementioned hills, is a large plantation of fine thriving trees, both foreign and Britiſh, of various kinds, near a mile in length, and a conſiderable breadth: Through which wood runs a ſerpentine rivulet, upon the north ſide of the old chapel, which ſupplies ſeveral cataracts and caſcades to play, oppoſite to the north ſide of Caſtle-Semple houſe. A brood of trouts, with other kinds of fiſh, are playing between the caſcades, but cannot emigrate from the weels which they are in; which, inſtead of willows, are placed iron grates upon the upper ſide of the breaſt of the caſcades.

Near the weſt end of this rivulet, and the eaſt ſide of Park hill, in the foreſaid plantation, is a fine grotto; from thence, on the ſouth ſide of ſaid brook, is a fine ſerpentine gravel walk, branching ſeveral ways: The walk which leads eaſt towards the manſion-houſe, aſcends obliquely up the acclivity of a quick riſing ground, at the middle of which you can behold yourſelf on a level with the top of the trees of the ſaid plantation, on the north ſide: and on the ſouth the view is terminated almoſt perpendicular by the etherial ſky.

A little to the northeaſt from thence, at a place, called the Sheels, where the cattle and poultry are fed. A ſheeling, properly, is a temporary hut, built up for thoſe who tend cattle; but whether it was by feeding and attending cattle it derived its name or not I am not certain: However, the orchard and garden adjoins to the ſouth ſide of ſaid Sheels. It is but a few years ſince the ſaid orchard and garden were made. The old orchard and garden are both demoliſhed, and made into pleaſure ground, having a number of various kinds of beautiful trees interſperſed therein, *viz.* both on the northeaſt and the north weſt of the houſe; being adjacent to the forementioned caſcades, where the rivulet is conveyed from thence, through a ſubterraneous paſſage, hard by the eaſt ſide of the manſion-houſe, into the forementioned loch: Which loch (as mentioned in the

ad page of this work, abounds with ſwans, geeſe, ducks, and different kinds of teal, in great numbers, eſpecially in winter: The principal fiſhes are pikes, perches and eels. The ſalmon, when emigrating, paſſes through this freſh-water lake, and about a mile further, *viz.* in Calder river, near a place, called the Bridge-end, there annually depoſite their ſpawn.

The foreſaid peel or fortreſs, ſtands upon free ſtone, built over a ſtrong ſtone arch, with bulwarks, gun-ports, *&c.* under which lies a very fine coal along the bottom of great part of the loch, which formerly contained about 600 acres of ground under water. But in the year 1773-4, the ſaid William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, then member of parliament for Renfrewſhire, made a large canal, 9 feet deep, 36 feet broad at the bottom, 63 feet wide at the top, all the way from the hall of Thirdpart, to oppoſite or above Caſtle-Semple houſe, which ſtands within a few yards of the loch, being a courſe of near two miles long, and is his own property on both ſides of the river Black-Cart, which coſt near 3000*l.* by which above 400 acres of ſaid loch is got dry in ſummer, of a very deep rich ſoil, where a hay crop is taken off annually. However, the foreſaid canal, after all, is too narrow.

Within ſaid police are ſeveral avenues and beltings, having numerous plantings in many parts of his ſeveral eſtates, all which are well incloſed, equal with many in the kingdom.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Graham of Airth, Eſq; by whom he had eight ſons; 1ſt, William, of Garthland, Eſq; his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir; 2d, James, a merchant in Glaſgow, (who married, 1ſt, Iſobel, daughter of Petters of Carſbaſket, Eſq; by whom he has five ſons, *viz.* William, Thomas, Milliken, Dayhort and Alexander: His lady, Iſobel, died about the year 1780. He married 2dly, Jamieſon, from New York, with an opulent fortune); 3d, Dayhort, who went to the Eaſt-Indies; 4th, Alexander, who died on his paſſage from India, July 15. 1773; 5th, Hay; 6th, John, who died in the iſland of St. Vincent; 7th, David, who was a lieutenant in the Princeſs man of war, along with admiral Rodney, at that memorable victory which was gained over the French, on the 12th of April 1782, where he had the misfortune of getting his hand ſhot off; but his heroic ſpirit got the better of his wound, and would not ſuffer him to retire home though he had it then in his choice; 8th, Laurence: And four daughters; 1ſt, Mary, married to George Houſton of Johnſton, Eſq; by whom ſhe left iſſue two ſons, *viz.* Ludovick and William-M'Dowall; ſhe died January 2. 1782; 2d, Anne, married to Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, Eſq; in May 1779, by whom ſhe had a ſon, born June 30. 1781, who died an infant; ſhe died April 28. 1782. 3d, Elizabeth, who died young; 4th, Graham.

Armorial bearings, *azure*, a lion rampant, *argent*, crowned, *or*. Creſt, a lion's paw erazed, *argent*, erect, proper. Motto, *Vincere vel mori*. Supported with two lions collared, ſtanding on a compartment, whereon are theſe words, *Fortis in arduis*.

I ſhall here give a few inſtructions with regard to a crop of turnips, as before promiſed.

The culture of turnips has been recommended to many of our farmers near thirty years ago; but few of the trials, made either by gentlemen or farmers, till of late were attended with ſuch ſucceſs as to encourage a general practice: Improvements in all arts are of ſlow introduction. At firſt, the ſucceſs of the execution is precarious; till, by length of time and frequent experiments, the operation become familiars: Till then, many attempts will prove abortive; diſappointments will enſue; and a certain expence will be incurred. This holds in agriculture, as well as in all other arts, improving of this kind muſt begin with gentlemen of fortune, to whom a miſcarriage is of leſs moment. For experiments, the ſucceſs of which are at beſt precarious, are not the province of farmers, whoſe living muſt depend upon their yearly gain. *But if practices are recommended to them by repeated ſucceſs, and unqueſtionable authority, and they convinced that the execution is eaſy, and the expence within their reach, they have ſenſe and ſagacity enough to attend to their own intereſt; if there is a probability then, that our farmers will readily embrace and practiſe better methods of farming, and amend their former errors, had they an opportunity to know them; the duty which every man owes to his country, and the great calls for improvement in agriculture, demand all the aſſiſtance that can be given to an end ſo deſirable, and ſo intimately connected with the very exiſtence of our manufactures, trade, and commerce.* England has been long conſidered as the ſchool of agriculture in Europe. Though perhaps not ſo early, yet has been more rapid in its progreſs of improvement. The great cauſe was the early patronage of men of rank and figure: while Scotland lay totally neglected; without patronage, without example, and without the neceſſary aids, except what the popiſh clergy had acquired, which was near a third of the whole land rent in Scotland, they were not inattentive to the improvement of their immenſe landed intereſt, being either foreigners, or educated abroad, they imported with them the beſt methods of cultivation then in practice: the rentals of church lands bear teſtimony of the conſequent effect; while the greateſt part of the country, excepting the ſmall territories of royal burghs, lay in an uncultivated waſte. The progreſs of improvement ſuffered a ſevere check by the convulſions that enſued at the Reformation. That event totally engroſſed the minds of all ranks. Who entered deep into the religious quarrel, became too much improvers of church and ſtate, to have either leiſure or inclination to improve their lands.

The Union, which gave life and encouragement to the manufactures and commerce of Scotland, was indeed ſomewhat beneficial to agriculture in ſeveral places, by the intercourſe betwixt the two nations becoming more frequent, many of the nobility and gentry, obſerving the cultivation in England, made trials upon their own eſtates what the ſoil and what the climate would bear, having now made great proficiency by their many incloſures, plantations, and cultivated graſſes; but there are many farmers that goes little beyond the limits of their farms; the outmoſt extent of their excurſions is to the pariſh church, or to the next market town, in which they ſee and meet with nothing

beyond their own little ſphere of knowledge, and converſe with their brother farmers as ignorant in farming as themſelves. Thus they return home as little inſtructed as they went abroad.

However, I am happy to ſee the many improvements the farmers are making in this ſhire. In the mean time, if a ſet of gentlemen of a truly public ſpirit, ſuch as the forementioned gentleman, would form a ſociety for the improvement of agriculture, and not only practiſe it themſelves, but endeavour, by their example and inſtructions, to propagate the ſame ſpirit through the country, and make every perſon who has occaſion, welcome to a participation of their ſkill, in conſequence thereof, many laudable attempts towards improvement, in this practical branch, would be made in different parts of the nation. For which reaſon I ſhall give my opinon in few words, in regard to what ſhould be next done.

For where an eſtate conſiſts of many farms, it cannot be expected that the proprietor, though he were to employ his whole time and attention to its improvements, could extend to the whole thereof. The bulk muſt be left in the hands of tenants, and where ſuch is the caſe, nothing can be propoſed that appears more propitious to the intereſt of both landlord and tenant, than letting out their lands upon long leaſes, or for a certain number of years, to terminate with one or more lives, and in ſuch a manner as that the tenant can profit thereby; better to have a moderate rent well paid, than a great rent ill paid, or even ſometimes not paid at all. I cannot altogether join with ſome of the gentlemen, where their farmers are making improvements, to raiſe their rents too ſoon; taxing their induſtry, I may ſay, puniſhing them for growing wealthy; by ſo doing, ſome are overwhelmed into reſolute indolence, emigrate to other climes, and ſeek their ſubſiſtence among ſtrangers, which they thought was denied them in their native country; whereas on the other hand, the more people gains, generally they become more vigilant, frugal, and induſtrious; in proportion as the farmer thrives, the land improves; he then maintains a larger ſtock of cattle, makes and purchaſes more manures; being placed above the fear of want, tries experiments, deviſing improvements; as he cultivates more land, in proportion he acquires more knowledge, and in the end gains more profit: then he begins to love husbandry, and values himſelf on a profeſſion which increaſes his ſtores. Under ſuch cultivations, you will ſee waſte lands made arable, or converted into artificial paſture. This is a conqueſt, which enriches his landlord and himſelf, but injures no man.

And if a life or lives were ſuperadded to a terms of years, this would be a ſecurity to the landlord that the farm is to return to his family in the beſt condition, and under the beſt culture. The ſtricteſt obligation that can be contrived upon the tenant, though they may prevent his hurting the farm, by a courſe of what they call ſcourging crops, near the end of his leaſe, which is generally complained of; they cannot however prevent him from relaxing in his labour, his induſtry, and his vigilance. But when the poſſeſſion is to have the ſame termination with the life of the tenant, which the Author of

Nature has wiſely concealed from mankind; that portion of hope, which, by our conſtitution, is mingled in the cup of life, will keep his induſtry and attention awake, ſo as to preſerve the farm in the ſame good condition, in which he would always wiſh to poſſeſs it. This is a cuſtom which is very much practiſed in England; and ought be patroniſed, and not diſcouraged, in Scotland.

Another circumſtance, which depends on the farmer, and is of no ſmall conſequence, is the arranging his lands properly for his crops. It is common in many places, to ſow little beſides oats; and having a great deal to do in a ſhort time, part of which runs a chance of being but incompletely done, notwithſtanding his number of horſes, that are kept at ſuch a great expence, if they be not always employed, can never pay for their food; yet in the common manner of farming, they ſtand idle a great part of the year for hurrying on the buſineſs of a few weeks at the ſowing times; which tends to the great impoveriſhment of the farmer.

For every farmer who cultivates 100 acres of arable land, abſtract from his grazing paſturage, will require three ploughs, if not four, in tickliſh weather, or be obliged to plow wet, harrowing ſcarce half done; inſtead of a good crop, filled with weeds for years to come: Whereas, if he would divide his lands properly for *different crops*, as the generality of land in this part of the country is got pretty well incloſed and ſubdivided; ſuch as one part with beans, ſown in February; another with peaſe and oats, ſown in March; the third with barley, ſown in April; the fourth with turnips, ſown in June or July; the fifth with wheat, ſown in September; and the ſixth with one year and two years old crops of ryegraſs and clover, either jointly or ſeparately, he would have his lands always kept clean, and in heart. The whole of which might be cultivated with one plough and a pair of ſtout horſes; indeed, where land is *ſtiff and clayey*, three horſes may be neceſſary. I leave to the reader, to judge what a *ſaving it* would be to the farmer, inſtead of ſix or eight horſes, to have *only two or three* for the plough, beſides other two for carrying out manures or other carting. And in place of thoſe idle horſes, to fat the ſame number of cattle upon turnips, which are excellent either for fattening or milkneſs, an acre of turnips being highly ſufficient for the winter proviſion of each cow, and productive of as much profit to the farmer as the ſummer paſture: By this means the cows will be kept in good order, without hay, and will be found as profitable in the winter as the ſummer.

The turnips agree very well with fattening hogs when boiled; though the hogs eat them tolerably well without boiling, yet not ſo as to fatten them. However, I would recommend to the farmer to give them boiled peaſe a week before they are killed, in order to harden their fat, that it might not boil away in the pot. My reaſon for boiling the peaſe is, that the hogs being uſed ſo long with the ſoft turnips, they will not take ſo kindly to the hard raw peaſe.

When you intend to ſtore up your turnips for winter proviſion, pull them, ſcrape the earth carefully off them, then cut the heads and top-roots, give your cattle them, that

nothing may be loſt; then put the turnips into any little houſe, the ſame way as you would keep potatoes; covering them well with ſtraw, in order to defend them from the froſt, always obſerving to keep them dry.

I then ſhall mention a few maxims with regard to the cultivation of turnips, as before promiſed.

Land cannot be brought into too good tilth for ſowing turnips: They require a deep, looſe, and well wrought mould, (not rich, for in a rich ſoil they grow rank); plow in April for the firſt time; then in June it ſhould be well harrowed down, and immediately croſs plowed; in the ſummer following, obſerve not to harrow till you intend to plow again, for the rougher you leave the ſurface, the drought has the eaſier acceſs for deſtroying the weeds; then about the beginning of July give it a ſlight harrowing, and directly plow it for the laſt time, croſs harrow it, and ſow the ſeed, then muſt be ſcratched with a light harrow to cover the ſeed, all immediately following one another. Sow about two pound weight of turnip-ſeed upon an acre: There is little danger in ſowing turnip ſeed thick, except only the loſs of the ſeed, as they can be hoed thinner. The firſt time of hoeing ſhould be when the fourth leaf appears, then hoe them again about three weeks after; and if you are afraid of the fly, ſow a little ſoot over them; if rain follows, the fly will not chuſe to touch them; yet if the weather be hot and dry, the ſoot is not ſo good for the leaves. As to the ſlugs, the beſt way of deſtroying them in dry weather is with a light roller, this cruſhes and kills them, and does the crop ſervice, eſpecially if it be a light ſoil: for it preſſes the particles cloſſer, ſo that the moiſture in the earth is not ſo ſoon exhaled by the heat of the ſun. There are ſeveral kinds of rollers; to deſcribe them all would be too tedious for me at preſent: yet, for the behoof of the farmer, I will mention one roller, which I had the opportunity of ſeeing at Mr. James Black's, farmer in Pennelds, Kilbarchan pariſh, being only made this ſeaſon; and ſuperior, in my opinion, to any I have ſeen in the country: for the turning the roller commonly uſed, is very ſevere upon the horſes in turning, which does not move upon its axis, but is dragged along the ſurface: But this roller is made with a diviſion in the middle, as if two rollers were joined together: It turns very eaſily: For, in turning, both parts move round their axis: The one move forward, and the other backward. It is made with narrow boards nailed upon four wheels, *viz.* two in each part, being two feet eight inches diameter; making ſeven feet long, ſupported with twelve iron hoops, with a neat little cart fixed above, where weight can be eaſily added to it, or taken from it.

C. "Near to this ſtands the caſtle of Elieſtoun, the principal meſſuage of a barony of large extent, of the ſame name; and the ancient deſignation of the barons Semple. I have ſeen a charter granted by king Robert Bruce, "*Dilecto et fideli ſuo Roberto dicto Sympel, de tota terra in tenemento de Largs cum pertinent. quæ fuere quondam Johannis de Baliolo, militis* (n), *i. e.* to his beloved and faithful the ſaid Robert Semple, of the whole

(n) *Carta in Publicis Archivis.*

land in the tenement of Largs, with its pertinents, which belonged formerly to John Balliol."

S. § The barony of Elieſtoun was purchaſed from the family of lord Semple, along with the lordſhip of Semple, by col. William M'Dowall, formerly mention, and is now the property of William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, Eſq;

Elieſtoun ſtone-bridge, with one arch, was built, bearing date thereon *anno* 1762.

Great part of the old tower of Elieſtoun is ſtanding, being on the main road between Kilbarchan and Kilmarnock, a road branching off at that place towards Paiſley, by Quarrelton. I muſt not neglect a new road that is making between Paiſley and Beith, as great part of it is made, *viz.* from a part called Clark's bridge, where Renfrewſhire is joined by Ayrſhire; this road being carried paſt the ſouth ſide of Lochſide, and north ſide of the Gavans, it is now formed the length of Elieſtoun bridge, and intended to be carried through a little to the north of the ſaid old tower, and join the forementioned road toward Paiſley, between that and the barony of Croſsford. By the well-concerted plan of William M'Dowall of Garthland, Eſq; and others, this road is made pretty level, as being carried obliquely along the hilly grounds; whereas it was formerly a ſort of a road, up hill and down hill, almoſt impaſſable for horſe and carriages.

Above the old tower of Elieſtoun, a little to the ſouthward, is a place called *Moor*-dykes, where a battle was fought, in the reign of king Charles II. between the royaliſt and the whigs, where ſeverals were killed and wounded: Lord Roſs, in this engagement, was mounted in a coat of mail, upon a ſteed, which was ſhot under him, and, as I am informed, he himſelf wounded.

Adjacent to the eaſt ſide of the barony of Elieſtoun, lies the barony of Croſsford, which, in former times belonged to the earls of Dundonald, and came by marriage of lady Anne Cochran, eldeſt daughter of John earl of Dundonald, to James duke of Hamilton; and about the year 1753 was acquired from James ſixth duke of Hamilton, by William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, Eſq; the preſent proprietor. Who, in company with George Houſton of Johnſton, Eſq; is carrying on a lime work there at preſent The water is taken out with a water engine, being very curiouſly ſupplied with water conveyed a great way in wooden roans thereto, and falling perpendicularly upon the upper ſide of the great wheel.

In that quarter are the lands of Mount-top, Auchengreoch, Whitlee-moor, Blackdike, Whitehills, and others, with part of the lands of Burnſide, Robert Napier of Milliken, Eſq; is the preſent proprietor. The other part of the lands of Burnſide is the property of Mr. Hugh Cochran, ſupervifor of the exciſe.

C. " Oppoſite to Caſtle-Semple, upon the ſouth ſide of the loch, lie the lands of Beltrees: A family of the ſirname of Stewart did anciently poſſeſs theſe lands. I have ſeen a charter granted by king James III. *anno* 1477, of the lands of Beltrees, to William Stewart and Aliſon Kennedy his ſpouſe, which failed in the perſon of another Willi-

am Stewart of Beltrees, *anno* 1559. Theſe lands came to Robert lord Semple, and became the patrimony of John Semple, ſon of Robert lord Semple, by Elizabeth Carlile (his ſecond wife) a daughter of the lord Torthorald, who was anceſtor of the Semples of Beltrees: He was married to Mary, ſiſter to William lord Livingſton, and one of the maids of honour to queen Mary; by whom he had Sir James Semple of Beltrees, his ſon and heir; from whom Robert Semple now of Beltrees, is the fourth in a direct deſcent. The intermarriages of the Semples of Beltrees, beſide theſe above mentioned, are with theſe following ancient and conſiderable families; Elphinſtons of Blythſwood, Lyons of Albar, Campbells of Arkinglaſs, Macfarlans of that ilk, Maxwells of Newark, Pollocks of that ilk.

Their armorial bearing is the coat of the lord Semple, and in baſe of the third bugle, a roſe *gules*."

S. § The foreſaid Sir James Semple was ſent ambaſſador to England, for king James VI. in 1599. The order iſſued for his return I thought proper to inſert as follows:

" WHEREAS the laird of Beltrees beyng ſent ambaſſador from the Scottiſh kinge, " unto her majeſtie, ys now to make his departure againne into Scotland. This is " therefore to will and command you in her majeſties namme and not onlie to ſee him " furniſhed of good hable poſte horſes for himſelfe, his ſervants and guides, from place " to place to the towne of Berwicke, but alſo to ſee him in his ſaid journey uſed with " all favour and courteſie. Whereof faylle you not as you will anſwer unto the con- " trarie. From the court at Richemonde, the 23d of February 1599.

" To all mayors, ſheryvis, juſtyces, bailyfes, conſtables, headboroughs, and " all other her majeſties officers and others to whom it ſhall appertain " and to every of them

(Sic ſubſcribitur)

" Thomas Egerton, George Hunſday, William Knollys, Thomas Buckhurſe, Ro- " bert North, Robert Cecyll."

His majeſty's letter to him while ambaſſador at London.

JAMES REX,

" MR JAMES SEMPLE of Biltrees our reſident agent in oure affaires at Londoun, " we greet zou well. It is oure will and we command that upoun the ſight heir- " of ze anſer our ſervant Robert Fowlis, of the ſaume of one hundred pounds ſterling " monie of the firſt and reddyeſt of zour zeires annuitie reſavit be zou and that for the " defray of ſomqhat of his charges ſuſtainit be his, and to be ſuſtained in his, and you'll

" order farther for the pament of ſic debtis as are reſtand, ou and to him, which ſoume " ſall you be ſullie allowed to you upon acc^t kepand; you put in your dyſcharge upon " the reſait thereof, for your warrand ſufficientlie in oure hand at Edinburgh. The " 9th day of September 1599.

" *(Sic Subſcribitur)* JAMES REX."

In the year 1601, after he was made knight bachelor, he was ſent ambaſſador to France. I here inſert the preparation for his departure.

" WHERAS Sir James Semple knight ſervt. to the king of Scotts, is to make his " ſpeedy repare into France for ſome ſpecyal ſervyce of the ſayd king, theſe are there- " fore to will and requir you and every of you not only to ſuffer him and his ſervants, " quyatly to paſſe without any uneceſarry lett or interuption but alſo to ſee them pro- " vyded of ſuffycient and hable poſt horſes together with guydes from ſtage to ſtage to " the town of Dover at ſuch reaſonable pryces as are accuſtomed to be payed in lyke " caſes, and thereof not to fayl as you will anſer for the contrary at your perill. From " the corte at Richdmond, the 4th Octr. 1601.

" To all his majeſties ſherifes, juſtyces of peace, byllis, conſtables, poſtmaſters, " Headburroughs and all others his majeſties officers whom it may concern.

" *(Sic ſubſcribitur)* ROBERT CECYLL."

The king out of his royal favour, gave him a grant and charter of a large barony of land, called Carbarrie, near Cork in Ireland; which was uſurped from his heirs, in Cromwel's time

After his return from France he built a large houſe at Paiſley croſs, called the Black Land (the preſent proprietor is capt. John Storie): He then intended it for his majeſty's reception, when he paid a viſit to the monaſtery of Paiſley. But as I am informed, the king was petitioned not to paſs through the port at the old bridge into the town, the magiſtrates being afraid they would not be able to maintain the dignity of a royal burgh. He married dame Giles Elphinſton, a daughter of Elphinſton of Blythſwood, by whom he had a ſon Robert, who ſucceeded him, and a daughter Iſabella, who died unmarried. He was a great poet, as was his ſucceſſors: He was author of that epiſtle well known by the title of *The Padler and the Prieſt.*

He was ſucceeded by his ſon Robert Semple of Beltrees, who was the author of *The Piper of Kilbarchan, or, The Epitaph of Habbie Simpſon* (ſee page 113).

About the year 1600, he married Lyon, daughter of Lyon of Albar, by whom he had a ſon Francis, who ſucceeded him; and ſold the lands of Beltrees to

Thomas Crawfurd of Cartsburn, Esq; The said Francis was author of two pamphlets, the first entitled *The Banishment of Poverty, by F. D. of Albany*; the second, *She Roll and Let me in.* He married Campbell, his cousin-german, daughter of Campbell of Arkinglanss, by whom he had Robert, who married Mary Pollock, eldest sister of Sir Robert Pollock of that ilk, by whom he had a son Robert, born January 8. 1687, who was made a justice of the peace *anno* 1708, being the year after the Union. I dare to say he is the oldest justice of the peace now alive in Scotland.

He alienated the lands of Thirdpart to William M'Dowall of Castle-Semple, Esq; about the year 1758, as formerly noticed. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Cochran of Mainshill, by whom he had three sons and five daughters. In March 21. 1782, I was in company with him, his daughter, his grand-daughter, and his great grandson, all in good health.

The lands of Beltrees came afterwards to Mr. John Orr, who married Margaret Cochran, sister of William Cochran of Ladyland; but he died May 22. 1770, and leaving no issue, was succeeded by the said William Cochran of Ladyland, Esq; his brother-in-law, the present proprietor. A tomb was built in the garden of Beltrees, in which the said John Orr was buried.

The lands of Wardyeat and Easter-Gavin, are also the property of William Cochran of Ladyland, Esq; The lands are now inclosed, and hold of William M'Dowall of Castle-Semple, Esq; as superior. Part of said Beltrees is the property of Mr. Thomas Caldwell.

Near to that lie the lands of Wester-Gavin, the property of William Caldwell, whose ancestors have possessed these lands these many years. About the year 1770 he rebuilt the house, which is beautified with planting. Part of Wester-Gavin is the property of John Clark.

C. "And a little towards the east lie the lands of Gavin and Rysk, an old possession of the Boyds, an ancient family in Ayrshire. The first I have found of this family, is *dominus Robertus Boyd, miles*, a witness in a contract of agreement betwixt Bryce de Eglinton and the village of Irvine, in the year 1205, as the original extant, in the charter-chest of Irvine, testifies; an excerpt of which I have seen, (subscribed by the provost of that burgh) by the favour of George Ross of Galston, a gentleman well seen in the antiquities of his country. The lands, above-mentioned, came afterwards to the Boyds of Badenheath, an early cadet of the noble family of Kilmarnock. For this I have seen a charter granted by king Robert III. to William Boyd, son and apparent heir of William Boyd of Badenheath, upon his father's resignation in the year 1405 (*o*), and continued for several hundreds of years, a possession of that family: And, in the year 1518, these lands came to Mr. Robert Boyd of Kipps, descended of the family of Badenheath; and, by marriage of Margaret, his daughter and heiress, the lands of Kipps came to Mr. Da-

(*o*) *Carta penes Will. comitem de Kilmarnock.*

vid Sibbald, of the houſe of Rankeilor: They were father and mother of that learned gentleman and curious antiquary, Sir Robert Sibbald of Kipps, doctor of medicine. The ſuperiority of the lands of Gavin and Ryſk were lately acquired from William, firſt earl of Kilmarnock, by Francis lord Glaſsford."

S. § Part of the lands of Ryſk belonged to John Caldwell, whoſe ſucceſſor purchaſed the lands of Lochſide from John Pattiſon, in the year 1698. He died, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon John, who married Barbara, fourth daughter of Robert Brodie of Calderhaugh, June 30 1741, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters.

He incloſed the lands of Lochſide, and acquired other lands in that neighbourhood. He died in February 1757, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon John, the preſent proprietor; who, in the year 1762, purchaſed a lieutenancy in the 5th regiment of foot. In the year 1771, he rebuilt the manſion-houſe and office-houſes of Lochſide.

Part of the lands of Ryſk is the property of James Orr.

C. "Near to the caſtle of Semple are the lands of Milbank, from which James Semple, ſon of Andrew, maſter of Semple, took deſignation. I have ſeen him ſo deſigned in a charter granted by Robert lord Semple, in the year 1603, of ſeveral lands in the ſhire of Renfrew, to James Semple of Milbank, and Sibilla Glen his ſpouſe (a daughter of the houſe of Barr), ſon of Andrew, maſter of Semple, his uncle (*p*): Which James, above-mentioned, was father of Robert Semple of Milbank, who ſold theſe lands, and died *anno* 1663, leaving iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Boyle of Kelburn, and of Marion his lady, daughter of Hugh Crawfurd of Kilbirny, Andrew, his ſon and heir, who, by Jean his wife, daughter of William Algoe of Eaſter-Walkinſhaw, had two daughters, his co-heirs; Jean, married to Thomas Crawfurd of Cartsburn, and had iſſue; Margaret, wife of Robert Hall of Fulbar, and had iſſue."

S. § The houſe and lands of Milbank came afterwards to Mr. Robert Orr, who was ſucceeded by his ſon Robert, who married Jean Cochran, ſiſter of William Cochran of Ladyland, Eſq; by whom he had a ſon Robert, who died before his father, and two daughters, Margaret and Anne. His ſon Robert married Margaret, daughter of James Millar of Lochhead, by whom he left iſſue a ſon, Robert, and two daughters, Margaret and Anne. Robert Orr, the preſent proprietor, ſucceeded to his father in the 1774, and to the foreſaid Robert Orr, his grandfather *anno* 1781. The place is well beautified with planting; the lands are now incloſed; and at that place is a corn-mill.

The lands of Little Milbank lie a little toward the eaſt, belonging to Robert Campbell, and ſundry other proprietors.

From that toward the ſouth lie the lands of Eaſter Lochhead, part of which is the property of James Millar, as William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, Eſq; has purchaſed part of ſaid lands, with ſundry other ſmall farms contiguous thereto; and alſo in what is called the Glen of Lochwinioch; and finding the whole hold of him and John Hamil-

(*p*) *Carta penes Hugh Crawfurd of Woodſide.*

ton of Barr, Eſq; as ſuperiors, I will not trouble the reader with the names of thoſe farms. But as being ſuch a number of heritors contiguous to one another in that corner of the pariſh, I ſhall beg the reader's patience to arange the lands of thoſe different heritors, though I find it diſconvenient to mention all the heritors names, particularly, where two or three belong to one ſmall farm.

Mr. M'Credie is the preſent proprietor of Weſter Lochhead.

A little toward the weſt lie the lands of Kerſe, well planted, pleaſantly ſituated on the north ſide of Kilbirny loch, being the property of four heritors, *viz.* Robert Barclay of Kerſehall, Janet Orr, ſpouſe to James Barclay in Hills, William Brodie, and the laſt part to Robert Brodie, his ſon, who acquired his part from John King in Garpel, *anno* 1760; and in 1767, he planted a deal of regular planting, with a good orchard and garden; incloſed the whole of his grounds. This year he built a ſtone bridge over the Kerſe rivulet for behoof of the public. An old coal work is juſt now ſet a going in Mr. Robert Barclay's part.

On the weſt ſide of Calder river, and north ſide of the great road between the village of Lochwinioch and Kilbirny, and the eaſt ſide of the water of Maich, being bounded by the forementioned extenſive moor on the north, lie the barony, called the Glen of Lochwinioch, (formerly called the lordſhip of Glen; which did anciently belong to the family of the Glens of Barr, from whence it received its name; which now belongs to a number of heritors, before noticed; every one of them having a freedom of ſeveral privileges in the forementioned moor; as alſo they have got their poſſeſſions moſtly incloſed, having plenty of free-ſtone within the ſame.

On the weſt ſide of the ſaid barony, upon the links of the water of Maich, lie the lands of Mavisbank, and alſo the lands of Nervilſton, the property of William Brodie, ſon of William Brodie of Kerſe; who has alſo part of the lands of Fairhills, and Braes; Alexander Parton is proprietor of the other part.

North of Mavisbank lie the lands of Langſtaly; north of which lie the lands of Auchinhane, the property of ſundry perſons, being the northweſt-moſt lands in the pariſh, and are bounded by the water of Maich on the weſt, Ayrſhire on the oppoſite ſide, and the foreſaid moor on the north.

To the eaſt lie the lands of Kilmoſs, the property of Lattas, and Kaimhill, the property of Robert Orr at Lochwinioch.

Eaſt of that lie the lands of Langyard, comprehending Lorabank, the property of Robert Orr of Langyard; whoſe anceſtors have poſſeſſed theſe lands theſe ſeveral generations paſt. At which place are conſiderable planting. Adjacent to the eaſt ſide thereof lie the lands of Oldyard, the property of James Kirkwood, his father-in-law. At which there is a flag-ſtone craig, excellent for pavement: The proprietor informed me, he can take ſtone out of this quarry 20 feet long, and 8 feet broad. His houſe is wholly pavemented therewith.

Toward the ſouth from that lie the lands of Eaſterhills: The houſe is ſituated upon an eminence, where there are ſome beautiful plantings; from whence there is a pleaſant view of Lochwinioch loch, and much of the eaſt country. Theſe lands, comprehending part of the foremention'd Kerſe lands, are the property of Janet, daughter of the late John Orr, who was of the third generation that did poſſeſs theſe lands. She married Mr. James Barclay, and has iſſue.

Weſterhills are the properties of John Orr and David King of Garpel.

Eaſt from this, and a little to the weſt of the village of Lochwinioch, lie the lands of Garpel, comprehending the lands of Weſterhills; which lands came to John King of Kerſe, by marriage of Barbara, daughter and ſole heireſs of Robert Brodie of Weſterhills. He died in Auguſt 1769, leaving iſſue, by the foreſaid Barbara Brodie, one ſon, David, who ſucceeded him, and four daughters; 1ſt, Margaret, married to Allan Gilmour, in the pariſh of Beith, and has iſſue; 2d, Barbara; 3d, Mary, married to John Kerr of Freeland, and has iſſue; 4th, Jean.

David King his ſon, the preſent proprietor, purchaſed the lands of Carſefauld from the family of Barr, *anno* 1780. He has made great improvements upon his lands, by having got them wholly incloſed, as good freeſtone quarries being within ſaid lands. A lime-work is carrying on by him within ſaid lands at preſent, the limeſtone being ſixteen feet thick. He has lately planted about two acres of young trees of different kinds upon the banks of a ſmall rivulet, that runs through the Garpel lands, after the ſame name, at which place is a beautiful cataract playing.

Adjacent to the north ſide lie the lands of Gillſyard, comprehending Muirfauldhouſe, upon the foreſaid rivulet; at which place the water falls over another fine natural cataract; which rivulet is joined by another a few yards below the houſe, which ſtands in the confluence thereof, where the preſent proprietor, William Glen, a cadet of the houſe of Barr, has planted a number of various kinds of trees upon the banks of both ſides of ſaid rivulets; which banks are very high, rugged and precipitous in many places: He has alſo ſome ſmall planting in other parts of his incloſures. His anceſtors poſſeſſed theſe lands theſe many years.

Adjacent to the eaſt of Garpel lie the houſe and lands of Burnfoot, pleaſantly ſituate upon the weſt ſide of the river Calder, Hamilton Adam, thread-maker and bleacher, is the preſent proprietor.

A little to the northeaſt lie the lands of Bridgend, where there is a ſtone-bridge, with one arch. The preſent proprietors of theſe lands are, Hugh King, baker in Paiſley, one part; Robert Kirkwood another part (who has, in company with his brother John Kirkwood, a corn-mill there, and a flax-mill adjacent thereto, their own property); the laſt part is the property of John Buchanan, merchant in Greenock, and alſo the lands of Sandyacres and Brandyhills.

Adjacent thereto lie the lands of Lyntchels, Meſſrs John Brodie, William Love, Matthew Clark, in Auchincloich, and Hugh Brodie, portioner in Longcraft (ſee page 116.), are the preſent proprietors.

Near to this lie the lands of Loups, the property of William Brodie, who has there a flax-mill, on Calder water: which river, in the time of a flood, comes down from the mountains with great rapidity, running through a tremendous glen, where are large quantities of different kinds of trees and brambles, upon the banks on each ſide, two miles in length up ſaid river, and north of the mill.

C. "Near to this, towards the north, lie the lands of Balgreen, which came to a natural ſon of the family of Semple, by marriage of Margaret Atkine, the heireſs of theſe lands."

S. § I have ſeen a diſpoſition, James earl of Abercorn, to John Semple of Balgreen, Auguſt 26. 1642, of the lands of Longcraft and Muirſhield. As alſo a charter granted by William lord Cochran and Dundonald, to John Semple of Balgreen, of the lands of Queenſide-mure, dated October 13. 1655. In which moor lie Queenſide-loch (ſee page 3), and a high hill, called the hill of Stake. He had iſſue two ſons, Robert and Hugh, anceſtor of the Semples of Cartſide (page 124). He died *anno* 1679, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Robert, who diſponed the lands of Balgreen, formerly called Eaſter-Cloak, Longcraft, Muirſhield, and Queenſide muir, to Robert Semple of Fulwood, ſheriff-depute of Renfrew, July 6. 1697. Which lands were acquired from him, by Sir John Houſton of that ilk, April 25. 1718. And afterwards diſponed, by his ſon Sir John Houſton of that ilk, to Robert Fulton, late merchant in Paiſley, December 11. 1729. Who ſold the lands of Muirſhield and Queenſide muir to William Caldwell of Yardfoot; and were acquired from him by William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, Eſq; the preſent proprietor.

The foreſaid Robert Fulton married Anne Maxwell, a daughter of the family of Brediland; but died *anno* 1766, without leaving any iſſue. He was ſucceeded in the lands of Balgreen, by John Fulton of Granſhill, who died February 1778; and was ſucceeded, in ſaid houſe and lands of Balgreen, by his ſon William Fulton of Balgreen, the preſent proprietor. Who, in the year 1780, acquired the lands of Nockbartnock, adjacent to the ſouth ſide thereof, from John Smellie. Both lands are pleaſantly ſituate on the north ſide of the village of Lochwinioch; having a freedom of game in the forementioned moor. He married Jean, daughter of Adam, in the pariſh of Dalry.

Upon the weſt ſide of Balgreen lie the lands of Cloak, the preſent property of William Montgomery; whoſe anceſtors have poſſeſſed theſe lands upwards of 400 years, being a cadet of the family of Eglinton. Sundry other lands did formerly belong to this family. Hugh Montgomery, his father, informed me, that, about fifty years ago, he entirely demoliſhed the old caſtle, when applying the ſtones to other buildings. Some time after they found there, under a cave, two querns, which were uſed in ancient times

for hand mills in grinding their corn. Robert Semple is the preſent proprietor of part of Little Cloak.

North of Balgreen lie the lands of Longcraft, the property of Andrew, ſon of Hugh Brodie, formerly mentioned. The lands of Blackfaulds, with part of the Tandlemoor, are the property of James Holm; Robert Donald proprietor of the other part. William Glen, William Orr, and John Aiken, proprietor of the lands of Kaim. John Blackburn of Sandyſton. Robert Brodie of Artnox. Midhouſe the property of James Orr. Robert Burns and James Aiken of Burnaich, James Aiken of Park, propreitors of the lands of Burnaich. Munebrook belonging to the Caldwells, and ſundry other proprietors.

Near the Lochbridge, upon the ſouth ſide thereof, lie the houſe and lands of Yardfoot, well planted and incloſed; the preſent proprietor is the third William Caldwell, Eſq; whoſe anceſtors have poſſeſſed thoſe lands theſe many generations. He is making improvements in planting of avenues and beltings upon ſaid lands at preſent, having incloſed the whole of his other lands, comprehending the lands of Netherhouſes, Newhouſe, Ward of Munebrook, Achingoun, Turnerſhield, and Lochhall. He married Anne, ſecond daughter of the late William Ralſton of that ilk, by whom he has three ſons, William, Ralſton and John; and three daughters, Marion, Margaret and Elizabeth.

To the ſouth lie the lands of Moorburn, Park, and the Lonehead. At Clarksbridge, which bridge was rebuilt, about the year 1715, with one arch, over the Moorburn rivulet, on the high road leading from Beith. The right hon. James Erſkine, lord Alva, one of the lords of ſeſſion, is the preſent proprietor. At ſaid bridge are a lint and a thread mills, carried on by John Caldwell. A little above is a cloth bleaching mill, called Lonehead bleachfield: All the three mills goes by water, and I am informed, does well; and they are his lordſhip's property. This year, he has built a ſtone bridge, with one arch, over ſaid rivulet, a little to the northward, being oppoſite to Woodſidehouſe, one of his lordſhip's ſummer ſeats.

The truſtees of the public roads intend to defray the expences of the great road that is making betwixt the bridge of Elieſton and Clark's bridge (as formerly noticed), by placing a toll thereon, a little to the eaſt of Clark's bridge.

A little to the eaſt lie the lands of Bowfield, beautified with planting. At which place is a bleachfield, the property of Peter, ſon of Henry Wilſon of Bowfield. He married Glen, ſiſter of William Glen of Bargarran; by whom he has Henry, his ſon and apparent heir, and ſeveral ſons and daughters.

He is alſo proprietor of part of the lands of Achinbathy. John Fulton of Spreulſton, Which lands marches with the pariſhes of Nielſton and Beith, in Ayrſhire, and Robertſon are proprietors of the two other parts of Achinbathy. At that place ſtands the remains of an old caſtle, called the tower of Achinbathy; but can give no account of its origin further, than that Mr. CRAWFURD mentions having ſeen a reſignation of the

lands of Auchinbathy, in the hands of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, *anno* 1398.

In this quarter are ſeveral other heritors, ſuch as John Nevin, Stevenſon, and John Gemmel, of Broadfields; John Gemmel and Pollock, of Overtouns; James Alliſon of Rivoch; Robert Fulton of Broomknows; William Connel of Laightrees; William Cochran of Moorend; James Campbell of Glenhead; John Swan of Wattieſtone; John Henry and John Reid of Auchingowns; John Fleming of Newmill of Auchingown (where is a corn and lint-mill); John Caldwell of Lorabar; John Campbell and Thomas Robertſon, of Burnthills; John Love of Knows; James Latta of Boydſtoun and Overtrees; Alexander and Bartholomew, of Bourtrees; Miſs Montgomery of Barroger; James Gavin of Cloverfauld. Wardhouſe the property of William Caldwell, Wellmeadows, Paiſley. Boghouſe the property of Robert Morris, at Largs, *&c.*

Having thus given the deſcription of the pariſh of Lochwinioch, I come next to Nielſton.

Of the TOWN *and* PARISH *of* NIELSTON.

C. "SOUTHWEST off the paroch (or pariſh) of Mearns lies Nielſton, an ancient poſſeſſion of the Croc's of that ilk, a family of great antiquity in this ſhire: For Robert de Croc is a witneſs in the foundation of the monaſtery of Paiſley, *anno* 1160. Which Robert gives the paronage of the kirk of Nielſton to the monaſtery of Paiſley, "*pro ſalute animæ ſuæ* (*q*), *i. e. for the ſafety of his ſoul,*" in the reign of king William.

To Robert de Croc ſucceeded Allan his ſon; for this I have ſeen, in the regiſter of the monaſtery of Paiſley, a donation of the mill of Paiſley to the monks of that convent, by Allan, the ſon of Walter, founder of that monaſtery; to which "*Robert de Croc et Allano filio ſuo, i. e.* Robert of Croc and Allan his ſon," are witneſſes; and by Marion de Croc, daughter and heireſs of another Robert de Croc. The lands of Crocſtoun, Darnley and Nielſton, came, by marriage, to a younger brother of the illuſtrious family of Stewart, of whom iſſued the Stewarts, promiſcuouſly deſigned, of Crucſtoun and Darnley, afterwards earls, and then dukes of Lennox (*quod vide*)."

S. § As to the origin of Nielſton, or how it derived its name, I find no real document. Tradition hath handed down after this manner: They report, That, in ancient times, a battle was fought (I ſuppoſe, about the year 1012, when Malcolm II. killed Grimus, his predeceſſor, in battle), when an officer, called Niel, being one of the leaders of the army, had the hard fate to be there ſlain: He was buried at a place, called Kirktoun, where a ſtone was ſet to perpetuate his memory; which ſtone was afterwards called Niel's Stone: And from that the place was called Nielſton. What truth may be in this ſtory, I cannot tell; but the ſtone is ſtill ſtanding.

(*q*) *Chartulary of Paiſley.*

The pariſh of Nielſton adjoins the pariſh of Lochwinioch on the weſt; Paiſley on the north; Eaſtwood and Mearns on the eaſt, in Renfrewſhire: Stewarton on the ſouth-eaſt; Dunlop on the ſouth; and Beith on the ſouthweſt, in Ayrſhire.

The ſoil of this pariſh is moſtly of a light mould, much of it mountainous, being more proper for paſturage than tillage, as great part of the mountains are of a mooriſh ſoil, having a great moor on the weſt, called the Oupla-moor. The pariſh abounds with coal, as alſo lime and freeſtone quarries. The low-lying lands being of a very fertile ſoil.

C. " In Nielſton are the ſeats of ſeveral ancient and reſpective families; as, Arthurly, anciently the inheritance and deſignation of a family of the ſirname of Stewart, a branch of the noble family of Darnley. Walter Stewart of Arthurly obtained from king James the III. *anno* 1452, a charter of the lands of Weſter-Partick. By Elizabeth Stewart, his daughter and heir, theſe lands came, by marriage, to William Cunningham, a ſon of Alexander, firſt earl of Glencairn, anceſtor of the Cunninghams of Craigends: Upon which account, that family carries the coat of Stewart, quartered in their atchievement. The lands of Arthurly are now the property of Allan Pollock of Arthurly."

S. § The foreſaid Allan Pollock of Arthurly, Eſq; married Suſanna, daughter of Murdoch of Craigton, by whom he had five ſons and two daughters, *viz.* John, David and Robert, died unmarried; James ſucceeded him; Thomas, anceſtor of the Pollocks of Mid-Arthurly; daughters, Jean, married to William Caldwell, merchant in Paiſley, and had iſſue; and Margaret, married to Robert Finlay ſon, merchant in Paiſley, who died without iſſue. He died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon James Pollock of Arthurly, Eſq; who married Jean, ſecond daughter of Sir Robert Pollock of that ilk, by whom he had two daughters, Annabella, married to Gavin Ralſton of that ilk, Eſq; ſon of William Ralſton of that ilk, by Marion his ſpouſe, daughter and ſole heireſs of the rev. Mr. David Ewing, miniſter of Calder; by whom ſhe has iſſue.

The ſaid Gavin Ralſton of that ilk, Eſq; obtained the lands of Arthurly by this marriage, *anno* 1780, at the deceaſe of the ſaid James Pollock of Arthurly, Eſq; when he made great improvements in rebuilding of the manſion-houſe and other office-houſes. In the year 1773, he built a neat modern houſe and office-houſes, in form of a court, and called the place Springhill, having an heritable tack of above 700 years of the ſame.

He has lately fewed off a new town for building upon, which appears to do well, as being pleaſantly ſituate on the great road from Ayrſhire, leading through the village of Nielſton and Pollockſhaws, towards Glaſgow; the road which leads towards Paiſley branches off at that place. Several houſes are already built, and a building. He has called the name of the place New-Town-Ralſton. It is to be obſerved, that, in New-Town-Ralſton, Barrhead, Dovecoathall, and Grahamſtown, there are about 70 houſes, containing near 130 weavers looms, all the four places lying contiguous to one another, having the rivulet Levarn running through between them; at which place another ſmall rivulet hath its influx into Levarn.

The trades people of the place having regulated themſelves into a ſociety, under the management of a committee, choſen out of their own number, have conſtituted a horſe-race, or fair, to be held annually on the laſt Friday of June N. S. And for their further encouragement, Gavin Ralſton of that ilk, Eſq; has given them a preſent of a new ſtands of colours, with his coat of arms upon the ſame, to walk through the fair in grand proceſſion.

His armorial bearings are *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three accorns in the ſeed *or*. Creſt, a falcon proper, Motto, *Fide et Marte*.

Adjoining to the eaſt ſide of the lands of Arthurly, lie the houſe and lands of Mid-Arthurly, which were obtained by Thomas Pollock from his father Allan Pollock of Arthurly, Eſq;. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Caldwell of Loch-ſide, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons, 1ſt, Allan, who ſucceeded him; 2d, Robert, a lieutenant in the Queen's Highlanders; and two daughters. He died, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Allan, the preſent proprietor.

At Mid-Arthurly is a great cloth bleachfield, upon a rivulet of the ſame name, for light lawns, conſiſting of five acres, carried on by Mr. Andrew Brown, merchant and preſent bailie in Paiſley, and Mr. John King, bleacher, being under the firm of John King and Co.

A little to the northeaſt lie the lands of Nether Arthurly; which lands did formerly belong to Mr. James Erſdone, and were diſponed by him, to Alexander Wilſon of Glanderſtoun, Eſq; and were afterwards acquired either from him or his ſon James, by Mr. John Bogle, who alienated the ſaid lands to Mr. John Lowns, late ſilk manufacturer in Paiſley; he married Agnes, daughter of Gullingham, in London, by whom he left iſſue two ſons, John and Thomas; he died July 18, 1781, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John, the preſent proprietor, who is building a good houſe three ſtories high, which was begun by his father. His uncle, Mr. James Lownds, ſilk manufacturer in Paiſley, is carrying on a great gauze and thread bleaching at that place, upon the foreſaid Arthurly rivulet: All thoſe Arthurlies hold of John-Shaw Stewart of Greenock, Eſq; as ſuperior.

A little to the eaſt, upon ſaid rivulet, is another thread bleachfield, carried on by Mrs. Young.

The lands of Weſter Arthurly are the property of lady Glaſgow: At which place is a Daniſh ſtone about ſeven feet long, two feet broad, nine inches thick, with a deal of wreathed work upon it, but much defaced; uſed now as a bridge over a ſmall rivulet. In ſaid lands is a thread bleachfied, a little to the northeaſt of the Daniſh ſtone, and upon the ſame rivulet, by Mr. Andrew Faulds. And adjacent to the north ſide of New-Town-Ralſton, upon the ſaid rivulet, is another bleachfield eaſtward of the former, in lady Glaſgow's property, carried on by Mr. Peter Adair, properly called a bleach mill, being for thick cloth and knittings, and goes by water. Adjoining thereto is another bleachfield, in ſaid lands, carried on by Mr. William Adair.

Near to this, toward the eaſt, is the forementioned Dovecoathall, the property of lady Glaſgow, where is a ſtone bridge, with one arch, over Levarn rivulet; at that place is a corn mill, and a large cotton mill, three ſtories high, having twenty-three windows in front, and twenty-four on the back ſide, *viz.* three rows, with eight windows in each row. The outer great wheel is ſixteen feet diameter, and three feet thick; the water is conveyed into a houſe by wooden roans, which is built adjoining the mill, for holding the big wheel; the end of the roan neareſt the wheel is covered above with wood for more than three feet in length, and within an inch of the wheel: I recommend it as a great ſafeguard for people not to fall down below the wheel, as too often happens many other mills. The mill within, has two rows of frames, with twenty-eight in the row, each frame having twenty-four ſpindles, for ſpinning of cotton, on the one ſide, and twenty on the other, total, 2464. About 250 people are employed in carding, roaving, ſpinning, and other work belong to the cotton at the ſaid mill; which is carried on by Meſſrs Samuell Ramſay, John Leviſton, John Love, merchants, in Glaſgow; John Clewdſley, merchant, in Lancaſhire, in England, near Proud Preſton, and Jonathan and William Houghs, manufacturers, at Dovecoathall; being under a bond, dated June 6. 1780, having a tack of the ſame for fifty-ſeven year, beginning directly after the date of the bond, to build the ſaid mill.

A little to the weſt lies Fernize, the property of Patrick Graham of Limekilns, Eſq; Eaſt Kilbride pariſh; in which lands is the forementioned Grahamſtoun, ſo called for the proprietor; where is a ſtone bridge, with one arch, over Levarn rivulet, on Paiſley road.

On the eaſt ſide of the road, and north ſide of the rivulet, is a large printfield, with a poliſhing mill, for poliſhing the copper-plates; carried on under the firm of Fultons (*viz.* Mr. Robert Fulton, ſilk manufacturer, in Maxwelltown, near Paiſley, and his brother William) Findlay, Ure, and Co. ſuppoſed to employ above 1000 people in all its different branches. The rivulet Levarn is the march between the Fernize and Weſt Arthurly, at that place.

Adjacent to the eaſt of Nether Arthurly, lie the lands of Auchinback the property of lady Glaſgow. And ſoutheaſt of that lie the lands of Lyoncroſs; part of which did belong to Mr. Robert Gibb, merchant, in Paiſley; and acquired from him, by Mr. Robert Cuthbertſon, *anno* 1780, who is the preſent proprietor; the other part is the property of Sir Robert Pollock of that ilk.

C. " In this paroch of Nielſton is alſo Glanderſtoun, the reſidence of William Mure, upon a ſmall rivulet, adorned with regular orchards and large meadows, beautified with a great deal of regular and beautiful planting. The houſe was of an old model, which the preſent Glanderſtoun thought fit to demoliſh; and in place of the old one, hath raiſed a pretty houſe, of a new model, with ſeveral well-finiſhed apartments. The lands of Glanderſtoun being a part of the lordſhip of Nielſton, were given by Matthew, firſt earl of Lennox, to John Stewart, his brother, in the year 1507, who leaving only

one daughter, Margaret Stewart, who became the wife of John Frizel of Knock (*r*); the lands of Glanderſtoun came to the family of Caldwell, and were diſponed by John Mure of Caldwell, to William Mure, his brother german, *anno* 1554. He was married with Elizabeth Hamilton, a daughter of the family of Raploch, and aunt to Gavin, commendator of Kilwinning, by whom he had William, his ſucceſſor, and ſeveral daughters, *viz.* Janet, married John Pollock of that ilk, and had iſſue; Jean, married to Mr. Geo. Maxwell of Auldhouſe. The third, Margaret, to William Hamilton of Duncarnock. To William Mure of Glanderſtoun, formerly mentioned, ſucceeded William, his ſon and heir, who took to wife Jean Hamilton, daughter of Mr. Hans Hamilton, miniſter of the goſpel at Dunlop (by Janet Denholm his ſpouſe), and ſiſter of James Hamilton, earl of Clanbryſal (and lord Clanebouys), in the kingdom of Ireland (July 1. 1613); by whom he had two ſons and ſix daughters; William, his eldeſt ſon and heir; the 2d, James of Bellybregach, in the county of Doun, in the kingdom of Ireland. His daughters were, 1ſt, Urſula, who was married to William Ralſton of that ilk, and had iſſue. The 2d, Jean, to John Hamilton of Halcraig, and had iſſue. The 3d, Margaret, to Mr. Zacharias Boyd, miniſter of the barony of Glaſgow; and afterwards ſhe became wife of that eminently learned and pious divine Mr. James Durham of Pourie, miniſter of the goſpel at Glaſgow; but had no iſſue. The 4th daughter, Janet, to Mr. John Carſtairs, miniſter of the goſpel at Glaſgow; they were father and mother to the rev. Mr. William Carſtairs, principal of the univerſity of Edinburgh. The 5th daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Mr. Alexander Dunlop, miniſter of the goſpel at Paiſley, whoſe ſon was the rev. Mr. William Dunlop, principal of the univerſity of Glaſgow, and hiſtoriographer for Scotland. The 6th, Agnes, married William Porterfield of Quaretoun. This William Mure of Glanderſtoun deceaſed *anno* 1640; (his lady Jean Hamilton died October 1648). To whom ſucceeded William, his ſon and heir; which William deceaſed in the year 1658, leaving iſſue two ſons and three daughters, by Barbara his wife, daughter of Robert Mure of Caldwell, *viz.* William, his ſucceſſor; the 2d, James of Rhoddens, in the county of Doun, and kingdom of Ireland, whoſe eldeſt ſon and apparent heir, is Mr. William Mure of Duncarnock, advocate. His daughters were, Jean, married to James Lindſay of Dovehill; but had no iſſue. The 2d, Elizabeth, to James Stewart of Hartwood, and had iſſue. The 3d, Barbara, to capt. James Mure of Bellybregach, and had iſſue.

To William, formerly mentioned, ſucceeded William, his ſon and heir; which William Mure, now of Glanderſtoun, hath married Margaret, daughter of Sir George Mowat of Ingliſtoun, deſcended of the ancient family of Balquhollie, in Aberdeenſhire; but as yet hath not any iſſue.

(*r*) *Cart penes W. Mure de Glanderſtoun.*

The armorial bearing of this family is, *argent* on a feſs *azure*, three molets of the firſt, within a border *gules*, with a creſcent in *baſe*, of the third; and for creſt, a hand holding a ſword, with this motto, *Help at hand, brother.*"

S. § The barony of Glanderſtoun, was diſponed by the late William Mure of Caldwell, one of the barons of exchequer, to Alexander Wilſon of Glanderſtoun, Eſq; who died Auguſt 21. 1773; and after his deceaſe, the ſaid barony was acquired from his children, by Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; who is now the preſent proprietor; in this barony is a corn mill. The houſe is of a ſingular model, rather inclining to the ancient form. In ſaid lands is a high hill, called the Craig of Carnock, near to Craignaught hill (ſee page 88. in Part I.).

C. " Weſt from Glanderſtoun ſtands the paroch-church of Nielſton, the patronage of which was given by Robert de Croc, " *pro ſalute animæ ſuæ, i. e.* for the ſafety of his ſoul," to the monks of Paiſley, in the reign of William. And near to that church lies the lands of Kirktoun, the property of the rev. Mr. John Millar, preſent miniſter of the goſpel at Nielſton; which he obtained by marriage of Janet, daughter and ſole heireſs of James Adam of Kirktoun, merchant in Glaſgow; which Mr, John was ſon and heir of Mr. Robert Millar, miniſter at Ochiltree, by his wife, daughter of col. Hugh Cochran, brother-german to William earl of Dundonald."

S. § By the foreſaid act at Holyroodhouſe, dated September 3. 1672 (ſee page 64.), the rev. Meſſrs Andrew Millar and James Wallace, were appointed miniſters to repair to this pariſh; which Andrew Millar, father of the late rev. Mr. Robert Millar, miniſter of Paiſley, continued miniſter of Nielſton till about the year 1689, when he died; and was ſucceeded by the rev, Mr. David Brown; who was ſucceeded by the foreſaid rev. Mr, John Millar, about the year 1693; who died, and was ſucceeded by the rev. Mr. Thomas Clark, July 1733; who died, and was ſucceeded by the rev. Mr. Henry Millar, grandſon of the above Mr. Andrew Millar; who died November 14. 1771 (ſee page 36.), and was ſucceeded by the preſent rev. Mr. John Wilſon, July 16. 1772. Examinable perſons about 1400. Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; is patron of the pariſh. Five donations were left to the poor of this pariſh: The donors names are, *viz.* Meſſrs Robert and Allan Stevenſtons, who died *anno* 1698, and left 33*l.* James Adam of Kirktoun, Eſq; who died *anno* 1707, and left 200 merks Scots; John Craig, who died *anno* 1729, and left Robert Craig in Capel, who died *anno* 1754, and left 500 merks Scots; and William Biſket in Pattieſton, who died *anno* 1778, and left 4*l.* 7*s.* ſterling, all for the poor of the pariſh. The manſe is pleaſantly ſituate on an eminence, adjacent to the eaſt ſide of the village; from whence is a view of much of the eaſt country. The church ſtands adjoining to the north ſide of the croſs, having a ſteeple built on the ſouth ſide. The plan of the village is very regularly laid down, having four ſtreets branching out from the croſs, the four different arts. The great road from Stewarton, and the north country in Ayrſhire, leads into the village by the ſouth ſtreet; and the great road from Beith, and the weſt country, in Ayrſhire, leads paſt the north ſide of the manour of

Caldwell, into the ſaid village, by the weſt ſtreet, and there joins at the croſs, where they both lead out at the eaſt ſtreet, ſtill leading eaſtward, until, at the Arthurly, they ſeparate, the one leading ſtraight on paſt the old church of Eaſtwood, through the village of Pollockſhaws, paſt the north ſide of Langſide-hill, where the battle was fought betwixt queen Mary's troops and the regent Murray's (of whom more hereafter), and ſo on to the city of Glaſgow; the other road leads north to the town of Paiſley.

At Nielſtone are held four fairs annually; the firſt on the 1ſt Tueſday of February, O. S. the ſecond on the 3d Tueſday of May, O. S. the third on the 2d Friday of July, O. S. as alſo a horſe-race; and the fourth on the 3d Tueſday of October, O. S. The village contains about fifty-five houſes, wherein are about fifty-two weavers looms, employed by the Paiſley manufacturers.

The lands of Kirktoun are now the property of Mr. Thomas Craig; in which lands ſtands the ſtone, called Niel's-ſtone.

C. "South from the church of Nielſton lie the houſe and lands of Nielſtonſide, a part of the lordſhip of Nielſton; of which lands I have ſeen a charter granted by John earl of Lennox, to John Maxwell of Stainly, and Agnes Lyle his ſpouſe, *anno* 1522 (*f*); but theſe lands came afterwards to the Stewarts: And by marriage of Margaret, daughter and ſole heir of Hugh Stewart, came to William Wallace, of the family of Elderſlee, whoſe ſon is John Wallace, now of Nielſtonſide, heir and repreſentative of the ancient family of Elderſlee (*quod vide*)."

S. § The lands of Nielſtonſide, or Dumgrain, about ſeven years ago, were alienated by John Wallace of Ceſſnock, Eſq; the lineal heir of the forementioned John Wallace, to Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; who is the preſent proprietor: In which lands is a corn-mill, called Malls-mill.

The lands of Kilburn, Moyn, Hairlaw, Barhouſe, and Pad or Craig of Nielſton, which is a very high hill; all which are the property of the foreſaid Alexander Speirs, Eſq.

C. "Weſt from this church lies the barony of Syde, an ancient poſſeſſion of the Montgomeries of Skelmurly, who derive their deſcent from George Montgomery, a younger ſon of Montgomery of Ardroſſan. But of this family I have not found any thing memorable, until the reign of queen Mary, that Robert Montgomery of Skelmurly married Mary, daughter of Robert lord Semple, by whom he had two ſons, William and Robert, as likewiſe a daughter, Margaret, married to William Cochran of that ilk, of whom the right hon. John earl of Dundonald is lineally deſcended: Which Robert Montgomery of Skelmurly, above-mentioned, and William, his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir, were both killed, by Patrick Maxwell of Newark (*t*), *anno* 1584. To whom ſucceeded Robert, his ſecond ſon and heir; which Robert, being a perſon of an ample fortune, was the ſeventeenth in number, as to precedency of thoſe barons, whom king Charles I. raiſed to the degree and dignity of baronet, the third year of his reign, his

(*f*) Carta penes J. com. de Dundonald. (*t*) Carta penes Alex. Porterfield, de eodem.

patent bearing date the 1ſt day of January 1628 (*u*). He was married with Margaret, daughter of Sir William Douglaſs of Drumlanrig, by Elizabeth his lady, daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochenvar, by whom he had Sir Robert, his ſon and heir, who wedded the lady Mary Campbell, daughter of Archibald earl of Argyle; and of Anne Douglaſs, daughter to the earl of Morton, by whom he had Sir Robert, his ſucceſſor, who departed this life, *anno* leaving iſſue two ſons, by Anne his lady, daughter and one of the coheirs of col. Sir James Scott of Roſſie, *viz.* Sir James Montgomery of Skelmurly, and Hugh Montgomery now of Busbie, Eſq; and late provoſt of the city of Glaſgow: Which Sir James Montgomery being choſen one of the commiſſioners for the ſhire of Ayr, to the convention of eſtates, which met at Edinburgh the 14th of March 1689, was one of the Scots commiſſioners nominate in that great meeting, with Archibald earl of Argyle, and Sir John Dalrymple, afterward earl of Stair, to wait on their late majeſties, king William and queen Mary, with an offer of the crown: But afterwards retiring to France, he died there, *anno* leaving iſſue, by Margaret his lady, daughter of James earl of Annandale, two ſons, Sir Robert Montgomery now of Skelmurly, baronet, and lieut.-col. William Montgomery, his brother-german.

"The armorial bearing of this family, is two coats quarterly, firſt *azure*, three flower-de-luces *or*, within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered of the 2d: Secondly, *gules*, three annulets *or*, ſtoned *azure*: Third as ſecond: Fourth as firſt: And for creſt, an anchor, with this motto, *Garde, garde.*"

S. § The lands and barony of Syde were purchaſed by the late James Milliken of Milliken, Eſq; and are now the property of Robert Napier of Milliken, Eſq; in which barony is a corn-mill.

The preſent proprietor of Skelmurly (which is pleaſantly ſituated upon an eminence, a little ſouthweſt of Kelly-bridge, and adjacent to the frith of Clyde, and the great road between the villages of Innerkip and Largs, being in Ayrſhire) is Sir Hugh Montgomery, major of the Weſtern Fencibles.

C. "Weſt from the barony of Syde lies the lands and caſtle of Caldwell, the poſſeſſion of an ancient family of the Mure's, deſcended of the family of Abercorn, in Weſt Lothian, who obtained the lands of Caldwell, by marriage of an heireſs of the ſame ſirname."

S. § The hiſtory of the lord chamberlain ſays, "That Mr. William Caldwell ſeems to have been a branch of an ancient family of the ſame name in Renfrewſhire †, where they had been long ſeated; and which, about this time, went away from them, by an heir female, who was married to Gilchriſt More, a ſon of Reginald More, lord of Abercorn ‡, and lord high chamberlain of Scotland.

(*u*) An exact liſt of baronets, in the hands of the honourable and learned antiquary Sir James Dalrymple, baronet.

† Carta penes Dom. Torphichen. ‡ Chartulary of Cambuſkenneth

" He was the original anceſtor of the ancient family of the Mores of Caldwell; who have ever ſince flouriſhed in the county foreſaid, and ſtill continue there with luſtre.

" Mr. William, Caldwell, being bred to learning, commenced maſter of arts, and proceeding in the ſtudy of theology, he took holy orders, and was not long thereafter, made a prebend of Glaſgow, and lord high chancellor of the kingdom, upon the death of Sir Thomas de Barnetto, though I have not found him earlier in the office than 1349 ‖. Two years after the death of his predeceſſor, when king David came home from England, where he had been above two years a priſoner, ever ſince the battle of Durham, to try how his preſence would work upon the nation, to contribute towards his releaſement; no body ſeems to have been more forward for the ſervice in hand than the lord chancellor: For in the parliament which was held in Dundee for that end, where he was preſent, and probably preſided, the eſtates went very great lengths toward the redemption of the king §, which may be reaſonably ſuppoſed, was not a little owing to the lord chancellor's influence, who appears to be a man of loyalty and learning *; and well knew how to put a due value upon the ſacred perſon of his lawful ſovereign; and judged nothing was too dear for the kingdom to give to work the relief of the king upon whom all their happineſs and ſecurity depended. After this we have little or no more of the chancellor in any of the public tranſactions betwixt the two nations, which indeed were very frequent in that time, about the adjuſting ſeveral payments of the king's ranſom; perhaps he was overtaken by death before the treaty was finally concluded, and this conjecture is the more likely, that had he been preferred to any higher office or function in the church, he would very readily have been mentioned as a commiſſioner, in ſome one or other of the public acts of ſtate during the progreſs of theſe negotiations; which indeed he is not.

" The firſt of the ſirname of More that I have found on record was Reginald More, who is witneſs in a charter whereby " *Hugo de Crawfurd filius Hugonis de Crawfurd, i. e.* Hugh of Crawfurd, ſon of Hugh of Crawfurd," gave " *Reginaldo de Crawfurd fratre ſuo carnali totam partem terre ſue de Keres, i. e.* Reginald of Crawfurd, his brother, a certain part of the lands of the Carſe," which he held " *de domino Rogero comite Wintoniæ* †, *i. e.* of Sir Roger, earl of Winton:" this is in the reign of king Alexander III. The next of the ſirname I met with is Adam More, who had charters of lands from king Robert I. ‡, and ſeems to be the anceſtor of the barons of Rouallan, in Ayrſhire, where they have long continued in great luſtre; and cotemporary with Sir Adam, was Sir Reginald More, the lord chamberlain of Scotland: Having ſucceeded Sir Alexander Frazer in that office, and I apprehend, has been advanced to that great office upon

‖ Carta penes Dom. Torphichen. § Mr. Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. * The literati obſerve, that the title of *Magiſter* was at that time given only to the moſt eminent ſcholars, and to men of the moſt polite parts and learning. † Carta penes Comitem de Loudon. ‡ Charta in Rotulis Roberti I.

the acceſſion of king David II. to the crown; for "*die Veneris in feſto purificationis beatæ Mariæ virginis* 1329, *i. e.* on Tueſday, at the feaſt of the puriſication of the bleſſed virgin Mary," there is an agreement betwixt the abbot and convent of Newbattle, and "*Reginaldum More tune temporis camevarium Scotiæ, i. e.* Reginald More at that time chamberlain of Scotland," anent the lands of Kinnaird, in the Carſe, which Sir Reginald held of the convent of Holyroodhouſe ‖. Soon after that he quit the chamberlain's place, which was given to Dr. Benn. then archdeacon of St. Andrews. Upon the breaking out of the war, he adhered to king David and the Brucian intereſt with great firmneſs and fidelity; and in reward of his loyalty and merit, had a grant of the lands of Tillibardin, then in the crown by the forfeiture of Sir Andrew Murray §; after that, in 1340, he is named a commiſſioner on the part of Scotland, to treat with the Engliſh about a truce betwixt the two nations. He died much about the ſame time; for, in an indenture in 1341, which I have ſeen, Sir William More, his ſon, gave back again the lands of Tillibardin to Sir William Murray, for a ſum of money therein agreed on, wherein it is narrated, that Sir Reginald More, his father, had got theſe lands by the gift of king David. He left iſſue, by his wife, who was one of the coheirs of the Grahams of Eſkdale, by whom he got the lands of Abercorn, Sir William More his ſon, who was conſtantly deſigned "*dominus de Abercorn, i. e.* lord of Abercorn;" and Gilchriſt, a younger ſon, of whom branched the Mores of the houſe of Caldwell, in Renfrewſhire: For, in a mortification by his brother Sir William More of Abercorn, of an annuity of a chalder of victual out of his eſtate, to the monks of Cambuſkenneth, the 4th of October 1363, amongſt other witneſſes to the deed, there is Gilchriſt More, "*fratre meo* *, *i. e.* my brother," in the reign of king Robert III. By the marriage of Chriſtian, the daughter and ſole heir of another Sir William More of Abercorn, this great eſtate was transferred to Sir William Lindſay of Byres, progenitor of the preſent earl of Crawfurd."

C. "But that the deſcent of Caldwell from the family of Abercorn, may not be received without a ſufficient document, you will find from the chartulary of Paiſley (*x*), preſently in my hands, by the favour of the right hon. John earl of Dundonald, a ſubmiſſion, *anno* 1328, betwixt And. de Kelchor, prior of Paiſley, and procurator for the ſaid abbey, on the one part; and Reginald Mure, procurator for the maſter, canons and monks of Simpringhame, on the other, concerning forty merks of annuity, payable by the monaſtery of Paiſley to Simpringhame, and aſſigned by them to the ſaid Sir Reginald: On which ſubmiſſion the abbot is diſcerned to pay the forty merks to the ſaid Sir Reginald and his ſucceſſors, he getting a ſufficient writ from thoſe of Simpringhame, to

(*x*) Chartulary of Paiſley.

‖ Chartulary of Newbattle. § Carta penes Ducem de Athole. * Chartulary of Cambuſkenneth, in the Lawyers Library.

ſecure Paiſley for what they pay: And for further ſecurity to the ſaid Sir Reginald and his ſon Sir William Mure, deſigned of Abercorn, conſign a writ, diſponing his lands of Sanackar, Camſeſtrang, Donlarigs, Cowdams, Staflour and Hormſdale, lying in the baronies of Renfrew and Cowal, in warrandice to the ſaid abbey, for ſecuring them, until he produced the ſaid writing from Simpringhame; and the monks of Paiſley afterwards addreſſing to Robert earl of Strathern, high ſteward of Scotland, and to John lord Kyle, his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir, who were ſuperiors of the lands diſponed to them for their ſecurity, deſiring a charter, whereby they might be ſeaſed in the ſaid lands: Which Robert earl of Strathern, and John lord Kyle, his ſon, did grant *anno* 1367. Theſe lands, abovementioned, continued many ages a poſſeſſion of the Mures of Caldwell; and the lands of Cowdams are held of that family to this day. But not having ſeen the writs of this honourable family, I can ſay but little about them, ſave that they were honoured with diverſe matches from ſundry noble houſes, as the families of Eglinton, Semple, Valleyfield, Rouallan, Knox of Ranfurly, and many others. William Mure, late of Caldwell, in the reign of king Charles II. married Barbara, daughter of Sir William Cunningham of Cunninghamhead, but having no male iſſue, that eſtate came to Barbara Mure, his daughter and ſole heireſs, who hath taken to husband John Fairly, ſecond ſon of William Fairly of that ilk, who aſſumes the name and arms of that ancient family, *viz. argent*, on a bend *azure*, three molets of the firſt, within a border, ingrailed *gules*."

S. § Creſt, a Moor's head. Motto, *Duris non Frangor*.

And when the forementioned Barbara Mure of Caldwell (who married John Fairly) died without iſſue, the eſtate of Caldwell, came to William Mure of Glanderſtoun, Eſq; her couſin-german, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir George Mowat of Ingliſtoun (ſee page 173.); and he dying without iſſue, the eſtate of Glanderſtoun came to James Mure of Rhoddens, in the county of Doun, and kingdom of Ireland (formerly mentioned in the family of Glanderſtoun), his brother-german, who married Elizabeth Hutchiſon, daughter of Hutchiſon of Monkwood, by whom he had eighteen children, ſix of whom died in infancy; the names of the others I have found were, 1ſt, William Mure of Duncarnock, advocate, his eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeded to the eſtate of Caldwell at the death of the foreſaid William Mure, his uncle; 2d, George, a lieutenant-colonel in the army; who married Rottray, widow of Sir James Elphiſton of Logie, bart. by whom he had William and George, both officers in the army, and Thomas, a merchant in Jamaica; 3d, John, a merchant in Virginia, who died unmarried; 4th, Alexander, a captain in the army, who is ſtill alive; 5th, Hutchiſon, a merchant in London. 1ſt Daughter, Euphemia, married to Mr. Bannatyne, miniſter of Yarrow, but had no iſſue; 2d, Agnes, to Mr. Ruit, miniſter, firſt at Dunlop, and afterwards at Jedburgh, and had iſſue; 3d, Jean, to Mr. James Bradfuk, miniſter of Dunſyre, and had iſſue; 4th, Mary, to Mr. Patrick Scott, miniſter of Garnwath, and had iſſue; 5th, Abigail, to Mr. Alexander Dunlop, profeſſor of Greek, in the univerſity of Glaſgow, and had iſſue; this Alex-

ander was ſon of William Dunlop, principal of the college of Glaſgow, and grandſon of Mr. Alexander Dunlop, miniſter of Paiſley, by Elizabeth his ſpouſe, fifth daughter of William Mure of Glanderſtoun; and was alſo grandſon of Mr. John Carſtairs, miniſter of Glaſgow, by Janet, fourth daughter of the ſaid William Mure of Glanderſtoun, whoſe daughter married the above William Dunlop, his father.

James Mure of Glanderſtoun died, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon the ſaid William Mure, advocate, who, in the year 1715, built a houſe in the eſtate of Caldwell, upon an eminence, about half a mile ſouthweſt of the old caſtle of Caldwell, the paternal inheritance of their anceſtors; great part of the old caſtle is ſtill ſtanding. Upon the foreſaid eminence he planted a number of different kinds of trees, which are ſtill growing, pleaſantly interſperſed around the ſaid houſe: It is to be obſerved, that the eminence which this houſe was built upon, is in the ſhire of Ayr; being almoſt circumjacent by the ſhire of Renfrew, the ſmall rivulets being the march at the very bottom of the hill.

He married Anne, daughter of Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, baronet, lord advocate for Scotland to their majeſties king William and queen Mary, as alſo to queen Anne; by whom he had two ſons, 1ſt, William, who ſucceeded him; 2d, James, who died young; and four daughters, 1ſt, Margaret, who died December 11. 1767, unmarried; 2d, Agnes, married to Patrick Boyle of Shawſton, Eſq; ſecond ſon of John, ſecond earl of Glaſgow; ſhe died May 27. 1758, leaving no iſſue; 3d, Elizabeth; 4th, Marion, who died young. He died and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon William Mure of Caldwell, who, at the deceaſe of Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, then member of parliament, was elected to ſucceed as commiſſioner during the remainder of ſaid parliament. He was alſo elected afterwards three different parliaments ſucceſſively, all for the ſhire of Renfrew; and at the end of the laſt of theſe four parliaments, which was the ſpring following, after the death of king George II. who died October 25. 1760, William Mure of Caldwell, was choſen one of the barons of the court of Exchequer for Scotland, which office he held till his death.

In the year 1754, he built a large four ſquare court of officehouſes, *viz.* coachhouſes, ſtables, and others, upon the foreſaid eminence; the plan being ſuperior, in my opinion, to any I have ſeen in Scotland He alſo rebuilt the manſion houſe, and removed its foundation a few yards eaſt thereof ſince that period. He made very great improvements upon his eſtate by incloſing and planting, with other experiments in agriculture; he planted no leſs than 360 acres of ground upon his eſtate of Caldwell with different kinds of young trees, all which appear to do well: The whole lands belonging to this eſtate, are well incloſed and ſubdivided, the moſt part of which being with hedges and ditches. *Anno* 1773, he began to build a large houſe, a few ſcore yards ſouth of the manſion-houſe, being on the ſouth declivity of the forementioned eminence, which was three years in finiſhing the outſide work. This houſe is 119 feet long, by 50 feet broad, and 4 ſtories high, ſtanding due eaſt and weſt, and fronts toward the north; on the ſouth ſide are twenty-eight windows; *viz.* four rows of windows, with ſeven in the row, as alſo

four large Venetian windows on each end: The houſe is a ſtrong piece of building; the under ſtorie being ten feet high, and all arched; the principal ſtorie eighteen feet high; the bedchamber ſtorie twelve feet high; the attick ſtorie nine feet high, with a complete happer roof with a cupola in the middle; around ſaid roof, and above the cornice, is a moſt pleaſant ambuzure walk, adorned with eight turrets. In the attick ſtory of this ſuperb building are two ciſterns, *viz.* one at each end, for conveying the water, by roans, down the inſide of this beautiful grand fabric; but there is very little of this elegant large modern houſe repaired within as yet.

He married Catharine, daughter of the late James Graham, Eſq; of who was one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and brother to the laird of Dougaldſton; by whom he left iſſue two ſons, 1ſt, William, his eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeded him; 2d, James, a counſellor at law; and four daughters, *viz.* Catharine, Anne, Margaret and Elizabeth. He died March 25. 1776. and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon William Mure of Caldwell, Eſq; the preſent proprietor, who is a captain in the 82d regiment, at home at preſent upon parol being in the army along with earl Cornwallis at the ſurrender of York-Town, in Virginia, to the Americans and French, October 19. 1781.

The police of Caldwell ſtands in the pariſhes of Nielſton, Dunlop and Beith, they all three adjoin to each other near to the manour, which ſtands in the latter. This eſtate conſiſts of near 6000 acres; of which is 400 acres of plantations, and 100 acres of meadowing, all in a piece, lying upon the links of the water of Lugton which is the only rivulet I obſerve in this pariſh, that runs into Ayrſhire, and the weſtern ſeas, paſt the ſouth ſide of the manour of Caldwell; taking its riſe out of Lochlibo (ſee page 3.), which lies above half a mile northeaſt of the forementioned houſe; which loch conſiſts of ſixteen acres of ground. Adjacent to the loch is a coal work carrying on all within the ſaid police: The ſeem of this coal runs all through below the loch. The barony abounds with lime and free-ſtone quarries, ſome of which are at preſent working. The water in this loch flows in a ſilent ſtream, and the winds ſeem unwilling to ruffle its ſurface, or to augment its motion, which is almoſt imperceptable. The ſmall lake or baſon at the eaſt end, which is formed by the gentle current, is ſurrounded by a number of young planting and ſhrubs of various kinds, which ſeparate it from the other parts of nature, and ſhade in this retreat a kind of ſilence by ſalutary paths, which are now and will be long frequented by ſentimental viſitors, and a ſafe aſylum for the tuneful bird.

As this loch is adjacent to that large moor, called Owpla-moor, all which is in this barony of capt. William Mure's, near to this loch within the above moor, he has growing the greateſt quantity of young planting of different kinds amongſt the heath and bent that I have ſeen belonging to one gentleman, which are appearing to do well: Few people in this part have tried the experiment. Amongſt his numerous planting, on the forementioned eminence, adjacent to the northeaſt ſide of the houſe, are ſeveral gravel ſerpentine walks, called the Brandyhill walks.

There is another loch in his barony, in Beith pariſh, called the Blae loch, well known to many of the weaver craft in the neighbourhood, by the number of reeds that are growing there.

C. " Near the caſtle of Eaſt-Caldwell ſtands the houſe and lands of Weſter-Caldwell, the poſſeſſion of an ancient family of the ſame firname, and repreſentative of the old Caldwells of that ilk, moſt of whoſe eſtate went to a ſon of Abercorn, who was anceſtor of the Mures of Caldwell, abovementioned, which family continued in reputation for ſeveral hundreds of years, and made intermarriages with theſe honourable families, as the Wallaces of Craigie, Semples of Milbank, Montgomeries of Langſhaw, Mures of Rouallan, and Stewarts of Allantoun, and failed in the perſon of John Caldwell of that ilk, who was one of the commiſſioners for the ſhire of Renfrew to the parliament, ſince the Revolution. Theſe lands belong now to the right hon. John earl of Dundonald."

S. § I have ſeen Caldwells of that ilk's armorial bearing, in Nisbet's heraldry, blazoned thus: *Argent*, three piles iſſuing from the chief *ſable*, and in baſe, four bars waved *gules* and *vert*, to Show water. (Equivocally relative to the name.)

The houſe and lands of Weſter Caldwell came afterwards to his grace the duke of Hamilton (I ſuppoſe by marriage along with the barony of Croſsford, ſee page 160), and acquired from that family about the year 1753, by the late William Mure of Caldwell, and baron of exchecquer, and is now the property of his eldeſt ſon, capt. William Mure of Caldwell, Eſq.

C. In the pariſh of Nielſton lies the lands of Cowdon, which gave firſt title of lord to Sir William Cochran, afterwards earl of Dundonald, an ancient family of the Spreuls, did poſſeſs the forementioned lands for many ages: But the firſt of that name I have found mentioned in charters, was Walter Spreul, " *ſeneſcallus de Dunbartoun, i. e.* high ſteward of Dumbarton," who obtained from Malcolm earl of Lenox, a charter of the lands of Dalquhern, " *pro homagio et ſervitio ſuo, i. e.* for his homage and ſervice," as the charter teſtifies (*y*), and by the witneſſes, appears to be in the beginning of the reign of Robert Bruce: As alſo I have ſeen a reſignation of the lands of Cowdon, by Walter Spreul, ſo deſigned, in favours of Thomas Spreul, his ſon and apparent heir, *anno* 1441 (*z*); which Thomas was father of John Spreul of Cowdon, who had a charter of theſe lands, *anno* 1481, as Robert Spreul, his ſon, had a charter of the ſame lands, *anno* 1515. Which Robert, laſt mentioned, was father of John Spreul of Cowdon, who was ſucceeded by a ſon of the ſame name, who was father of James Spreul of Cowdon, in whoſe perſon this family failed: He ſold his eſtate to Alexander Cochran of that ilk, *anno* 1622; which lands became the patrimony of Mr. William Cochran his ſon, afterwards lord Cowdon, and earl of Dundonald, and is now the property of the earl of Dundonald.

(*y*) A Collection of Charters belonging to the earls of Lennox, in the burgh of Dumbarton's charter-cheſt. (*z*) Writs of Cowdon, in the hands of the earl of Dundonald.

The armorial bearing of Spreul of Cowdon, was *or*, a cheveron checquie, *azure* and *argent*, betwixt three purſes *gules*. Of this family of the Spreuls of Cowdon, are ſeveral of good note deſcended; as John Spreul now of Milton, and my very good friend Mr. John Spreul of Glaſgow, merchant, author of the "Accompt Current betwixt Scotland and England."

S. § The lands of Cowdon came from the earl of Dundonald, along with the lands of Weſter-Caldwell, and are now the property of capt. William Mure of Caldwell, Eſq; both theſe two baronies came to the Mures of Caldwell at one time. In this barony is a corn mill, called Cowdon mill.

I muſt here obſerve, that ſometimes, for convenience ſake, a piece of land is disjointed from one pariſh, and annexed to another: As the lands of Shutterſlate, part of which is the property of capt. William Mure of Caldwell, Eſq; the other the property of Mr. Robert Stevenſon: Theſe lands did formerly belong to the pariſh of Nielſton in ancient times; but are now annexed to the pariſh of Beith, yet ſtill they continue in Renfrewſhire.

Since I have occaſion to mention lands in the pariſh of Beith, I ſhall take notice, that the rev. Mr. David M'Clellan is their preſent miniſter; and that the right hon. Archibald earl of Eglinton is patron of the pariſh.

The lands of Knockmade, in the pariſh of Dunlop are alſo in the ſhire of Renfrew, and are the property of capt. William Mure of Caldwell, Eſq; the rev. Mr. John Graham is preſent miniſter of Dunlop; and the earl of Eglinton is patron of this pariſh alſo.

C. "Near to this (Stainly) lie the lands of Achinback, a poſſeſſion, in times paſt, of the Robertons of Earnock, an ancient family in Lanarkſhire; they were anciently barons of Robertoun, in that county, and are to be early met with in the chartulary of Kelſo; as a mortification made by "*Robertus, filius Waldovi de Bigres, i. e.* Robert, ſon of Waldovi of Biggar," for the welfare of his ſoul, to the cell of Leſmahago, "*tota decima bladi terræ Ricardi Baird, i. e.* all the tithes of the lands of Richard Baird," to which Robertus de Robertoun is a witneſs, in the reign of king Alexander the II. ſhows. John Roberton of Earnock reſigned the lands of Achinback in favours of Sir John Roſs (anceſtor to the lord Roſs), which is confirmed by king Robert II. the twentieth year of his reign, as a charter in the public rolls of king Robert II. teſtifies. Of two brothers of that ancient family, are the Robertons of Earnock, and thoſe of Bedlay, lineally deſcended."

S. § I had almoſt forgot Mr. CRAWFURD's account of the lands of Achinback, as being placed between the account of the barony of Stainly and the lands of Bredieland, in the 63d page of his work, and both theſe lands being in the pariſh of Paiſley, and the laſt of all the other lands he mentioned in the pariſh of Nielſton, Mearns, Eaſtwood, Cathcart and Eagleſham, were all finiſhed in the 28th page of his work, which made me think ſome lands of the ſame name might be in the pariſh of Paiſley, near to the lands of Stainly, which he mentions, when ſaying, "Near to this (*viz.* the barony of Stainly) lie the lands of Achinback." However, upon ſtricter enquiry, I find it is the ſame lands of

Achinback I took notice of, which lies ſoutheaſt of the Arthurlies, and belonging to lady Glaſgow (ſee page 172.), as there is no lands of the ſame name, near to the barony of Stainly, in the pariſh of Paiſley; however, it was no miſtake in Mr. CRAWFURD, as not making it his ſtudy to keep cloſe by pariſhes.

Having thus given a deſcription of the pariſh of Nielſton, I come next to give an account of the pariſh of Eaſtwood.

Of the TOWN *and* PARISH *of* EASTWOOD.

S. § THE pariſh of Eaſtwood adjoins the pariſhes of Cathcart on the eaſt, Mearns on the ſouth, Nielſton on the weſt, and Paiſley on the northweſt, all in Renfrewſhire; and Govan, in Lanarkſhire, on the northeaſt.

The ſoil of this pariſh is moſtly of a light mould.

C. "Weſt from the paroch of Cathcart is Eaſtwood, where, firſt, we have the village of Pollockſhaws, the property of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, baronet, one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice; at which place there is a ſtone bridge of two arches over the river of Cart."

S. § In the village of Pollockſhaws was built a burgher meetinghouſe, bearing date 1764, and afterwards the preſent rev. Mr. David Walker was admitted miniſter. Examinable perſons within his charge, about 700.

This village contains near 220 houſes, in which are about 311 ſilk and linen weavers looms, which are moſtly employed by Paiſley manufacturers, except one ware-room kept by Mr. William Govan, who is the only manufacturer of the place; and another by the manufacturers of Glaſgow.

About the year 1740, was begun a large printfield, by a great company of merchants, am informed, the ſecond printfield that ever was in Scotland; the company only diſſolved this preſent year.

At Thornly-bank, a little diſtant there from, is another printfield, carried on by Mr. Robert Osburn. A bleachfield is carried on by the foreſaid Mr. William Govan, upon the river Cart, and three others upon Aldhouſe rivulet: One of the three is carried on by Mr. John Smith, bleacher, near to which are two ſtone bridges, with one arch each, upon the ſaid rivulet; the one neareſt the river of Cart was built, bearing date, 1755, the rivulet having its influx into the river White-Cart, a few yards below the ſaid bridge, being all within the precincts of the ſaid village of Pollockſhaws, where are ſix thread-mills; as alſo a corn-mill, the property of Sir James Maxwell. A toll-barr is placed at the weſt end of the village, where the main ſtreet is cauſewayed from thence to the eaſt end of ſaid village, being near two furlongs in length. The main road from the Mearns and the ſouthweſt country, leads along the two bridges, through the toll, and along this ſtreet toward Glaſgow. Another ſtone-bridge, with one arch, is built up-

on the forementioned rivulet, and road adjacent to the manſe.

At Pollockſhaws are held annually two fairs; the firſt, on the laſt Friday of May, N. S.; the ſecond, on Tueſday ſe'ennight after Rutherglen fair, which is held the fourth Monday of October, N. S. Ten ſtocking frames are in the place, moſtly employed by Mr. Andrew Douglaſs, manufacturer in Glaſgow.

C. And ſouth from this ſtands the paroch-church of Eaſtwood, an ancient dependency on the monaſtery of Paiſley, well provided with a large manſe. The preſent miniſter is the rev. Mr. Robert Woodrow; his predeceſſor was that reverend and learned divine, Mr. Matthew Crawfurd, who was deſcended of the houſe of Carſe, and deceaſed in the month of December, *anno* 1700. and left a complete hiſtory of the church of Scotland, of his own compoſure, collected from ſeveral rare manuſcripts, from the planting of the Chriſtian faith down to the late Revolution; wherein that reverend author hath given ſufficient proof of his indefatigable pains, as well as of his profound judgment and induſtry. He hath given an account of a great many tranſactions, from the year 1638 to the year 1662, from original papers. The manuſcript is in two large volumes in folio, all write in a fair legible character, and is in the hands of Mr. Matthew Crawfurd, his ſon, preacher of the goſpel, and keeper of the library of the univerſity of Glaſgow, who deſigns with all expedition to publiſh the ſame."

S. § The foreſaid Mr. Robert Woodrow died about the year 1734-5, and was ſucceeded by Mr. Robert Woodrow, his ſon, who was ſucceeded by the preſent rev. Mr. James Simpſon; examinable perſons about 800: Sir James Maxwell of Nether-Pollock, is patron of the pariſh. The church was taken down this year (1782), and rebuilt about half a mile further eaſt, upon the ſouth ſide of the forementioned road, being about half way betwixt that and the village of Pollockſhaws; being pavilion roofed, with a fine bellfry in front, which looks toward the north.

At Pollockſhaws is a ſhamoy-mill for ſhamoying leather, being the firſt of the kind erected in Scotland.

C. "And not far from this, towards the weſt, ſtands the caſtle of Nether-Pollock, the principal manour of an ancient family, of the ſirname of Maxwell, a branch of thoſe of Carlaverock (anceſtor to the earl of Nithſdale) adorned with curions orchards and gardens, with large parks and meadows, excellently well planted, with a great deal of regular and beautiful planting, which adds much to the pleaſure of this ſeat. Upon an eminence, near to this, ſtood the old caſtle of Pollock, the ancient ſeat of that family, where are ſtill the remains of a drawbridge and a foſſe.

This ancient family derive their deſcent from John Maxwell of Pollock, who was brother of Sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock, in the reign of king Alexander III. (*a*) and is a witneſs to that donation, which Sir Herbert Maxwell gave to the monks of Paiſ-

(*a*) Sir James Dalrymple in his Appendix to the Obſervations of the Scotiſh Hiſtory.

ley, out of his lands of Mearns, about the year 1273 (*b*), and deſigned, "*Johanni Maxwel, domino de Nether-Pollock, i. e.* John Maxwell, lord of Nether-Pollock:" Of which John, did Sir John Maxwell of Pollock lineally deſcend; who lived in the reign of king David Bruce, and in that of his ſucceſſor, Robert II. and is frequently found in charters granted by that prince; particularly I find he was a witneſs to that confirmation, which Robert earl of Strathern, and John lord Kyle, his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir, gave of that mortification, by Sir William Mure of Abercorn, to the monks of Paiſley, *anno* 1367. The ſame Sir John Maxwell and Elizabeth Lindſay his ſpouſe, niece to king Robert II. obtained from Robert earl of Strathern, a part of the lands of Badruel, in the earldom of Strathern; of which lands he obtained alſo a charter of confirmation from David earl of Strathern, eldeſt ſon of king Robert II. by Eupham Roſs his queen, which is dated at Edinburgh the 10th of May 1372 (*c*). Which lands of Badruel the ſame Sir John Maxwell exchanged with Sir Bernard Hauden, anceſtor to the laird of Glenagies, for the lands of Jacktoun, in the barony of Kilbride, and ſheriffdomof Lanark, *anno* 1398, as is evident from the original charter of excambion, yet extant (*d*). He had iſſue, by Elizabeth Lindſay his lady, daughter of Sir James Lindſay of Crawfurd, and of Giles his wife, daughter of Walter, high ſteward of Scotland, and ſiſter to king Robert II. two ſons, Sir John, his ſucceſſor, and Robert, author of that branch of the Maxwells of Calderwood (which produced the family of Newark, of whom iſſued the Maxwells of Stainly, Dargevel, *&c.*): For this I have ſeen a charter granted by Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, "*dilecto filio ſuo Roberto Maxwel, i. e.* to his beloved ſon Robert Maxwell," of the lands of Calderwood, dated at Pollock the 4th of May 1401 (*e*). He obtained the lands of Mauldſley, Nether-Finlayſtoun and Stainly, by marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and one of the coheirs of Sir Robert Denniſton of that ilk. I have ſeen, by the favour of my lord Pollock, a contract in the year 1405, betwixt Duncan earl of Lennox, upon the one part; and Sir William of Cunninghame, lord of Kilmaurs, and Sir Robert of Maxwell, lord of Calderwood, with conſent of Margaret and Elizabeth Denniſtons, their ſpouſes, daughters and coheirs of Sir Robert Denniſton, knight, upon the other part, relative to the diviſion of their lands: On account of which marriage, the family of Calderwood carry the coat of Denniſton of that ilk, *viz.* *Argent*, a bend dexter *azure*, quartered, with the paternal coat of Maxwell, of whom William Maxwell of Calderwood, is lineally deſcended.

To Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, formerly mentioned, ſucceeded Sir John, his ſon and heir, who lived in the reign of king James I. To whom ſucceeded another Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, who, *anno* 1477, obtained the lands of Glanderſtoun, from John lord Darnley, "*pro homagio et ſervitio ſuo, i. e.* for his homage and ſervice," as the original charter, yet extant, bears. When he died I find not; but he left two ſons,

(*b*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*c*) Sir James Dalrymple's Edition of Cambden. (*d*) Carta Dom. Johan. Maxwell de Nether-Pollock, Baronet, (*e*) Carta penes Dom. Joh. Maxwell de Pollock, Baron.

Sir John, his ſucceſſor, and Mr. Robert, firſt rector of Torbolton; I find him ſo deſigned, *anno* 1521 (*f*). He was afterwards provoſt of the collegiate church of Dumbarton, and from thence, in the reign of king James V. advanced to the biſhopric of Orkney.

Which Sir John, laſt mentioned, was cotemporary with king James IV. and from that prince obtained the honour of knighthood: He was married to a daughter of the family of Houſton of that ilk; by whom he had only one daughter, Elizabeth Maxwell, his ſole heir: Which Elizabeth took to husband John Maxwell, her firſt couſin, who was ſon of George Maxwell of Cowglen, a brother of the family of Pollock; and, in *anno* 1558, ſhe is retoured heir of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, her great grandfather (*g*). This Sir John was knighted by queen Mary, and adhered zealouſly to that misfortunate princeſs; and after her eſcape from Lochlevin, *anno* 1568, he being a perſon in whom ſhe had aſſurance, both of his fidelity and affection to her intereſt, orders him to meet her at Hamilton with his friends and ſervants, *boden in Feer of Weir*, as the original letters, yet extant, bear, he continued with her majeſty, until the defeat of her troops at Langſide: He deceaſed *anno* 1578. To whom ſucceeded John, his ſon and heir, who alſo obtained the honour of knighthood from king James VI. and being at the conflict of Lockerby, *anno* 1593, aſſiſting the lord Maxwell againſt the laird of Johnſton, he was there ſlain, leaving iſſue, by Margaret his lady (daughter of William Cunningham of Capringston), Sir John, his ſon and heir; likewiſe a daughter, Agnes, who was married to John Boyl of Kelburn, whoſe anceſtors have been poſſeſſed of theſe lands upwards of 500 years, as the writs of that ancient family do ſufficiently demonſtrate. The right hon. David earl of Glaſgow, is the great grandchild of the above-mentioned John Boyle of Kelburn, by the ſaid Agnes Maxwell his lady.

Sir John, ſon and heir of Sir John his father, formerly mentioned, was twice married; 1ſt, with Campbell, daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudon; and, ſurviving her, he, 2dly, took to wife Griſſel, daughter of John Blair of that ilk; but, he dying without ſucceſſion, as appears by the probate of his teſtament, the 1ſt of November 1647, his eſtate devolved upon Mr. George Maxwell of Aldhouſe, his couſin and neareſt heir male; which Mr. George was lineally deſcended of Hugh Maxwell, brother of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, in the reign of king James IV.: For this I have ſeen a remiſſion granted by that prince, *anno* 1500, dated at Renfrew, to John Maxwell, ſon and apparent heir of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, and to Hugh Maxwell, brother-german to the ſaid Sir John, for a ſlaughter committed by them on Hector Mure, ſon to the laird of Caldwell: From which Hugh did lineally deſcend John Maxwell of Aldhouſe, father of Mr. George Maxwell of the ſame place, who was thrice married; 1ſt, with Janet, daughter of John Millar of Newton, and of Giles his wife, daughter of John

(*f*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*g*) Carta penes D. Joa. Maxwell de Pollock, Baronet.

Pollock of that ilk; by whom he had Mr. John, his ſon and heir: He, 2dly, took to wife Jean, daughter of William Mure of Glanderſtoun, by whom he had William Maxwell, who was author of that branch of the Maxwells of Sprinkel, whoſe ſon is Sir Patrick Maxwell now of Springkill, baronet. He was, 3dly, married to Janet Douglaſs, daughter to the laird of Waterſide, by whom he had a ſon, Hugh, who obtained the lands of Dalſwinton, by marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Maxwell of Dalſwinton, whoſe ſon is George Maxwell now of Dalſwinton.

To Mr. George Maxwell of Aldhouſe, above-mentioned, ſucceeded Mr. John, his ſon and heir, who married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of James Stewart, tutor of Blackhall; by whom he had two ſons, Mr. George, who ſucceeded to Sir John Maxwell of Pollock. And the ſecond was Zacharias of Blawarthill *(quod vide)* father of Mr. John Maxwell, now of Blawarthill; which Mr. George Maxwell of Pollock obtained the honour of knighthood from king Charles II. He was a gentleman of ſingular accompliſhments, and juſtly eſteemed a perſon eminent for piety, learning, and other good qualifications: He was married to Annabel, daughter of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Bryce Blair of that ilk; by whom he had John, his ſucceſſor, and three daughters; 1ſt, Marion, married William Stewart of Roſyth; had no iſſue. 2dly, She married Sir Charles Murray. The 2d daughter Annabel married, 1ſt, John Cathcart of Carlton, but had no iſſue: She afterwards married Sir Robert Pollock of that ilk, and had iſſue. The 3d daughter was Margaret, married to Alexander Maxwell, younger of Calderwood. This Sir George deceaſed *anno* 1677. To whom ſucceeded John, his ſon and heir; which John was raiſed to the dignity of Baronet, by king Charles II's letters patent, bearing date, at Whitehall, the 12th of April 1682. And that dignity is ſince confirmed to his heirs of tailzie: And being unanimouſly choſen by the freeholders of the ſhire of Renfrew, as one of their commiſſioners to the convention of eſtates, which met at Edinburgh, March 14. *anno* 1689. He was, by his late majeſty (king William) nominate one of his privy-council for Scotland, upon the firſt conſtitution thereof; and afterwards, in the year 1696, was appointed one of the lords commiſſioners of the treaſury of exchequer; and, in 1699, conſtitute one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and lord juſtice clerk. He married Marion, daughter of Sir James Stewart of Kirkfield.

The armorial bearing of this ancient family is, *Argent*, on a ſaltire *ſable*, an annulet *or*, ſtoned *azure*, ſupported by two monkies; and for creſt, a ſtag's head, with this motto, *I am ready.*"

S. § "The ſirname of Maxwell (according to our hiſtorians) is amongſt the firſt ſirnames, with us, in the reign of king Malcolm III. taken from the lands they then poſſeſſed in Dumfrieſſhire, called Macchus Macuſwell, now Maxwell. They had alſo other lands of that name, both in Tiveotdale and Eaſt Lothian. Sir James Dalrymple, in his Collections, page 406, ſays, He has often met with the name Macchus, which is likely a Saxon name; as witneſs in the charter of foundation of the abbacy of Selkirk,

by king David I. And no doubt (ſays he) Herbert de Macuſwell, the donor of the church of Macuſwell, in the reign of king Malcolm IV. and king William, has been poſſeſſor of theſe lands, which give to this Herbert, and his ſucceſſors, the ſirname of Macuſwell, now Maxwell. John de Macuſwell, was great chamberlain and ſheriff of Roxburgh, in the beginning of the reign of king Alexander II. And the next I meet with, is Homerus, or Eumerus, de Macuſwell, who, in the ſame king's reign, was juſticiar of Galloway. According to ſome genealogical manuſcripts, he married Mary Mackgeachen, or, as in Mr. CRAWFURD's account of the Mearn's caſtle, Mackgeachin (*quod vide* Mearn's caſtle), heireſs of Mearns in Renfrewſhire; and with her got theſe lands, which continued with the family till the time of king Charles I. He had two ſons, 1ſt, Sir Herbert, his ſucceſſor, and Sir John, who was the firſt of the Maxwells of Nether-Pollock §." The ſame Sir John which Mr. CRAWFURD firſt mentions in the family. Sir Herbert's ſucceſſion you will ſee in the account of Mearn's caſtle.

I ſhall now return to Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock, lord juſtice clerk, mentioned at the latter end of Mr. CRAWFURD's account of the family, who married Marion, daughter of Sir James Stewart of Kirkfield. He died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by John Maxwell of Blawarthill, his couſin-german, ſon of Zacharias Maxwell of Blawarthill. He married lady Anne Carmichael, daughter of John earl of Hindford (ſee page 22); by whom he had iſſue a ſon, John, who ſucceeded him, and two daughters; 1ſt, Marion, who died young; 2d, Elizabeth, who is ſtill alive. He married, 2dly, Barbara, daughter of Mr. Walter Stewart of Weſter Polmaiſe, or, Stewarthall, advocate and ſolicitor, ſecond ſon of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall; by whom he had three ſons, and two daughters; 1ſt, George Maxwell, advocate, who was well ſkilled in engraving, as appears by a copper dial-plate, which is ſtill ſtanding, horizontally, upon a pillar of ſtone of wreathed work, fixed upon a pedeſtal, in the principal alley of the garden, where two alleys croſſes; with the creſt, *viz.* the form of a ſtag's head, and motto of the arms of the family neatly engraved; as alſo the whole 32 points of the mariners compaſs, with all the letters and figures thereto belonging, and a number of other words, which I did not write down; only upon the ſouth ſide, below the creſt, is engraved, ſigned and bearing date, thus: "George Maxwell, ſculptor, 1746, N. Latt. 55. 55." He died, unmarried, July 1758. 2d, Walter; 3d, James: 1ſt daughter, Annabella, who died young; 2d, Jean, who is the preſent proprietor of the barony of Aldhouſe, of whom more afterwards; ſhe married the late James Montgomery of Lainſhaw, Eſq; but by him had no children. He married, 3dly, Margaret Caldwell, of the family of Caldwells of that ilk; but by her had no iſſue: She died March 25. 1758.

He demoliſhed the caſtle of Nether Pollock (a ſmall part of it is ſtill ſtanding). And in the year 1747, began to build, a few ſcore yards weſt therefrom, a large elegant modern houſe, four ſtories high, with ſeven windows in each of the two higheſt ſtories, in a row,

§ *Nisbet's Heraldry.*

on both the ſouth and north ſides of the houſe; the two under ſtories only ſix windows in the row properly, occaſioned by the two main doors, where is twelve ſteps of a ſtone ſtair up to the ſouth door; only ten ſteps up to the north door. This grand fabric is ruſtic cornered, pavilion roofed, with a platform covered with lead above; ſtanding only a few yards north of the river White Cart: He took ſix years to complete this ſuperb building: And took up his reſidence therein at the beginning of November 1753: And died the latter end of December following: And was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon John, *viz.* of the firſt marriage. Which Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock, built a ſtone bridge, with one arch, over the ſaid river Cart for his own uſe, having a gate upon the ſame; the parapet walls being fine balluſters, and rails, having forty balluſters on each ſide, bearing date 1757 and 1758. The river Cart plays over two pleaſant caſcades; the one being on the eaſt ſide, and the other on the weſt ſide, of ſaid bridge, and not many yards diſtant from the ſame. The bridge ſtands a little to the eaſt of the forementioned elegant ſtructure.

He died September 14. 1758, unmarried, being the ſame year the bridge was finiſhed. He was ſucceeded by his next ſurviving brother, Sir Walter Maxwell of Nether-Pollock; who married Darcy Brisbane, daughter of the late Thomas Brisbane of that ilk, Eſq; February 19. 1760; by whom he had a ſon John. He died *anno* 1761. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock; who died that day nine weeks following after his father's death, he being then only an infant. He was ſucceeded by his uncle, Sir James Maxwell of Nether Pollock, the preſent proprietor; who is one of the principal bankers of the Thiſtle Bank, Glaſgow.

The pleaſure ground lies on the eaſt ſide of the manſion-houſe: At the entry thereinto, is a fine wooden bridge, under lock and key, called the Green-bridge, where you have to aſcend ſix ſteps of a ſtair up to the bridge on each end. The main road which leads to the forementioned ſtone bridge, over the river Cart, leads through below this Green-bridge.

The foſſe, mentioned by Mr. CRAWFURD, ſtands on an eminence, a little towards the north from the Green bridge; but the draw bridge is demoliſhed. And a few yards eaſt of this foſſe is another much higher and more beautiful, being about twelve yards diameter at the top, on the middle of which ſtands, I ſuppoſe, a birch-tree.

Eaſt of that is a deal of pleaſant planting; at your firſt entering there is a croſs avenue; one of the avenues of the croſs leads eaſt to another croſs; from whence ſix avenues branches off almoſt like the Seven Dials, London, where ſeven ſtreets branches off, *viz.* 1. Great Earl, 2. Little Earl, ſtreets; 3. Great St. Andrews, 4. Little St. Andrews, ſtreets; 5. Great White Lion, 6. Little White Lion, ſtreets; 7. and laſt, Queen's-ſtreet: The long croſs ſtone, which ſtood in the middle centre, was ſeven ſquare at the top, and a dial on each ſquare; which ſtone I ſaw ſtanding, in the year 1770; but was down in the year 1777.

However, to return from the digreſſion, there is a circular avenue, goes almoſt round this planting; there are alſo two wilderneſſes, and two grottos, in ſaid plantation; the old grotto has a gable on the weſt end; the ſeat within is made of moſs; the new grotto is well thatched with heath, inſtead of ſtraw; the top riſes in form of a pyramid; it is juſt now repairing within. Then toward the ſouth, adjacent thereto, you go down a gentle declivity of a beautiful green; near the bottom is a green terrace walk; and in the middle is growing a large oak-tree. At the ſouth ſide of this walk is a parapet ſtone wall, which ſeparates the walk from the north ſide of the orchard and garden, as alſo the bowling-green; where is eleven ſteps of a ſtone ſtair from the one to the other. The bowling-green lies on the weſt ſide of the hot-houſe, melonary and hot-wall.

About half a mile ſouth from the manour of Nether-Pollock, within ſaid police, is a hill, called Baggerſhill; upon the very top is growing a thorn-tree, having a gradual declivity around on all ſides; whereon is planted a number of firs around the ſaid tree; but none of them planted near the tree for ſeveral yards diſtance: They appear to have been planted about nine or ten years ago.

But what is to be further obſerved; you can ſtand at this tree, and look out through twelve different avenues, which branches out from it, and encircles the ſame; this plantation intercepts the view of any other part of the terreſtrial globe, except at thoſe avenues, which are ſo artfully planted, as to give view to twelve particular places, as every one of the plots ends with a narrow point at the centre; but are broader and narrower, both at the centre and the circumference, ſo as to anſwer the twelve different views; which are, 1. The manour of Nether Pollock; 2. the city of Glaſgow; 3. the manours of Aldhouſe and Caſtlemilk; 4. the manſe and old demoliſhed church of Eaſtwood; 5. the Mearn's caſtle; 6. the manour of Upper-Pollock; 7. the village and manſe of Nielſton; 8. the manour of Houſehill; 9. the town of Paiſley, with part of Hawkhead wood; 10. Crockſton caſtle; 11. Cochnay; 12. Campſie-braes, above the village.

He has another wood adjacent to the weſt ſide; as alſo another northweſt, and a little to the northeaſt of Nether Pollock houſe he has a large wood, called the Shaw-wood. Near to the eaſt ſide is a foundery.

His lands are moſtly all well incloſed. This year, he built a large gate at one of his entries, adjacent to the village of Pollockſhaws. Great part of his eſtate lies in the pariſh of Govan, Lanarkſhire; beſides Cathcart and Paiſley pariſhes. He has a coal-work and lime craig at Airden.

About the year 1758, the regality of Crockſton, comprehending the lordſhip of Darnley, was purchaſed, by that family, from the duke of Montroſe (Crockſton will be deſcribed in Paiſley pariſh). The houſe of Darnley is two ſtories high, and thatched, bearing date 1614. One ſide of one of the gates is ſtill ſtanding. At that place is a corn-mill, carried on by James Ferguſon, farmer there, the property of the ſaid Sir James Maxwell of Nether-Pollock. Who married Frances, daughter of Robert Colquhoun,

Eſq; from St. Chriſtopher; by whom he has two ſons; 1ſt, John, his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir; 2d, Robert; and two daughters, Frances and Barbara. He is the preſent proprietor of Crockſton and Darnley, and the moſt part of the lands of the regality.

C. " South of Nether Pollock ſtand the houſe and lands of Aldhouſe, ſituate upon a rivulet of the ſame denomination, where there are found a great many foſſile ſhells, collected by the rev. Mr. Robert Woodrow, miniſter of the goſpel at Eaſtwood (my very worthy friend), a gentleman well ſeen in the curious natural products of this country. The lands of Aldhouſe are now the property of Robert Saunders, printer in Glaſgow, a vaſſal to my lord Pollock."

S. § The houſe and lands of Aldhouſe came afterwards to Mr. John Wardrop, bailie of the regality of Glaſgow: He had iſſue a ſon Robert, who ſucceeded him, and four daughters, *viz.* Margaret, Jean, Janet and Agnes. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Robert Wardrop of Aldhouſe. Who, in the year 1782, alienated the ſaid houſe and lands of Aldhouſe to Jean Maxwell, ſiſter of Sir James Maxwell of Nether Pollock, and widow of the late James Montgomery of Lainſhaw, Eſq; who is the preſent proprietor, as formerly noticed.

C. " South from this church (of Eaſtwood) lies the caſtle of Eaſtwood, the principal manour of that barony, an ancient poſſeſſion of the family of Eglinton, of which noble family I have already treated."

S. § The caſtle and barony of Eaſtwood have ſtill continued in the ſame family, being now the property of the right hon. Archibald earl of Eglinton (whoſe genealogy will be treated upon in the pariſh of Eagleſham, when on Punnon). Part of the lands of the lordſhip of Darnley belong to lady Glaſgow, being acquired from the family of Nether-Pollock.

Having thus given a deſcription of the pariſh of Eaſtwood, I proceed next to the pariſh of Cathcart.

Of the TOWN *and* PARISH *of* CATHCART.

S. § The pariſh of Cathcart adjoins the pariſhes of Govan and Gorballs, it not being many years ſince the latter was disjointed from the former; and Rutherglen, on the eaſt, and Carmunnock, on the ſouth, in Lanarkſhire; Mearns, on the ſouthweſt, and Eaſtwood, on the weſt, in Renfrewſhire.

This pariſh abounds with coal, as alſo lime and freeſtone quarries. The ſoil is partly of a clayey bottom, and partly of a light mould.

Great quantities of wheat and potatoes are raiſed here, particularly on the banks of the river Cart: About twenty years ago, not above 40 or 50 bolls of wheat was raiſed in this place, yearly; and I am informed, that the laſt year (1781), no leſs than 1400 bolls of wheat was ſold, of that ſame years crop, beſides a large quantity of potatoes.

There are about twenty acres of potatoes growing this preſent year, within a quarter of a mile of the church.

The great road from the village of Pollockſhaws to Glaſgow, formerly noticed, leads through the north-ſide of this pariſh, paſt the bottom of Langſide-hill; and the great road from Kilmarnock to Glaſgow, where the mile ſtones are placed, leads through the village of Cathcart, along the ſtone bridge, with two arches, over the river White Cart, in that village. The ſaid river hath its courſe from the ſouth end to the north, or rather the northweſt, end, through the middle of this pariſh. The forementioned road from Kilmarnock, is joined by another road from Eagleſham, about a mile ſouthweſt from the village; which town lies between the 18th and the 19th mile ſtones from Kilmarnock. No beggars, aſking charity, are allowed to travell through this pariſh; being the ſame cuſtom as at Eagleſham: For which reaſon, I ſhall mention a few obſervations, with regard to that cuſtom, when on the pariſh of Eagleſham.

C. "Northweſt of Eagleſham, and upon the bank of Cart, lies the barony of Cathcart, where, upon an eminence, ſtands the caſtle of Cathcart, the principal meſſuage of a fair lordſhip of the ſame denomination; whoſe anceſtors (without doubt) have taken ſirname and deſignation from their hereditary lands, when fixed ſirnames came to be uſed: For, in the reign of king William, and about the year 1179, Rainaldus de Cathcart is a witneſs to the donation of the church of Cathcart, by Allan the ſon of Walter, "*dapifer regis Scotiæ, i. e.* cupbearer to the king of Scotland," to the monks of Paiſley (*b*). But the firſt of this family I have found deſigned of Cathcart, was "*dominus Allanus de Cathcart, dominus ejuſdem, miles, anno* 1387 *(regnante Roberto II.)* (*i*), *i. e.* Sir Allan Cathcart of that ilk, knight, in the year 1387 (in the reign of Robert II.)," who obtained the baronies of Sundrum and Achincrew, in Kyle, in right of Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum, his uncle.

But, the firſt of this family ſtood ranked with the peers of this realm, was Sir Allan Cathcart of that ilk, who was dignified with the honour of lord Cathcart of Cathcart, by king James II. *anno* 1447. I have ſeen him then deſigned, "*nobilis et magnificus dominus Allanus de Cathcart, dominus ejuſdem, i. e.* the noble and honourable lord Allan Cathcart of that ilk." The ſame prince gave a charter of confirmation of the barony of Cathcart, "*dilecto conſanguineo ſuo, Allano domino Cathcart, i. e.* to his dearly beloved kinſman, Allan lord Cathcart." To Allan lord Cathcart, formerly mentioned, ſucceeded John, his grandſon and heir (his own immediate ſon dying in his lifetime); which John was married, 1ſt, with Margaret Kennedy, a daughter of Kennedy of Blaquhan, by whom he had Allan, his ſucceſſor. 2dly, he took to wife Janet, daughter of Sir William

(*b*) Regiſter of Paiſley. (*i*) Genealogy of the lord Cathcart, in the hands of the honourable and learned antiquary Sir James Dalrymple, baronet; excerpted from the writs of that family, and courteouſly communicate to me.

Douglaſs of Drumlanrig, (anceſtor to the duke of Queensberry) and of Elizabeth Crichton, daughter to the lord Sanquhar. By the contract, yet extant, the ſaid Elizabeth Crichton, lady Drumlanrig, obliges herſelf to pay to the ſaid John lord Cathcart, 700 merks of tocher with the ſaid Janet Douglaſs, her daughter. The iſſue of this marriage were two ſons, John and James. The firſt brother obtained the barony of Carlton, by marriage of Margaret, daughter and ſole heireſs of Allan Cathcart of Carlton, an ancient family of that name. To whom Sir Hugh Cathcart of Carlton, baronet, is now the lineal heir. Mr. Andrew Cathcart of Glaſgow, merchant, is his brother-german; as James Cathcart, the ſecond ſon of John lord Cathcart, obtained the lands of Carbieſton, by marriage of Margaret, daughter and co-heir of William Cathcart of Carbieſton, of whom is lineally deſcended Mr. James Cathcart of Carbieſton.

To John lord Cathcart, who lived till the year 1530, ſucceeded Allan, his ſon, who, in 1507, obtained a charter of the barony of Cathcart, upon the reſignation of his father. He was married to Agnes, daughter of Robert lord Lyle (*k*), by whom he had Allan, his ſucceſſor; which Allan and Helen his wife, daughter of William lord Semple, obtained a charter of the barony of Cathcart, from king James V. *anno* 1537. He alienated the lordſhip of Cathcart about the year 1546, to Gabriel Semple of Ladymure; and was killed at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547 (*l*). The right hon. Allan lord Cathcart, is his lineal heir."

S. § This Allan lord Cathcart, ſon of John lord Cathcart, having loſt his life in the ſervice of his country, at the battle of Pinkie, againſt the Engliſh, upon that fatal day the 10th of September 1547, bequeathed his body to be buried among his anceſtors, in the convent of Gray-Friars of Ayr; and reſigned his ſoul to Almighty God; appointing his executors to order maſs and dirige to be ſaid for the hele of his ſoul, as appears from the probate of his teſtament, dated the ſame day he loſt his life ‖.

By the forementioned Helen, his wife, daughter of William lord Semple, he had Allan, his ſucceſſor; who was the fifteenth generation of the name, and fourth lord Cathcart. He was a hearty promoter of our happy reformation from popery, particularly in the weſtern parts, where his reputation and intereſt was very great; and was amongſt the firſt of the peers who armed in defence of king James VI. when he was in his cradle, againſt the earl of Bothwell, who had married the queen, his mother; and ſignalized himſelf at the action of Langſide, *anno* 1568, where queen Mary's party was totally routed ‡.

At that time he made an entail of his whole eſtate; upon which he got a charter, under the great ſeal of king James VI. to himſelf and his ſon Allan, the maſter, and to

(*k*) Carta penes Allanum Domin. Cathcart. (*l*) Precept for infefting Allan lord Cathcart, as heir to Allan his father, killed at Pinkie, 1547.

‖ Carta penes de Cathcart. ‡ Crawfurd's Peerage.

the heirs male of their bodies; which failing, to his own neareſt heirs male, whatever.

He always continued on the king's ſide, till he came to be peaceably fixed on the throne; in reward thereof he was conſtituted maſter of the king's houſhold, *anno* 1579; and had ſeveral very beneficial grants from the crown, in the time of the earl of Morton's regency, which were again reaſſumed, when his majeſty came to act by his own councils.

This noble lord married Margaret, daughter of John Wallace of Craigy, by Margaret counteſs of Caſſillis; by her he had a ſon, Allan, maſter of Cathcart, before noticed, who died before his father, *anno* 1603, leaving iſſue, by Iſobel his wife, daughter of Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, a ſon, Allan, who ſucceeded his grandfather, upon his death, in December 1618; which Allan married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of Francis earl of Bothwell. He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of Sir Alexander Colquhoun of Luſs; by whom he had a ſon, Allan, born in 1628; and, departing this tranſitory life, that ſame year, he was ſucceeded by his ſon Allan, then but an infant, who proved to be a man of great probity and honour.

He got a charter from king Charles I. of the lands and barony of Sundrum. He married Marion, daughter of David Boſwell of Auchinleck; by whom he had three ſons; 1ſt, Allan, who ſucceeded him; 2d, James; 3d, David, who was killed in the public ſervice about the time of the Revolution.

He died, June 13. 1709, in the 81ſt year of his age; and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Allan; who married Elizabeth, daughter of James viſcount of Stair; by whom he had three ſons; 1ſt, Allan, who periſhed at ſea going for Holland; 2d, Charles, who ſucceeded him; 3d, James; and one daughter, Margaret, who married Sir Adam Whiteford of Blairquham, baronet, and had iſſue.

He died in the 85th year of his age, *anno* 1732, and was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon, Charles, eight lord Cathcart; who, from his very youth betook himſelf to a military life; went over to Flanders, where he had a company, in Mackartny's regiment, beſtowed upon him, *anno* 1704, being then but entered in his eighteenth year; and ſoon thereafter, made a captain of the grenadiers. The next year he got a troop in the royal regiment of Scots dragoons, under the command of lord John Hay, in which ſtation he continued, till the year 1707, when he was made major of a brigade in the queen's corps of dragoons, ſerving in Flanders; of which his near kinſman the earl of Stair, was then brigadier: in which character, after he had ſerved two years, in March 1709, he obtained a commiſſion to be major of the ſaid royal regiment; and thereafter, in 1711, got a brevet of lieutenant colonel in the army. He was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland to the eight Britiſh parliament after the Union.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Shaw of Greenock; by whom he had a ſon Charles, who ſucceeded him, and two daughters; 1ſt, Eleanora, married to Sir John Houſton of that ilk, by whom ſhe had iſſue; 2d, Mary-Anne, married to William lord Napier, and had iſſue, Francis, the preſent lord Napier.

He died in the year 1740, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles, ninth lord Cathcart; who alſo betook himſelf to a military life, and ſoon roſe to the dignity of a major general, and adjutant-general to the forces in North Briton, then to a lieutenant-general of his majeſty's forces. He was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland the two laſt Britiſh parliaments, before the 5th of May 1761; and was re-elected, that very day, to the parliament following. His lordſhip was appointed his majeſty's lord high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, in the year 1755, where he continued many years. He was one of the lords of the bedchamber, and firſt lord commiſſioner of the police.

He married Jane, daughter of lord Archibald Hamilton, *July 4. 1753*; by whom he had three ſons; 1ſt, William, who ſucceeded him; 2d, Charles; 3d, Allan; 4th, George; and three daughters, Jane, Mary and Louiſa.

He died Auguſt 14. 1776; his lady died 1771; and were ſucceeded by their eldeſt ſon William Shaw Cathcart, now lord Cathcart; who has married Eliot, daughter of Andrew Eliot, Eſq; ſuperintendant general of the police at New York.

Arms. Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *azure*, three croſs croſſets, fitchy, iſſuing out of as many creſcents, *argent*: 2d and 3d *gules*, a lion rampant, *argent*. Creſt; on a wreath a dexter hand, couped above the wriſt, and erect, proper, graſping a creſcent as in the arms. Supporters; two parrots, proper. Motto; *I hope to ſpeed.*

Chief ſeats. At Sundrum, in Ayrſhire, *&c.* Charles-ſtreet, Berkely-ſquare, London.

C. "The barony of Cathcart being ſold by Allan lord Cathcart, to Gabriel Semple of Ladymure, who was one of the younger ſons of John lord Semple, by Janet Colvil his lady, took thence deſignation of Cathcart. I have found him ſo deſigned, *anno* 1547. He married Janet Spreul, daughter of John Spreul of Cowdon, and relict of that ilk. William Semple of Cathcart was his ſon: He had likewiſe a daughter, Margaret, married John Pollock of that ilk, and had iſſue (*m*). To William ſucceeded another Gabriel, who was father of Bryce Semple of Cathcart, whoſe ſon and heir is Sir William Semple now of Cathcart, whoſe armorial bearing is *Argent*, a cheveron cheque *argent*, and *gules* betwixt two bugles, *ſable*, in chief; ſtringed *gules*, and a flower-de-luce in baſe of the thread, and for creſt a ſtag's head, with this motto, *Keep tryſt.*"

S. §. The caſtle and barony of Cathcart was acquired from Bryce Semple of Cathcart (a younger ſon of the forementioned Bryce Semple of Cathcart, having ſucceeded his brother, Sir William Semple of Cathcart), by John Maxwell of Williamwood, ſheriff-depute of Renfrew; and is now the property of James Maxwell of Williamwood, his great grandſon. The moſt part of the ruinous walls are ſtill ſtanding.

C. "At the caſtle of Cathcart, there is a ſtone bridge over the river, near to which ſtands the paroch church of Cathcart, an ancient dependency on the monaſtery of Paiſley, given to that abbey by Walter, the ſon of Allan, "*dapifer regis Scotiæ, i. e.* high

(*m*) Carta penes Dom. Rob. Pollock, de eadem, Bar.

ſteward to the king of Scotland." The patronage of this church was in the family of Dundonald. The church at preſent is vacant."

S. § The rev. Mr. Robert Hamilton, miniſter of the pariſh of Cathcart, died, *anno* 1628, and was ſucceeded by Mr. Gavin Forſyth; the next was Mr. John Colquhoun, who was ſucceeded by Mr. John Stevenſon, about the year 1700; who was ſucceeded by Mr. William Love, October 24. 1710 (the church was vacant for ſome ſpace of time before Mr CRAWFURD wrote); Mr. Love was ſucceeded by Mr. George Adam, April 23. 1738; who was ſucceeded by the preſent rev. Mr. John Hamilton, Auguſt 30. 1759. Examinable perſons within his charge betwixt 6 and 700. Colin Rae of Little Govan, Eſq; is patron of the pariſh.

Two donation were given to the poor of the pariſh; the donors names are, *viz.* the rev. Mr. William Love, their miniſter, left 100 pounds Scots; and Mr. George Thomſon of Croſshill, left 25 pounds ſterling.

The village contains about 36 houſes. A toll is placed at the weſt end. The church ſtands at a good many yards diſtance from the village, on the eaſt ſide. No fairs or market days are held in the place. The river White-Cart runs through the village, where is a corn and a wheat mill, the property of Sir James Maxwell of Nether-Pollock, being a few yards from the ſouth ſide of the ſtone bridge with two arches, abovementioned by Mr. CRAWFURD, which is ſtill ſtanding. A little to the ſouthward is a ſnuff mill, the property of Mr. James Hall, ſnuffmaker.

C. " Weſt from the church of Cathcart lies the village of Langſide, a place only memorable for the defeat given to queen Mary's troops, by thoſe of her ſon king James VI. under the command of James earl of Murray, regent, *anno* 1568. A part of which is the property of James Hamilton of Aikenhead, by purchaſe of James Hamilton of Aikenhead, his grandfather, who was a merchant in Glaſgow, and provoſt of that city; and a younger ſon of Robert Hamilton of Torrence, who was deſcended of a younger brother of the noble family of Hamilton; whoſe armorial bearing is *gules*, a hunting horn, betwixt three cinque foils *argent*."

S. § As I was favoured with Mr. John M'Ure's hiſtory of the city of Glaſgow, printed *anno* 1736, wherein he gives the fulleſt account of the battle of Langſide of any hiſtory I have met with, I ſhall here give a few of the principal heads of his ſaid account.

" Mary queen of Scots, a profeſſed and biggot papiſt, being a priſoner in the caſtle of Lochleven, by her courteous and fair promiſes, having corrupted the keepers, prevailed with them to be tranſported in a little veſſel to the ſide of the lake, where the lord Seaton and ſome horſemen were attending (I will not repeat what is ſaid of her departure, in Part I. page 57. of this work). But when the news of the proclamation, made in her majeſty's name, commanding all the leiges to meet in arms at Hamilton, to purſue the rebels who had uſurped the royal authority, was brought to Glaſgow, being only eight computed, or twelve meaſured, miles diſtant where James earl of Murray, lord regent of Scotland, then abode, accompanied with a great many of the noblemen and gentlemen

of the nation, and their vaſſals and tenants, for ſupporting the proteſtant cauſe, ſuch as the earls of Morton, Marr, Monteith and Glencairn; the lords Hume, Semple, Crawfurd and Lindſay, and a great many others, who had come to Glaſgow to gather up his forces, and prepare for battle againſt the queen's army. The news was ſcarce at firſt believed; but within two hours or leſs, being aſſured of the fact, a ſtrong alteration might have been obſerved in the minds of moſt of them, who were attending the report of the queen's forces, made many ſlide away, others ſent quietly to beg pardon for what they had done, reſolving not to enter into the cauſe further, but to govern themſelves as the event ſhould lead and direct them; and there were not a few who made open deſertion, and not of the meaner ſort, amongſt whom my lord Boyd was ſpecially noted, and in the mouths of all men concerned, for that being very inward with the regent, and admitted into his moſt ſecret councils. When he ſaw matters like to turn, he withdrew himſelf, and went to the queen.

" But this nothing diſcouraged the regent, who thought his life could not be more honourably beſtowed than in the defence of the infant king who was only one year and eleven months, all but ſix days, old, that day the battle of Langſide was fought. Many adviſed the regent to retire to Stirling; but would not condeſcend, ſaying, That his retreat would be interpreted a flight, and the adverſaries thereby animated, and his friends diſheartned.

" But him and his followers were kindly received, and waited upon by the magiſtrates of the city of Glaſgow, and ſupplied with all neceſſaries for the army. Yea further, there was a regiment of 600 able bodied young men of the citizens raiſed and maintained at the city's expence, who joined the regent's army; and the whole army was furniſhed with amunition, wheat loaves and other neceſſaries, at the city's charge: So that in a day or two his company increaſed to above 4000. There was with the queen a French ambaſſador, who had arrived a few days before, and moved the regent for acceſs to the queen before the eſcape ſhe made, he was ſtill poſting between Hamilton and Glaſgow, rather to eſpy and obſerve things, than to make the peace pretended: For when he ſaw the regent's forces to be few, as at firſt they were; and that the queen's power was much greater, he did perſuade her to take the field and put it to the trial of a day, which ſhe reſolved to do: whereupon warning was given to make ready againſt the next morning. The earl of Argyle was proclaimed lieutenant general; and it was concluded to march with the army by Glaſgow, towards the caſtle of Dumbarton, where they propoſed to place the queen, and there to give battle, or draw the war at length as they pleaſed, or, if the regent (which they did not expect) ſhould meet them in the way, to fright him, accounting the victory certain, becauſe of their number.

" The regent being advertiſed of the queen's intentions, took the field the next day, and ſtood with his army, ſome hours in battle-array, upon the moor of Glaſgow, where it was believed the queen's army ſhould paſs; but when he ſaw them keep the other ſide of the river, he directed the horſemen to paſs the ford, the water being ebbed, and lead-

ing the foot along the great bridge of the city, went towards Langſide, which lay in the way to Dumbarton (this is a little village ſituate on the ſouthweſt ſide of Langſide hill, containing 25 families, the property of Mr. Robert Crawfurd of Poſſe); the eaſt and north the aſcent unto the top is ſomewhat ſteep, the other parts of the hill are more even and plain: Both armies contending who ſhould firſt poſſeſs it, but the regent's army prevented Argyle's, occaſioned by his ſickneſs, who was of a ſudden taken with a fit ofthe apoplexy, and ſo retarded the march of the queen's army; when they approached near, and ſaw themſelves prevented, they went to a little hill oppoſite to it, and there arranged themſelves. The regent likewiſe placed the earl of Morton, the lords Home, Semple and Lindſay, on the right; and the earls of Marr, Glencairn and Monteith, with the citizens of Glaſgow, on the left. Before joining, both ſides played with their ordinance upon others; but the advantage was upon the regent's ſide, the queen's cannoniers being obliged to quit the munition; his cavalry, upon the other ſide, being much inferior to the queen's, was compelled to give ground: But when they entered upon the foot, thinking to put them in diſorder, the archers upon the regent's ſide rained ſuch a ſhower of arrows upon them, ſo as they could not hold up their faces, and were forced to turn back. The left wing of the queen's army advancing the mean while, but were greatly annoyed by the harque buſiers, that were planted in the village, beat them in the ſtreet on both ſides, got into the plain and diſplayed themſelves, then did the armies join, and enter into a hot fight, ſtriving, in thick ranks, to maintain their place, and by force of ſpears did break and beat down one another; for the ſpace of half an hour, the fight continued doubtful, and ſo eagerly they ſtrove, that they, whoſe ſpears were broken, ſtood throwing their poinards and ſtones, and what came readieſt to their hands, in the faces of their adverſaries.

The regent's ſecond party perceiving that none came againſt them, and fearing the other ſhould be overlaid (for they ſaw ſome in the fore ranks recoiling), went into their aid, whereupon the queen's army drew back, and ſo were put to the rout: The regent, and thoſe on his ſide, ſhewed great manhood in the heat of battle, all their hopes conſiſting in the victory: Nor was his enemies leſs courageous; but the advantage of the ground was to the regent's party no ſmall help: There were not many ſlain on the place, moſt of the ſlaughter being made in the chace, and unleſs the regent had given his preſence wherever he came, which, with ſending the horſe into all parts, ſtaid the fury of thoſe who purſued, the victory had been much more bloody. The queen, who ſtood a mile off from the battle, on a height, perceiving the field loſt, made towards the borders, the reſt who eſcaped, fled the readieſt way they could, every man to his own home: The number of the ſlain were about 300, and many more were taken priſoners, among whom the lords Seaton and Roſs, the maſters of Caſſillis and Eglinton, Sir James Hamilton of Evandale, and the ſheriffs of Ayr and Linlithgow. On the regent's ſide only one was ſlain, the lords Home and Ochiltree were wounded, all the reſt (a few excepted, that followed the chaſe too far) returned with him to Glaſgow, where they firſt went to

the cathedral church, and gave thanks to Almighty God for the victory they had obtained, almoſt without any effuſion of blood. This battle happened on the 13th of May 1568, the eleventh day after her eſcape from Lochleven. The French ambaſſador, who had conceived an aſſured hope of her prevailing, ſeeing things fall out otherways, took horſe, and made for England, without once ſaluting the regent, to whom (as he pretended) he was ſent, by the way he fell into the hands of robbers, who riffled all his baggage, which the laird of Drumlanrig, for the reſpect he carried to the title of an ambaſſador, cauſed to be reſtored.

"The regent, after ſermon was ended, gave hearty thanks to the citizens of Glaſgow for their ready and ſeaſonable reinforcement of the proteſtant army, and hoped, as ſoon as the young king came to age, they ſhould be had in grateful remembrance, and he promiſed to grant to the magiſtrates, or any incorporation in the city, any favour they ſhould reaſonably demand. Several applications were made to him, by the reſpective incorporations, and he accordingly gave ſeveral grants and confirmations of their letters of deaconry they had from the town, with ſeveral privileges and immunities; and calling for the bakers of Glaſgow, gave them thanks for their readineſs in furniſhing the army with bread; at this time one Matthew Fauſide, deacon of the bakers, a very judicious projecting man, who had an extraordinary concern for the good of the incorporation, repreſented to his grace, the great hardſhip they lay under for want of a wheat mill of their own, being obliged to griud their wheat at the gentlemens corn mills upon Kelvin, where the the millſtones and other utenſils of the mills are not fitted and prepared for that uſe; and as they were not thirled to any mill, their erecting a right mill of their own, at their own charge, upon a fit place, on the river Kelvin, within two miles of the city, for the uſe of the incorporation, and applying their own multures for the maintenance of their poor, could tend to no man's prejudice, craving his grace would impower them to build a wheat-mill of their own.

"My lord regent conſidering the petition to be very juſt and reaſonable, was generouſly pleaſed to grant the deacon's deſire, ſought with ſo much reaſon and diſcretion, whereupon his grace immediately cauſed his clerk and ſecretary extend a charter in favours of the ſaid Matthew Fauſide, preſent deacon of the bakers in Glaſgow, and his ſucceſſors in office, for the uſe of the incorporation, for erecting and building a mill upon the river Kelvin, for grinding wheat; and accordingly they built their mills thereupon, having four ſtately mills which they enjoy to this day."

I have been the more full on this ſubject, to ſhow the fruits of their labour recompenced to them again, who eſpouſe the intereſt of the proteſtant cauſe.

I ſhall now return to the preſent condition of Langſide, which belongs to three different proprietors.

The principal place where the battle was fought, and the village which contains 25 families, as formerly noticed, is the property of the ſaid Robert Crawfurd of Poſſe.

On the top of the hill are a number of firs growing, beautifully planted, with eight avenues pointing out from one centre, and ſix from another. The place bears a reſemblance of an ancient Roman camp; upon the north ſide are three breaſts erected in form of trenches; it is argued by ſome, that they were made by the regent Murray, at that time; which, I think, bears not the ſmalleſt doubt of the contrary: as the regent not being ſure which way they would come, till they were upon their march; then the two armies ſtriving which to gain the top of the hill firſt, he had no time to make breaſt-works; and for the queen's army, they never reached to that place, by 300 yards.

Mr. Crawfurd built a good houſe upon the ſouth ſide of the great road betwixt the village of Pollockſhaws and Glaſgow, *anno* 1777, adjacent to the bottom of the north ſide of Langſide hill, near to which is a ſmall plantation of firs.

Another part of the lands of Langſide belongs to Sir James Maxwell of Nether-Pollock.

The third part of Langſide was acquired from Mr. Robert Crawfurd of Poſſe, *anno* 1776, by Thomas Brown of Langſide, Eſq; who, in the year 1778, built an elegant large modern houſe upon an eminence, three ſtories high, pavilion roofed, with a platform covered with lead; the houſe ſtands due eaſt and weſt, the front is toward the north, with officehouſes in form of a court; the main door is beautified with a large portico ſupported by two large ſquare pillars arched over, upon which is a balluſter and rail walk, and a pediment above; the hill being ſo very high, ſhows a pleaſant view of much of the country around, only the view is intercepted from Glaſgow by Langſide-hill. On the ſouth and weſt ſides of this eminence is a large wood, part of which is juſt now a cutting.

He married Martha, daughter of George Bogle of Daldowie, Eſq; by whom he left four ſons, *viz.* George, Robert, Thomas and John, and one daughter, Mary-Anne.

He died May 9. 1782, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, George Brown of Langſide, Eſq.

At that place was built a ſtone bridge, with two arches, 1772, near to which is a corn-mill, and a ſtocking bleachfield, carried on by Mr. Bannatine, ſtocking-manufacturer, in Glaſgow.

Mr. CRAWFURD makes mention, that part of the lands of Langſide was the property of James Hamilton of Aikenhead, where he gives the genealogy of the family; but what time the ſaid lands were acquired from that family I know not. He was ſucceeded by his ſon James Hamilton of Aikenhead, Eſq; who married Marion, daughter of major Robertſon; by whom he had two ſons, *viz.* James and John; and four daughters, *viz.* Elizabeth, Mary, Marion and Anne.

The barony of Aikenhead was acquired from him, by Colin Rae of Little Govan, Eſq; but he was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon James, in the houſe and lands of Holmhead, which lies adjacent to the northweſt ſide of the village of Cathcart, his ſeat and

reſidence, from whence he takes the deſignation of James Hamilton of Holmhead, Eſq; in his barony is a coal and lime work carried on.

There are two eſtates in this pariſh, yet in the ſhire of Lanark: The firſt is Aikenhead, whereon is a neat modern houſe, the property of Colin Rae of Little Govan, Eſq; before noticed, ſon of Robert Rae of Little Govan, Eſq; by Elizabeth, daughter of James Dunlop of Garnkirk his ſpouſe.

But he is proprietor of the lands of Symſhill, in this pariſh, Renfrewſhire; as alſo the lands of Polmadie, in the pariſh of Long-Govan, and ſhire of Renfrew, beſides his eſtate of Little-Govan, from whence he takes his title. I obſerve a miſtake in the authors of the Edinburgh Almanacks, by ſaying, "Rae of Aikenhead *is* patron of the pariſh of Cathcart; yet I can ſomewhat account for this miſtake: The patronage belonging to the family of Aikenhead formerly, and the above gentleman having purchaſed the eſtate and not taking the title of Aikenhead, I think is the occaſion."

He married Margaret, ſecond daughter of Sir John Stewart of Caſtlemilk, February 12. 1767.

Armorial bearing, *vert*, a cheveron *argent*, betwixt three roe-bucks, in full courſe, proper. Above the ſhield an helmet with mantle, *gules* doubling *argent*. And on a wreath of his collars is ſet for creſt, a buck, ſtanding at gaze proper, and in an eſcrole above, this motto, *Ever ready*.

Since I have occaſion to mention lands in Govan pariſh, I will take notice, that the rev. Mr. William Thom is miniſter, and the univerſity of Glaſgow is patron of the pariſh.

The other eſtate in the pariſh of Cathcart and county of Lanark, is called Aikenhead alſo; Mr. William Wardrop, is the preſent proprietor.

There is another barony of land, called The Drips, which did anciently belong to the pariſh of Cathcart; but is now annexed to the pariſh of Carmunnock; the rev. Mr. Joſeph Hodgſon is the preſent miniſter; Sir John Stewart of Caſtlemilk patron: But the ſaid barony of Drips pays forty bolls of meal, and about four pound ſterling money, to the miniſter of Cathcart, yearly, though joined to the pariſh of Carmunnock.

In theſe lands are, a corn and a barley milns, and kiln for drying peas, with an engine, which goes by a water wheel, always ſtirring and turning the peas, and will dry about five pecks of peas in the ſpace of an hour; all carried on by William Barclay, millar there: John Wark, formerly a millar there, was the firſt inventer of theſe engines.

At Drips is a ſtone bridge, with three arches, over the river White Cart, having the pariſh of Mearns on the weſt, or oppoſite ſide: The bridge bears date 1702.

Sir William Maxwell of Calderwood is the preſent proprietor of the barony of Drips.

Armorial bearings, quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *argent*, a ſaltire *ſable*, within a border counter compond of the 2d and 1ſt, 2d and 3d quarters, *argent*, a bend *azure*, for Denniſton. Creſt, a man's head looking upright, proper. Motto, *Think on*.

Near to the Drips lie the lands of Haggtonhill, where is a lime-craig working; the property of William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, Eſq.

Eaſt from Langſide lie the lands of Croſshill; which did formerly belong to Mr. George Thomſon, merchant, and came afterwards to his brother William, who married Maxwell. He dying without leaving iſſue by her, was ſucceeded by Mr. William Rowand of Billyhouſton, his ſiſter's ſon; who is the preſent proprietor.

South of Langſide, on the links of the river White-Cart, is a thorn buſh growing, where the carcaſe of John Anderſon was burnt, when found, after firſt having killed his wife, and then drowned himſelf, *anno* 1700.

C. " South from Langſide lies the houſe and lands of Bogtoun, built by John Blair of that ilk, and Griſſel his lady, daughter of Robert lord Semple, in *anno* 1580, after theſe lands were acquired, from the lord Cathcart, by the laird of Blair, an ancient family in Cunninghame, where their principal reſidence is, and who, as appears from unqueſtionable documents, have been poſſeſſed of the lands of Blair, before the twelfth century, that William de Blair is mentioned, *anno* 1205, in a contract of agreement betwixt Ralph de Eglinton and the village of Irvine (*n*). From the family of Blair, the lands of Bogtoun came to Sir Adam Blair of Bogtoun, nephew of Bryce Blair of that ilk, by Robert, his brother-german; which Sir Adam ſold the lands of Bogton to James Hamilton of Aikenhead, about the year 1679."

S. § The houſe and part of the lands of Bogtoun, came to the preſent rev. Mr. James Hall, preacher of the goſpel at Cumnock, by marriage of Mary, daughter and ſole heireſs of John Maxwell of Bogtoun; in which lands a lime work is carrying on.

Another part of theſe lands belong to James Hamilton of Holmhead, Eſq.

The third part of theſe lands belong to the heirs of Mr. Pagan. Near to that Mr. John Wilſon, writer in Glaſgow, has lately built a good houſe.

C. " Near Bogtoun is the houſe of Williamwood, the ſeat of, and from whence, John Maxwell, ſheriff-depute of Renfrew, takes his deſignation, and is deſcended from the Maxwells of Aldhouſe, who were of a ſon of the ancient family of Pollock, and gives for his armorial bearing, the coat of that family, *viz.* on a ſaltire *ſable*, an annulet *or*, ſtoned *azure*, with a ſuitable diſtinction."

S. § Maxwell of Williamwood's motto, *Propero ſed curo.*

John Maxwell was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon James, who married Annabella, daughter of Gavin Ralſton of that ilk, in this ſhire: James was ſucceeded by John, his only ſon, who married Martha, daughter of John Baird of Craigton, in Dumbartonſhire; whoſe ſon James, a captain in the 76th regiment of foot, now enjoys this eſtate.

A large addition was built on the front of the houſe of Williamwood, bearing date 1763, with office-houſes, in form of a court, having a good orchard and garden adjacent to the weſt ſide.

(*n*) In the charter-cheſt of the burgh of Irvine, an excerpt of which I have ſeen by the favour of Richard Cunningham of Bedland.

In this barony is a paper-miln, at Nether-Lee, carried on by Mr. John Mure, paper-maker there; which miln was erected about eleven years ago; and is the property of capt. James Maxwell of Williamwood.

C. South from Bogtoun lie the houſe and lands of Newlands, which were acquired from Hugh earl of Eglinton, by John Anderſon, merchant in Glaſgow, and ſoon after diſponed by him to John Leckie, a wealthy merchant in that city (who was deſcended from the Leckies of Weſter-Catter, in the ſheriffdom of Dumbarton) whoſe ſon John Leckie of Newlands dying, *anno* 1707, his eſtate came, by marriage of Suſanna, his daughter, and ſole heir to Francis Dunlop of that *ilk*, chief of that name, and head of an ancient family in Cunningham."

S. § The lands of Newlands are now the property of Sir James Maxwell of Nether-Pollock, as alſo the lands of Croſs-my-looſ.

The lands of Strobungo are the property of Mr. Robert Crawfurd of Poſſe.

The lands of Lee, being the ſouthmoſt lands in the pariſh, bordering with the pariſh of Mearns on the ſouth, and the pariſh of Carmunnock, on the oppoſite ſide of Cart, on the eaſt, are the property of Arthur Watſon.

Having thus given a deſcription of the pariſh of Cathcart, I come next to give an account of the pariſh of Mearns.

Of the TOWN *and* PARISH *of* MEARNS.

THE pariſh of Mearns borders with the pariſhes of Nielſton on the weſt; Eaſtwood on the north; Cathcart on the northeaſt, in Renfrewſhire; Carmunnock, in Lanarkſhire, on the eaſt; Eaglesham, in Renfrewſhire, on the ſoutheaſt; Fenwick on the ſouth, and Stewarton on the ſouthweſt, both in Ayrſhire.

The ſoil of this pariſh is moſtly of a light mould, except ſome ſmall places, ſuch as about flenders, meadows, rivulet ſides, *&c.* which is of a clayey bottom, upon the north-eaſt ſide of the pariſh.

The general part of the pariſh is excellent for paſturage, for ſake of good butter. In the ſummer ſeaſon the moſt part of the farmers goes to Glaſgow market with their butter, and butter-milk, two or three times *per* week. The great road from Kilmarnock to Glaſgow leads through this pariſh paſt the ſouth ſide of the church, and north ſide of the manſe; the fourteen mile ſtone from Kilmarnock ſtands in the village, and the twenty-firſt ſtands at the Muirhouſes, about a mile from the croſs of Glaſgow: Which makes the village of Mearns to be eight miles from Glaſgow, and betwixt four and five from the village of Cathcart, it being between three and four from Glaſgow. Another road leads from the village of Mearns to the villages of Pollockſhaws. The water of Earn ſeparates the pariſh of Mearns from the pariſh of Eaglesham for ſeveral miles, from the river White-Cart to the pariſh of Fenwick.

C. "Some two miles ſouth from Eaſtwood lies the paroch of Mearns; the ſouthern places of which, bounds the ſhire of Renfrew from the bailiary of Cunninghame; where, upon an eminence, ſtands the caſtle of the ſame name, the chief meſſuage of that barony, a ſeat of the lord Maxwell; but the firſt, uſing that deſignation, is Rolandus de Mearns, who is mentioned a witneſs in that donation; which Eſchina de Molla, wife of Walter, high ſteward of Scotland, founder of the monaſtery of Paiſley, gave to the monks of that abbey, "*pro ſalute domini ſui Willielmi regis Scotiæ* (*o*). *i. e.* for the ſalvation of her lord William king of Scotland. But this barony of large extent, came to the Maxwells of Carlaverock, by marriage of an heireſs of the ſirname of Mackgeachin, as the genealogy of the family of Maxwell bears (*p*), in the days of king Alexander II. For in that reign I have ſeen Eumerus de Maxwell a witneſs to the confirmation of the church of Dundonald, to the monks of Paiſley, by Walter, "*ſeneſcallus regis Scotiæ, i. e.* high-ſteward of Scotland;" as alſo "*Herbertus Maxwel, miles, i. e.* Herbert Maxwell, knight," in a donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, in the reign of king Alexander III. gives "*pro ſalute animæ ſuæ et animarum omnium anteceſſorum et ſucceſſorum ſuorum, octo acras et dimidium, et viginti octo particatas terræ, in nova villa ſua de Mearns, et ſex mercas argenti de proventibus molendinorum ſuorum de Mearns* (*q*) *i. e.* for the ſalvation of his own ſoul, and the ſouls of all his anceſtors and deſcendents, eight acres and a half; and twenty eight of land, in his new manour of Mearns, and ſix merks of ſilver to be raiſed from his eſtate of Mearns. I have alſo ſeen "*Johannes Maxwel dominus de Mearn, i. e.* Sir John Maxwell of Mearns," granting a charter to John Pollock, his grandchild, by Agnes Maxwell, his daughter, *anno* 1372 (*r*). Sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlaverock and Mearns, was created a lord of parliament, with the title of lord Maxwell, by king James II. about the year 1445, whoſe ſucceſſor, John lord Maxwell, in the reign of king James VI. in right of Elizabeth Douglaſs his lady, daughter and one of the co-heirs of James earl of Morton, upon the forfeiture of James earl of Morton, regent (his brother-in-law), who had married another of the daughters and coheirs of that earldom, did, in the year 1581, obtain the earldom of Morton, with that dignity: But Archibald earl of Angus, nephew to the regent (Morton) being reſtored to the earldom of Morton, *anno* 1585; the lord Maxwell was obliged to relinquiſh that title, and returned to his former dignity of lord Maxwell; and Robert lord Maxwell, his ſon, was declared earl of Nithſdale, by king James VI. in the parliament, *anno* 1617, with precedency from the time of his predeceſſor's being created earl of Morton, which was in *anno* 1581. Robert earl of Nithſdale, alienated the barony of Mearns, about the year 1648, to Sir George Maxwell of Pollock, from whom thoſe lands were ſoon after acquired by Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, and is now the property of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, baronet, his grandchild.

(*o*) Regiſter of Paiſley. (*p*) Genealogy of the lords Maxwell. (*q*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*r*) Carta penes, D. Rob. Pollock de eodem, Bar.

S. § The caſtle and great part of the barony of Mearns are the property of Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall, and the whole hold of him as ſuperior, the other remaining part being ſold off to ſundry heritors. Great part of ſaid heritors have built good houſes upon their poſſeſſions, moſt of them ſlated: All the names of thoſe heritors I cannot diſtinguiſh from the other proprietors of the pariſh, as being between fifty and ſixty in whole. Great part of the walls of the old caſtle are ſtill ſtanding. In this barony is a large moor, conſiſting of about 1280 acres, moſtly bent, not bad for paſturing ſheep, where a number are feeding; very little heath grows there. In this moor is a loch about three miles circumference, called the Brother Loch, wherein are plenty of trout. A corn-mill, the property of Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall, ſtands on the rivulet which runs out of this loch, this mill ſtands north. A few ſcore yards weſt is another loch, called the Little Loch; And near a mile weſt of that is a third loch, called the Black Loch, wherein is plenty of pike fiſh. Theſe three lochs lies near about 3 or 400 yards north from the great road from Kilmarnock and Glaſgow, and nearly oppoſite to betwixt the tenth and twelfth mile ſtones; but the view of theſe lochs are intercepted from the ſaid road, by a ſmall ridge of mountains. Some other ſmall lochs are in this moor, ſuch as the White Loch, lying in the part of the moor which belongs to Sir Robert Pollock of that ilk. All the heritors of this barony, with the other proprietors that border with this moor, have freedom to graze thereon according to their valuation. It is not many years ago ſince the great road from Kilmarnock to Glaſgow was made through this moor; it is not five years ſince the mile ſtones were placed on ſaid road. Earn corn miln, on the water of Earn, is the property of Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall.

In this barony lie the houſe and lands of Southfield, the ſeat and deſignation of Alexander Hutchiſon, late from Jamaica, Eſq; which lands were purchaſed from the Stewarts of Blackhall, by Mr Urie, about the year 1680, and were diſponed afterwards to Mr. James M'Gilchriſt, about the year 1750; and, in the year 1771, were acquired by the foreſaid Alexander Hutchiſon, Eſq; who is the preſent proprietor. He has incloſed and ſubdivided the whole of his lands, and built good ſlated houſes upon the moſt of his farms with good roads made into the ſame. The Kirk rivulet takes its riſe a little to the weſt of his eſtate, having its courſe a few yards paſt the weſt ſide of the manſion-houſe, where is a pleaſant bank well planted, on ſaid rivulet oppoſite thereto, where the gliding ſtreams runs murmuring gently through the ſame; to the weſt of the bank he has cut the courſe of the ſtream into a fine ſerpentine wynding; and at the northeaſt end of the bank he has a large meadow. The pleaſure ground adjoins to the ſouth ſide of the houſe, where ſeveral trees are pleaſantly interſperſed; and adjoining to the ſouth ſide of the pleaſure gronnd is a beautiful zig-zag plantation, planted in the year 1773; he has ſeveral other beltings, hedge rows and clumps, in his lands, which were all done by him, and appearing to do well. At the weſt end of the houſe is a fine little foſſe upon an eminence, with a tree growing out of the middle of it; from whence is an extenſive view. The great road from Kilmarnock to Glaſgow leads through the ſouth ſide

of his eſtate, *viz.* the lands of Haſletownhead, where ſtands a good public inns (his property) on the ſouth ſide of ſaid road, oppoſite to the thirteen mile ſtone, being the firſt ſtage from Kingſwell, after travelling through the Mearns moor from Kilmarnock.

The lands of Newmilns, where were formerly a corn and a flax milns, upon the river White-Cart, were both taken down about the year 1778-9, by Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall; the ſaid lands of Newmilns were acquired from him *anno* 1780, by Mr. William Ferguſon, merchant in Glaſgow, who is the preſent proprietor; and ſince that period he has built near about the ſame place, a large cotton miln, three ſtories high, with twenty five windows on the back ſide of the houſe, and near as many on the front; the miln is able to contain 1200 ſpindles for ſpinning of cotton, which are all made to go by one great outer water wheel, which is fifteen feet diameter, and three feet eight inches thick; the water is conveyed to the great wheel by wooden roans, over the top of a ſmith's furnace, and below the roof of the ſmithy. They only began to ſpinning of cotton with ſaid miln about the month of *June* laſt. The river Cart falls over a cataract at that place.

Arthur Herbertſon is proprietor of the lands of Shaw, in the barony of Mearns.

C. " Weſt from the caſtle of Mearns ſtand the paroch church of the ſame denomination, which was a dependency upon the monaſtery of Paiſley. The rev. Mr. James M'Dowall is the preſent miniſter."

S. § The rev. Mr. James M'Dowall was ſucceeded by the rev. Mr. Hunter of Hunterſton; who was ſucceeded by the rev. Mr. M'Vay; who was ſucceeded by the preſent rev. Mr. Alexander Cruickſhanks. Examinable perſons in the whole pariſh about 600. Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall is patron of the pariſh. Mr. Andrew Sym, late one of the heritors of this pariſh, left 1000 merks for the poor of this pariſh. A ſmall ſteeple is built to the ſouth ſide of the church. The village conſiſts only of about three or four houſes, beſides the manſe. No fairs are held in this village. The market is held at the Newtown in the ſame pariſh, which will be afterwards deſcribed.

C. " Weſt from the caſtle of Mearns lies the Newton, the ſeat of the burgh and barony of Mearns, erected in favours of the lord Maxwell: The lands of Newton were anciently poſſeſſed by the Rankins, and by marriage of Margaret, daughter and ſole heir of John Rankin of Newton, theſe lands came to Matthew Stewart, who was deſcended of the houſe of Blackhall, and is now the property of lieut. Matthew Stewart, his ſon."

S. § The lands of Newton were feued off to ſundry heritors; Mr. Andrew Ruſſel of Newton is proprietor of the old manour and lands of Newton: The whole lands of the barony hold of Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall as ſuperior.

The village of Newton contains about thirty houſes, in which are near ſixty families, wherein are computed to be about 240 perſons. There was built, bearing date 1743, an antiburgher meetinghouſe in this village, when in March 1746, the rev. Mr. Andrew Thomſon was admitted their miniſter; and, in June 1775, his ſon, the preſent rev. Mr. Andrew Thomſon was admitted his aſſiſtant and ſucceſſor. Examinable perſons within

his charge about 600. The parſon of this congregation is privileged with a good manſe, and a glebe, conſiſting of five acres of land.

This village has the privilege of a market croſs, where is a pedeſtal of a croſs-ſtone, with a deep ſocket, ſtanding at the weſt end of the town; but the pillar is taken away. In ancient times there uſed to be two fairs, yearly, at this place, having a charter, yet extant, for the ſame, as I am informed; the fixed days they were held on I could not learn, as not being held theſe many years: But the heritors of the place have been trying, theſe ſeveral years, to get other two new fairs conſtituted in their place; and tho' they have held two fairs yearly, theſe two or three years by paſt, which were held, the firſt on May 24. N. S. and the ſecond, on October 23. or 24. N. S. the fixed days are not fully concluded upon as yet

At this place is a ſtocking factory, conſiſting of ten frames; it was erected in January 1778, and ſtill carrying on by Mr. Robert Morris, ſtocking-manufacturer in Glaſgow. Two other ſtocking-factories are in the pariſh alſo.

C. " And a little weſt from this ſtands the caſtle of Upper Pollock, the principal meſſuage of that barony, ſituate upon a riſing ground: It had a handſom old tower, according to the ordinary model, with a large battlement: But the preſent Sir Robert Pollock thought fit to demoliſh that fabric, and in place of it raiſed a ſtately large houſe, of a new model: It is alſo well planted, and hath good orchards, and large and commodious parks.

This ancient family have been poſſeſſed of theſe lands for many ages, and derive their known deſcent from one Peter, the ſon of Fulbert, who aſſumed both ſirname and deſignation from his hereditary lands, when ſirnames were commonly uſed. I have ſeen him deſigned, " *Petrus de Pollock, filius Fulberti, i. e.* Peter of Pollock, ſon of Fulbert:" He is an early donator to the monaſtery of Paiſley: For in the reign of king Malcolm IV. Petrus de Pollock mortifies to the abbey of Paiſley, " *eccleſiam de Pollock, cum pertinentiis ſuis pro anima domini, David regis et regis Malcolmi, nec non pro ſalute Willielmi regis, et David fratris ſui, et pro anima domini Walteri filii Allani, pro animabus patris et matris ſuæ et pro ſalute ſua et uxoris ſuæ Helenæ; i. e.* the church of Pollock, together with its appurtenances, for the ſoul of his lord king David, and king Malcolm, and alſo for the ſalvation of king William, and David his brother, and for the ſoul of Sir Walter, ſon of Allan, and for the ſouls of his father and mother, and for the ſalvation of himſelf and his wife Helen." Which donation is confirmed by Joceline, biſhop of Glaſgow, who died (*ſ*) *anno* 1199. The ſame Petrus de Pollock is witneſs in a charter by king William, of the lands of Burgin, to the abbey of Kinloſs in Moray, *anno* 1190 (*t*). He is alſo witneſs with " *Robertus, filius Fulberti, i. e.* Robert, ſon of Fulbert," his bro-

(*ſ*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*t*) Sir James Dalrymple's Appendix to the Obſervations on the Scots Hiſtory.

ther, to the confirmation of the kirks of Bute, to the abbey of Paiſley, by Allan the ſon of Walter, *dapifer regis Scotiæ* (*u*).

Whoſe ſucceſſor Robert of Pollock, ſon of another Robert, mortifies to the monks of of Paiſley "*duodecem denarios de firma terræ ſuæ de Pollock, pro animabus Walteri filii Allani, et Allani filii ſui, et pro animabus Petri de Pollock et Roberti filii Fulberti, fratris et pro animabus omnium anteceſſorum ſuorum, nec non pro ſalute ſui ipſius et uxoris ſuæ et hæredum ſuorum, i. e.* twelve pence out of his lands of Pollock for the ſouls of Walter ſon of Allan and Allan his ſon, and for the ſouls of Peter of Pollock and Robert ſon of Fulbert, and for the ſouls of his brothers and all his anceſtors, and alſo for the ſalvation of himſelf and his wife, and their heirs." Which donation is in the reign of king Alexander II. (*x*). And in the ſame reign Thomas de Pollock is a witneſs to the reſignation, by "*Dungallus filius Criſtini judicis de Lennox, i. e.* Dungallus, ſon of Chriſtini, judge of Lennox," of the lands of Cultbeth, to the monks of Paiſley (*y*), *anno* 1234.

I have alſo ſeen Petrus de Pollock, in the year 1296, mentioned as one of the Scots barons that gave allegiance to Edward I. of England, by Prin in his hiſtory of that prince; as alſo in the reign of king Robert II. John Pollock, ſon and heir of Robert Pollock of that ilk, by Agnes his wife, daughter of Sir John Maxwell of Mearns, obtained a charter of his lands of Pollock, from the ſaid Sir John Maxwell, his grandfather; therein deſigned, "*Johanne de Pollock filio et hærede Roberti de Pollock, et Agnetæ Maxwel filiæ dicti domini Johannis Maxwel; i. e.* John of Pollock, ſon and heir of Robert of Pollock, and Agnes Maxwell, reputed daughter of Sir John Maxwell;" and is dated, at Carlaverock, in the year 1372, as the original, extant, ſhows (*z*). As alſo Charles Pollock of that ilk, his ſucceſſor, obtained a charter of his lands of Pollock, from Robert lord Maxwell, *anno* 1486. He married Margaret Stewart, daughter to the laird of Minto, by whom he had two ſons, John and David, ſucceſſively lairds of Pollock: Which Charles dying *anno* 1508, to him ſucceeded John, his ſon and heir, whoſe poſterity failing, his eſtate devolved upon David Pollock, his brother, who obtained a charter of the lands of Pollock, *anno* 1523, and departed this life, *anno* 1543, leaving iſſue, by Marion his lady, daughter of William Stewart of Caſtlemilk, John, his ſucceſſor; and of a younger ſon, deſcended the Pollocks of Balgray; which John Pollock of that ilk was married with Margaret, daughter of Gabriel Semple of Cathcart; and departed this life in 1567. To him ſucceeded John, his ſon and heir; which John took to wife Janet, daughter of William Mure of Glanderſtoun, by whom he had John, his ſon and heir, who was married, 1ſt, with Maud, daughter of Sir Niel Montgomery of Langſton; and then to Dorothea Stewart, daughter of James Stewart of Cardonald; and being at the conflict at

(*u*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*x*) Ibidem. (*y*) Ibidem. (*z*) Carta Dom. Rob. Pollock, de eodem, Bar.

Lockerby, *anno* 1593, aſſiſting the lord Maxwell (his couſin) againſt the laird of Johnſton, was there ſlain, leaving Robert, his ſon and heir (by his ſecond wife); which Robert was married to Jean, daughter of James Mowat of Busbie, by whom he had Robert, his ſon and heir, who died in the year 1675, leaving iſſue, by Jean his lady, daughter of Cornelius Crawfurd of Jordanhill, and of Mary his wife, daughter of Sir James Lockhart of Lee; which Robert was one of the commiſſioners to the Scots parliament for the ſhire of Renfrew, and was one of the Scots members to the parliament at Weſtminſter, on commencing the Union: He was alſo, by her preſent majeſty, in conſideration of his early and ſeaſonable appearances for the government, with his being chief of an ancient and honourable family, advanced to the degree and dignity of a baronet, in the year 1703. He hath been twice married, 1ſt, with Annabel, daughter of Sir Geo. Maxwell of Pollock; and, 2dly, he married Annabel, daughter of Walter Stewart of Pardovan, by whom he has iſſue, Robert, his ſon and apparent heir.

The armorial bearing of Pollock of that ilk, is *vert*, a ſaltire *gules*, betwixt three bugles *or*, ſtringed of the ſecond, ſupported by two ratches; and for creſt, a boar pierced with a dart, and this motto, *Audaciter et ſtrenuè.*"

S. § The foreſaid Sir Robert Pollock of that ilk had other three ſons and three daughters beſides Robert laſt mentioned, *viz.* Walter, John (who married Anne Lockhart, daughter of Lockhart of Lee) and William; the daughters were, 1ſt, Elizabeth, married to Hamilton of Grange, Eſq; and had iſſue; 2d, Jean, married to James Pollock of Arthurlie, Eſq; and had iſſue; 3d, Annabella, married to James Hamilton, phyſician in Glaſgow, by whom ſhe had iſſue an only ſon

Robert his eldeſt ſon, died unmarried before his father. Walter the ſecond ſon, married Bogle at Glaſgow, by whom he had three ſons, 1ſt, Robert, who ſucceeded Sir Robert, his grandfather; 2d, Walter, who died unmarried; 3d, John, who was a major in the army, but died unmarried: He had alſo two daughters, *viz.* Elizabeth, who died unmarried, and Jean, who is ſtill alive. He died alſo before his father Sir Robert Pollock of that ilk, who was ſucceeded by his grandſon the preſent Sir Robert Pollock of that ilk, who married Anne Crawfurd, daughter of a ſecond ſon of the lineal male heir, and repreſentative of the family of Jordanhill, by whom he has iſſue an only daughter Cornelius. In this barony is a corn-miln.

C. " Weſt from the place of Upper-Pollock lies the houſe and lands of Balgray, an ancient inheritance of a family of the ſirname of Park. Alexander Park of Balgray alienated thoſe lands, *anno* 1603, to David Pollock in Lee, whoſe ſucceſſor David Pollock of Balgray, diſponed his lands to Thomas Pollock, a wealthy merchant of the city of Glaſgow; which Thomas was ſon of Mr. David Pollock, miniſter at Glenluce, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Mr. James Boyd of Trochrig, arch-biſhop of Glaſgow. This Mr. David was deſcended of a brother of the family of Pollock, in the reign of queen Mary, whoſe grandchild is Thomas Pollock now of Balgray; whoſe armorial bearing is the coat of the family of Pollock, and adds a mullet in chief, for a brotherly difference."

S. § The lands of Balgray were afterwards acquired by the Pollocks of that ilk, and were given in patrimony by Sir Robert Pollock of that ilk, to John his third ſon, who married Anne Lockhart, daughter of Lockhart of Lee, as formerly noticed; by whom he had an only daughter Robinia, who was married to Hugh Crawfurd of Jordanhill, and had iſſue; but the lands returned to the heirs male of Pollock, and are now the property of Sir Robert Pollock of that ilk.

C. " South from the houſe of Balgray lies the houſe and lands of Fingleton, an ancient inheritance of the Hamiltons of Preſton; whoſe original anceſtor, Sir John Hamilton of Roſaven, obtained a charter of the lands of Fingleton, from Sir David Hamilton of Cadziow, his nephew, *anno* 1359 (*regnante Davide Secundo, i. e.* in the reign of David II.). Which lands came from the family of Preſton, to Sir James Oſwald of Fingleton."

S. § The lands of Fingleton are the property of Mr. John Maxwell, writer in Glaſgow: In theſe lands is a corn-miln.

A little to the northeaſt from Newton lie the lands of Capelrig, an ancient ſeat of the knights templars in this county, came to the family of Torphichen upon the abolition of that order, and were acquired from them 200 years ago, by the family of Caldwell; from whom they were acquired, in 1765, by Robert Barclay now of Capelrig, late writer in Glaſgow, married to Suſan Wood, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. William Wood, factor for the duke of Hamilton.

In the year 1769 he built a neat handſom houſe, three ſtories high, ruſtic cornered, with eleven ſteps of a ſtone ſtair up to the front door; above the front cornice is a neat balluſter and rail walk, crowned with four globes, and a vaſe at each end; a court with three niches in front, is built at each end of the houſe. The orchard and garden were only made about ſix or ſeven years ago, adjacent to the ſtables and other office-houſes, which are built in form of a court; within the garden is built of hewn ſtone, one of the beſt and convenienteſt bee-houſes I ever ſaw, ſtanding at the ſouth ſide of the north ſquare of the garden, and under ſtrong locks and keys; along the out ſide of the other three ſquares of the garden, is growing a beautiful belting of young planting and other flowering ſhrubs; in which is a fine green ſerpentine walk in the ſouth ſquare, and a ſtraight gravel walk in each of the eaſt and weſt ſquares. Part of the old garden is uſed as a nurſery for young plants; in another part I ſaw a crop of turnips growing. The ſaid Mr. Barclay and Mr. Hutchiſon of Southfield are the only two proprietors, I obſerved in the pariſh, who are raiſing crops of turnips; they intend ſowing the turnip ſeed with a dril-plough, which I greatly recommend. At the ſouth ſquare of this old garden runs a rivulet, playing over a pleaſant caſcade.

In this police are a great many gravel walks (ſome of which are of a ſerpentine form), beltings and other clumps, and mounts of planting, all which appear to do well.

The pleaſure grounds circumjacents the manſion-houſe. Near to the north ſide is a fine green wooden bridge. His farm-houſes, I obſerve, are all ſlated, and appear to

be lately built, and the lands all well incloſed and ſubdivided.

There are ſeveral other heritors in this pariſh, ſuch as Meſſrs John Smith alias Wilſon, of Netherhouſe, proprietor of ſaid Netherhouſe, Broom, and part of Newton; Allan Pollock of Fallſide; Robert Pollock of Walton; Andrew Warnock of Humbie; James Ruſſell of Craigton; William Ruſſell of Longton; Robert Gilmour of Cairn; James Gilmour of South Hillhead, and Walter Gilmour of North Hillhead (whoſe anceſtors have poſſeſſed theſe lands for ſome hundreds of years, without either adding or diminiſhing); James Dunlop, taylor in Glaſgow, proprietor of the lands of Crock; the rev. Mr. Colin Campbell, miniſter, at Renfrew, proprietor of the lands of Crofthead; Peter Graham of Limekilns, Eſq; proprietor of the lands of Hill, Wilſons and Pedmire; John Earſdone of Townfoot of Newton; William Mather of Burnhouſe, ſon of Mr. John Mather of Millhall, in Eagleſham pariſh, who is alſo a proprietor of part of the lands of Newton; John Harvie of Greenlaw (whoſe anceſtors have poſſeſſed theſe lands for ſome hundreds of years, without either adding or diminiſhing; they obtained their lands at firſt from the family of Abercorn, as being falconers to that family); Andrew Park and John Alliſon are proprietors of the lands of Cartsbridge; Walter Millar of Bonnyſhouſe; Robert Alliſon of Greenbank, who has a flax-miln on his lands; Flenders and Kirkhill belong to ſundry proprietors.

Having thus given a deſcription of the pariſh of Mearns, I proceed next to the pariſh of Eagleſham.

Of the TOWN *and* PARISH *of* EAGLESHAM.

THE pariſh of Eagleſham borders with the pariſhes of Mearns, in Renfrewſhire, on the weſt (the water of Earn runs between them); Carmunnock on the northeaſt, Kilbride on the eaſt, both in Lanarkſhire; Loudon, which is commonly called Newmilns, on the ſouth, and Fenwick on the ſouthweſt, both in Ayrſhire.

A large moor lies on the ſouth ſide of this pariſh; this moor runs all along moſtly to the border of England, being high ridges of mooriſh mountains in many places: There are neither coal, lime nor free-ſtone in this pariſh; but plenty of whin-ſtone.

C. " As I obſerved in the geographical deſcription of this ſhire, that the river of White-Cart had its ſource betwixt Kilbride, in Clydeſdale, and Eagleſham, in this ſhire; upon the banks of which (ſome few miles from its ſource) ſtands, firſt, the caſtle of Punnoon, the principal meſſuage of the barony of Eagleſham, an ancient poſſeſſion of the Montgomeries, a family originally of Norman extraction (*a*), who have been of great

(*a*) Cambden in his deſcription of Scotland, and the learned Sir James Dalrymple, in his Preface to his Obſervations on the Scots Hiſtory,

antiquity in Renfrewſhire, and for well nigh 600 years poſſeſſed, of a fair inheritance in thoſe parts, is clear enough from the following account. For "*Robert de Mundegumbri, i. e.* Robert of Montgomery" is a witneſs in the charter of the foundation of the monaſtery of Paiſley, *anno* 1160 (*Reg. Malcolmo IV. i. e.* in the reign of Malcolm IV.) (*b*). As "*Allan de Mundegumbri, i. e.* Allan of Montgomery," in the ſame regiſter of Paiſley, is mentioned a witneſs in the confirmation of that donation of the kirk of Innerwick, to the monks of Paiſley: Which Allan, the ſon of Walter, the founder, made "*pro ſalute animæ Williemi regis* (*c*): *i. e.* for the ſalvation of the ſoul of king William:" "*Robert de Mundegumbri et Johanne fratre ſuo, i. e.* Robert of Montgomery and John his brother," are both witneſſes to that donation which Walter, the ſon of Allan, high ſteward of Scotland, made to the monks of Paiſley, in the reign of king Alexander II. about the year 1234. The principal family of this name was of Eagleſham; Sir John Montgomery is ſo deſigned in the regiſter of Paiſley, in the reign of Robert II. *anno* 1388. And the ſame valiant and heroic perſon, being at the battle of Otterburn, took Henry Piercy, ſirnamed *Hotſpur*, priſoner with his own hand, and with his ranſom money built the caſtle of Punnoon (*d*). This Sir John Montgomery of Eagleſham obtained the baronies of Eglinton and Ardroſſan, in Cunninghame, by marriage of the heireſs of Sir Hugh Eglinton of that ilk (*e*), and of Giles his lady, daughter of Walter, high ſteward of Scotland, and ſiſter to king Robert II. by reaſon of which marriage, the earl of Eglinton bears the coat of Eglinton of that ilk, which is, *gules*, three annulets *or*; ſtoned *azure*, quartered with the coat of Montgomery, *viz. azure*, three flower de-luces *or*. This family afterwards took deſignation of Ardroſſan: I have ſeen Sir Alexander Montgomery ſo deſigned, in a commiſſion which he had from king James I. *anno* 1430 (*f*), to be governor of Kintyre and Knapdale: Which Sir Alexander was advanced to the degree and dignity of a baron of this realm, with the title of lord Montgomery of Ardroſſan, *anno* 1445. He deceaſed *anno* 1453, leaving iſſue, three ſons, Alexander his ſon and heir; Robert, author of that branch of the Montgomeries of Giffen, a ſon of which family was James Montgomery, commonly called count de Montgomery, who was captain of the Scots *guard du corps*, that was inſtituted by Charles V. king of France, for a guard to him, as a ſignal mark of their fidelity and favour; who in a tournament ſlew Henry II. of France with a ſplinter of his ſpear, which penetrated through the eye into his brain, of which he died.

Of George Montgomery, a third ſon of Alexander, firſt lord Montgomery, deſcended the honourable family of Skelmurly (*quod vide infra*): Beſide theſe ſons he had likewiſe ſeveral daughters, *viz.* Chriſtian, who married John, firſt earl of Lennox, of whom that noble family deſcended; and Janet, wife of Sir Robert Cunninghame of Kilmaurs, anceſtor to the earl of Glencairn.

(*b*) Chartulary of Paiſley. (*c*) Ibidem. (*d*) Holinſhed and Leſley. (*e*) Dalrymple. (*f*) Haddington's Collections in Bib. Juridica.

To Alexander lord Montgomery ſucceeded Alexander, his ſon and heir; who, in *anno* 1434, acquired the heritable bailiary of Cunninghame from Sir Alexander Cunningham of Kilmaurs, his nephew; whoſe ſucceſſor was Alexander lord Montgomery; and of Robert, his ſecond ſon, deſcended the family of Braidſtane: For this I have (*g*) ſeen a charter granted by Alexander lord Montgomery, *anno* 1452, of theſe lands "*dilecto ſuo nepoti, Roberto Montgomery; i. e.* to his dearly beloved nephew, Robert Montgomery;" from which Robert lineally deſcended Sir Hugh Montgomery, ſon and heir of Adam Montgomery of Braidſtane, who was raiſed to the dignity of lord viſcount of Airds, in the kingdom of Ireland, by king James VI. of Scotland, and firſt monarch of Great-Britain; and in the perſon of Hugh viſcount of Airds, his ſon, improven to the dignity of earl of Mount-Alexander, in that kingdom, by king Charles II. to whom the right hon. the earl of Mount-Alexander is lineal heir.

But to return to the principal branch of this family: The firſt who laid the foundation of that honour, which his poſterity have ever ſince enjoyed, was Hugh, ſon and heir of Alexander lord Montgomery, who was by the bounty and favour of king James IV. (the 14th year of his reign) *anno* 1503, created earl of Eglinton (*h*). This noble peer was married with the lady Helen Campbell, daughter of Archibald earl of Argyle, by whom he had ſeveral ſons, of which, John, maſter of Eglinton, was the eldeſt, killed in that conflict upon the ſtreet of Edinburgh, betwixt the earls of Angus and Arran, the 30th of April 1520. Earl Hugh's ſecond ſon was Sir Niel, author of that branch of the Montgomeries of Langſhaw; who obtained the lands of Skeldone and Holy-Chapel, by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and ſole heir of Quintine Muir of Skeldone; of whom James Montgomery, now of Langſhaw, is lineally deſcended. His third ſon was William, who obtained the lands of Stane, in Cunninghame, by marriage of Janet Frances, daughter and heir of Frances of Stane; which family produced the Montgomeries of Achinhood, of whom iſſued the Montgomeries of Broomlands, Wrae and Sloſs (*i*). Robert, a fourth ſon of earl Hugh, was biſhop of Argyle: And beſide theſe ſons, he had likewiſe ſix daughters; 1ſt, Margaret, who married William, ſecond lord Semple, and had iſſue; the 2d, Marjory, married William, maſter of Somerville, and had iſſue; the 3d, Maud, was married to Colin Campbell of Arkinglaſs; and of her that family is deſcended. The 4th daughter was married to John Blair of that ilk, and had iſſue: the 5th, was, 1ſt, married to Robert Montgomery of Giffen; and, afterwards ſhe became the wife of John Mure of Caldwell, of whom the Mures of Caldwell and Glanderſtoun are deſcended. The 6th daughter, Agnes, was married to John Kerr of Kerſland, and had iſſue. As to the preciſe time of earl Hugh's death, I know not, but he was immediately ſucceeded by Hugh his grandſon and heir, *viz.* ſon of John, maſter of Eglinton, who died in his lifetime, by Janet his wife, daughter of Sir Archi-

(*g*) Carta D. Johannis Shaw de Greenock, Bar. (*h*) Productions at the Decreet of Ranking.
(*i*) Genealogy of Eglinton.

bald Edmonſton of Duntreath; by whom he had alſo a daughter, Chriſtian, married to Sir William Douglaſs of Drumlanrig, of whom James duke of Queensberry is the lineal heir; which Hugh earl of Eglinton, was appointed one of the governors of Scotland, upon king James V's going for France, in the year 1536 (*k*). He was married to Marion Seaton, daughter of George lord Seaton, by whom he had Hugh, his ſucceſſor, who after his father's death, in *anno* 1558, is a minor, and under the tutory of Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, and Mr Alexander Crawfurd, rector of Eagleſham. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Innerpeffer, by whom he had two ſons, and as many daughters; Hugh, his ſucceſſor, and Robert Montgomery of Giffen, commonly called maſter of Eglinton, who took to wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudon, by whom he had a daughter Elizabeth, married to Hugh earl of Eglinton (her couſin): His lady ſurviving him, was afterwards married to Ludovick duke of Lennox. This earl's daughters were; 1ſt, Margaret, married to George lord Seaton, and had iſſue, Robert, of whom the family of Winton is deſcended; and Alexander, of whom the earl of Eglinton is come. Earl Hugh had a ſecond daughter, Agnes, married to Robert, fourth lord Semple, and had iſſue. Upon his death, which happened in June 1585, his eſtate and honours devolved upon Hugh, his ſon and heir, who ſurvived him but a ſhort time, being killed at Stewarton, in 1586, by the Cunninghams, leaving iſſue, by Giles his wife, daughter of Robert lord Boyd, Hugh, his only ſon and heir, a minor at his death, and under the tutory of Robert, maſter of Eglinton, his uncle. This earl Hugh was twice married; 1ſt, to lady Jean Hamilton, daughter of James duke of Chatlerault; ſhe deceaſed in December 1596, without iſſue, and was buried in the abbey-church of Holyroodhouſe. 2dly, He took to wife Elizabeth Montgomery, his firſt couſin, only daughter of Robert, maſter of Eglinton, his uncle. He departed this life without any ſucceſſion, in the year 1612. His eſtate and honours, according to his deſtination, deſcended on Mr. Alexander Seaton, his couſin german, ſon of George lord Seaton, by lady Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Hugh, third earl of Eglinton, and aunt to this laſt earl, with this *proviſo*, that he and his ſucceſſors carry the name and arms of Montgomery (*l*): Which Alexander married Anne, eldeſt daughter of Alexander, firſt earl of Linlithgow, by Helen his wife, daughter of Andrew earl of Errol; by whom he had Hugh, his ſucceſſor. The 2d, Sir Hary of Giffen, died without ſucceſſion. The 3d, col. James of Coilsfield, father of Hugh Montgomery now of Coilsfield. The 4th, maj.-gen. Robert, who by Margaret his wife, daughter of James viſcount of Kilſyth, had iſſue Mr. James Montgomery, his ſon and heir. This earl had likewiſe one daughter, Margaret, married, 1ſt, to John earl of Tweeddale, for his ſecond wife, and had iſſue Mr. William Hay now of Drumellior; ſhe, ſurviving her firſt husband, married ſecondly William earl of Glencairn, lord chancellor of Scotland, but to him had no iſſue. This earl Alexander, ſurviving his firſt lady, he, 2dly, took to wife Margaret Scot, daughter of Walter,

(*k*) Holinſhed. (*l*) Spottiſwood's Hiſtory

lord Buccleugh, and dowager of James lord Roſs; but by her he had no iſſue: He was captain of his majeſty's guards, when in Scotland, *anno* 1650. He ſurvived the reſtoration of king Charles II. and departed this life *anno* 1661.

To whom ſucceeded Hugh, his ſon and heir; which Hugh was twice married, 1ſt, with the lady Anne, daughter of James marquis of Hamilton; by whom he had only one daughter, Anne, married to James earl of Finlator, and had iſſue. 2dly, He married Mary, daughter of John earl of Rothes; by whom he had two ſons, Alexander, his ſucceſſor, and Mr. Francis of Giffen, who married, 1ſt, Margaret, counteſs and ſole heireſs of Alexander earl of Leven; but ſhe dying ſoon after, he remarried Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Sinclair of Lochermachouſe, by whom he had two ſons and a daughter, John Montgomery, younger of Giffen, who is married with Mary, daughter of John earl of Hyndford, and hath iſſue. The 2d, col. Alexander: His daughter Elizabeth is married to col. Patrick Ogilvy of Longmay. This Mr. Francis hath been ſince the Revolution one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, as alſo ſome time captain and governor of her majeſty's caſtle of Dumbarton, and one of thoſe nominate by her majeſty to treat on the Union with England, *anno* 1706; he is alſo at preſent a member of parliament for the ſhire of Ayr, *anno* 1709. Earl Hugh had likewiſe ſeveral daughters, *viz.* Mary, married George earl of Winton, but had no iſſue. The 2d, Margaret, James earl of Loudon. The 3d, Chriſtian, was married to John lord Balmerinoch, and had iſſue. The 4th, Elenor, to Sir David Dunbar of Baldoon, and had iſſue. The 5th, Anne, to Sir Andrew Ramſay of Abbotſhall, and had iſſue. Earl Hugh dying *anno* 1669,

To him ſucceeded Alexander, his ſon and heir, who departed this life, at London, *anno* 1701, and his corps were tranſported to Scotland, and buried at Kilwinning, among his anceſtors, leaving iſſue, by Elizabeth his counteſs, daughter of William, ſecond earl of Dumfries, Alexander now earl of Eglinton, his ſon and heir; likewiſe a daughter, Mary, married to Sir James Agneu of Lochnaw, and hath iſſue. Which Alexander now earl of Eglinton, hath been thrice married: 1ſt, to Margaret Cochran, daughter of William lord Cochran, ſon and heir of William earl of Dundonald; by whom he had Hugh, then Maſter of Eglinton, who died at the univerſity of Glaſgow, *anno* 1696; and four daughters, Catharine, married James earl of Galloway, hath iſſue. The 2d, Euphem, to George Lockhart of Carnwath, hath iſſue. The 3d, lady Grace. The 4th, lady Jean; both yet unmarried. His ſecond lady was Anne, daughter of George earl of Aberdeen; by whom he has one daughter, lady Mary. He is, 3dly, married to Suſanna, daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy of Colzean, baronet.

The armorial bearing of the family of Eglinton is, two coats quarterly; firſt *azure*, three flower-de-luces *or*; ſecondly *gules*, three annulets *or*, ſtoned *azure*, all within a border *or*, flowered and counter-flowered *gules*, ſupported by two dragons *vert*; and for creſt, a maid holding in one hand a man's head, and in the other an anchor, with this motto, *Garde bien.*"

S. § The firſt of whom I find upon record, was Roger de Montgomery, ſon to Hugh de Montgomery, a noble knight of French extraction, near allied to William duke of Normandy. He was one of thoſe nobles who accompanied this victorious duke into England, and being one of his moſt experienced generals, had the command of the van-guard of his army in that memorable battle of Haſtings in Suſſex, *anno* 1066, where king Harold was ſlain; for which ſignal ſervice king William beſtowed on him very large gifts, and both gave him the territory and honour of earl of Arundale, with the earldom of Salliſbury, as mentioned in Dugdale's Baronage of England.

Being alſo a perſon of ſingular devotion, he founded, and moſt amply endowed the abbey of St. Peter's, at Sallisbury; where he at length took upon him the habit of a monk. He died *anno* 1094, leaving iſſue, by Mable his wife, daughter of William de Talvaiſe, a great baron in Boleſm, five ſons; 1ſt, Hugh, who died without iſſue; 2d, Robert; 3d, Roger; 4th, Philip, anceſtor of the family of Eglinton; 5th, Arnulph.

His ſecond ſon Robert was knighted by the Conqueror, the ſixth year of his reign, and always enjoyed his favour; but upon the king's death, he adhered to Robert Curthoſe, againſt Henry I. and aſſiſted him in the battle, where he was routed and taken priſoner. This exaſperated king Henry ſo much, that he baniſhed this earl, and diſcountenanced his friends: Then it is, and with much probability, ſuppoſed, that Philip de Montgomery came for Scotland, and fixed his reſidence in the county of Tiviotdale, upon the border, where he became a powerful man.

I ſhall now return to Alexander, the laſt earl of Eglinton, when Mr. CRAWFURD wrote.

His third daughter lady Grace, was afterwards married to Robert earl of Carnwath; and the fourth, lady Jean, to Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monreath, baronet. His daughter lady Mary (of the ſecond marriage) was married to Sir David Cunningham of Milncraig; they all had iſſue. He had iſſue, by Suſanna, his third wife, daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy of Colzean, baronet, three ſons; 1ſt, James lord Montgomery, who died unmarried; 2d, Alexander, afterwards earl of Eglinton; 3d, Archibald, now earl of Eglinton: He had alſo ſeven daughters; 1ſt, lady Elizabeth, married to Sir John Cunningham of Caprington, baronet,; 2d, lady Helen, to the right hon. Francis Stewart, ſon of the earl of Murray, and had iſſue; 3d, lady Suſan, to John Renton of Lamerton, Eſq; and had iſſue; 4th, lady Margaret, to Sir Alexander M'Donald of M'Donald, bart. and had iſſue; 5th, lady Frances; 6th, lady Chriſtian, to James Murray of Abercairny, Eſq; and had iſſue; 7th, lady Grace, to Boyne, Eſq.

This earl was one of the lords of the privy-council to king William, and one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury. In the year 1700, he had a patent to ſit and vote in the parliament of Scotland. Upon the diſſolution of the parliament, the 10th of November 1710, he was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland to the parliament of Great-Britain. In the year 1711, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners of the chamber-

lain court, which was then erected He died *anno* 1729, and was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon,

Alexander, tenth earl of Eglinton: He was one of the lords of the bed chamber, to King George II. In May 1761, he was elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland. On the 24th of October 1769, he was killed by one Mungo Campbell, an exciſe-officer.

He was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours by his brother Archibald, now the elventh earl of Eglinton; who, in his early years, betook himſelf to a military life. He was appointed colonel of a highland regiment; and ſome time thereafter was appointed governor of Dumbarton caſtle. This preſent year he was alſo appointed governor of Edinburgh caſtle.

He married Jean, daughter of the earl of Crawfurd. She died, and left no iſſue.

The chief ſeats are at Eglinton and Ardroſſan now, for very little of the remains of the caſtle of Punnoon is ſtanding

The moſt part of this pariſh (Eagleſham) is the property of the earl of Eglinton, being only other three ſmall heritors in the whole pariſh, *viz.* Meſſrs William Brown of Borland; John Mather of Moorhouſe, and John Mather of Millhall, who obtained theſe lands by marriage of Mary, only ſurviving child of Robert Dunlop of Millhall, whoſe anceſtor was a younger ſon of James Dunlop of that ilk, and brother of Thomas Dunlop, anceſtor of the Dunlops of Houſehill John Mather had iſſue, by this marriage, fifteen children, five of whom are ſince dead, and ſeven ſons and three daughters, who are ſtill alive, *viz.* William of Burnhouſe, in the pariſh of Mearns, Robert, John, James, Matthew, Hugh, and Alexander; Mary, Janet and Elizabeth.

This Millhall lies a few ſcore yards ſouth of the old caſtle of Punnoon, the river White Cart runs though betwixt them; at which place there is ſtone bridge over the ſaid river, built after the old model, with one arch, and is the ſouthmoſt bridge that is arched over White Cart, where is a corn-miln, with an engine for drying peas. The manſion-houſe is two ſtories high, very long and ſlated.

There is a another ſtone bridge at the lands of Kirkland, the property of the earl of Eglinton, built over the river White Cart, with one arch, about the year 1768, being to the north of the foreſaid bridge.

The river White Cart takes its ſource out of two ſprings in the moors of this pariſh: The two rivulets which runs from ſaid ſprings are called, the one Enoch, and the other Airduch: They have their influx a little to the ſouth of Millhall, where they receive the name of White Cart.

Loch Bennen (ſee page 3.) lies up in the moors, and not far diſtant from John Mathers of Moorhouſe, but in the earl of Eglinton's property.

The roads are ſtraight and well made in this pariſh, particularly one which leads to Glaſgow by Cathcart, being ſtraight from the water of Earn, where is a ſtone bridge, with one arch, to the village of Eagleſham, and another from the ſaid village to the bridge at Kirkland, over the river White Cart, which leads to Glaſgow by Carmunnock.

C. " Weſt from the caſtle of Punnoon ſtands the paroch church of Eagleſham, a parſonage, and an ancient dependency upon the cathedral of Glaſgow. In the reign of king James VI. Mr. Andrew Boyd, natural ſon of Thomas lord Boyd, parſon of Eagleſham, was, *anno* 1613, advanced to the epiſcopal ſee of Argyle, where he continued till his death, *anno* 1638. The rev. Mr. John Stewart is preſent miniſter of Eagleſham.

The foreſaid Mr. John Stewart was ſucceeded by Mr. Willim Parlane, *anno* 1727, who died in Auguſt 1740, and was ſucceeded by the rev. Mr. Colin Campbell in June 1741, who was tranſported to Kilmaronock in December 1761, and is now preſent miniſter at Renfrew; who was ſucceeded by the rev. Mr Henry Grieve, who was ſucceeded by the preſent rev. Mr. Thomas Clark in June 1767. Examinable perſons between 8 and 900. The right hon. Archibald earl of Eglinton is patron of the pariſh.

The old village of Eagleſham was demoliſhed, and a new one built, *anno* 1769, where the old village ſtood, being near the centre of the pariſh: The ſteadings were feued off by the earl of Eglinton for 999 years: There are about 68 houſes already built There are about fifty weavers looms in this village, moſtly employed by the ſilk manufacturers in Paiſley: A poſt goes to Paiſley with their goods regularly every Monday.

In the village of Eagleſham are held four fairs annually: The firſt, on the 3d Thurſday of May, O. S. the ſecond, on the 3d Thurſday of Auguſt, O. S. the third, on the 11th of October, O. S. and the fourth, on the 1ſt Tueſday of November, O. S.

C. " South from this church ſtands the houſe and lands of Achinhood, an ancient poſſeſſion of the Montgomeries, a branch of the family of Eglinton, and is now the property of Mr. John Montgomery of Wrae, depute-ſecretary for North Britain, deſcended of the family of Achinhood."

S. § The lands of Achinhood are now the property of Archibald earl of Eglinton.

No perſons ſoliciting charity, are allowed to travel through this pariſh (which is the cuſtom alſo at Cathcart, as before noticed); I ſhall therefore take this opportunity to add a few obſervations concerning that cuſtom, as before promiſed. Too much praiſe cannot be given to the miniſter of Eagleſham and his elders, who, by their good management, firſt take care that no impoſtor ſhall be ſupplied by them; ſecondly, by obſerving the condition and circumſtances of the diſtreſſed pariſhioners, and ſupplying them, when in need, many times before they come upon the ſeſſion liſt; by which conduct in carefully viſiting the pariſh, they have only two poor perſons upon the liſt at preſent. The ſame laudable practice is alſo followed by the miniſter and elders of Cathcart pariſh. The magiſtracy of the cities of Edinburgh, Glaſgow, and Aberdeen, are at very great pains with regard to their poor, by building of hoſpitals, and providing of victuals and other neceſſaries, for their relief; and by uſing all diligence to prevent impoſtors coming within the precincts of their juriſdiction. I muſt not forget the magiſtracy of the town of Paiſley, who follow the ſame laudable example, but I ſhall ſay little more of them here, as I intend to ſpeak of their practices when deſcribing on the town of Paiſley.

But I am ſorry that I ſhould have occaſion to condemn the bad cuſtom uſed in the other parts of this ſhire, in permitting travelling beggars, I need not pitch upon this ſhire alone, nay I may take in the moſt part of Scotland; for the ſame prejudicial practice is almoſt every where ſuffered, our countrymen ſcarcely ſeeming to have ever conſidered the bad effects of it.

I ſhall therefore take the liberty to give my opinion, and then let the conſcientious reader judge, for if I thought the people whom I cenſure, had maturely conſidered the matter, I would not have ſpoken on the ſubject; becauſe in that caſe no reformation could have been expected. In the firſt place, I dare ſay, there are ſix times more beggars going through the country, according to the preſent cuſtom, than what would be, if every one were to keep in their own pariſh, and even a number out of that ſixth part might be employed in ſome lawful calling, if proper care were taken by the leading people of the place: Then the honeſt and needful would be helped by almoſt every one of the pariſh they belong to. For it certainly is a duty incumbent upon us to relieve the wants and neceſſities of the poor, in which I heartily join; for as the ſcripture ſays, Prov. xix. 17, "he that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord." We may well ſuppoſe that this method of confining the poor to their own pariſh, would be a great mean of keeping them in order and regularity; for if they committed any fault, it would be ſoon known in the pariſh. I ſhall now leave to the reader to judge, what a benefit this method would be to the poor, by being almoſt ſerved in every houſe they went to, and what a burden the country would be freed from, in compariſon to the preſent practice. I need ſcarce mention all the bad effects which follow the preſent cuſtom of permitting beggars to travel; for one needful perſon who travels, as I ſaid before, there are five others; and we may well conceive that theſe are not of the beſt of characters, for being bred in idleneſs, drunkenneſs, and every kind of vice, they are unwilling to apply themſelves to labour. Now by the preſent cuſtom we firſt give theſe perſons liberty to go out a begging where they are not known, and then as great liberty alſo to continue their vicious courſe of life, without ever calling them in queſtion, if they don't play their tricks upon ourſelves, or rather upon our property; and when theſe abandoned perſons are thus left to go on in their career of wickedneſs where they are not known, what diſorders may not be expected. Thus as the idle waſp ſucks the honey from the flower, to the injury of the induſtrious bee, ſo in like manner they ſuck the alms from ſimple people, and prevent the really neceſſitous from having their wants relieved. I cannot ſay that either the people who have power to ſtop theſe impoſtors, or yet thoſe who ſerve and encourage them, are altogether free of their ſins; thoſe who ſerve them, certainly encourages them; for if none would give them alms where they were not known, they would ſoon give over travelling there: Indeed thus far people may ſay, that if they have ſinned by giving impoſtors alms, they did it ignorantly, without ever conſidering the matter. However, I hope, after they are fully informed, they will take better care whom they ſerve for time to come.

Perhaps much better regulations for the ſupport of the poor, might be formed, than any at preſent eſtabliſhed in Scotland.—And this ſurely is a ſubject well worthy the attention of every intelligent and humane perſon.—But that the pernicious cuſtom of which I have been ſpeaking is ſtill permitted, is certainly owing to the laws being ſuffered to lie dormont.—For if the preſent laws againſt vagrants were put in execution, not a wandering beggar need be ſeen in any town, or upon any road in Scotland.

The END of the SECOND PART.

A

HISTORY

OF THE

SHIRE OF RENFREW.

PART III.

Of the Town and Parish of PAISLEY.

THE parish of Paisley is bounded by the parishes of Eastwood on the southeast, Nielston on the south, Lochwinioch and Kilbarchan on the west, and Renfrew on the north, in Renfrewshire; and Govan on the east, in Lanarkshire.

The principal roads which leads out from the town of Paisley through this parish to the neighbouring parishes around, are, (1) the road which leads north to the town of Renfrew. (2) The road which leads east to the city of Glasgow. (3) The road which leads southeast to the Hurlet coal-work, and the manour of Hawkhead. (4) The road which leads south to Fernize, Barrhead, Nielston, *&c.* (a cross road from Barrhead, leads past the-Hurlet coal work, towards Crockston, *&c.*) (5) The road which leads southwest, by Haircraigs, Blacklie-mill, *&c.* (6) The road which leads southwest, by Maxweltown, Bredieland, *&c.* (7) The road which leads west to Kilbarchan (there is another road which branches off at the Thorn, beyond Elderslee, and leads southwest by the Quarrelton coal work and the old castle of Alieston, into Ayrshire, as formerly noticed). (8) The road which leads northwest to Blackston, or Linnwood bridge. (9) The road which leads north to Inchinnan bridge.

The soil of this parish in general, is very fertile, especially on the banks of the river White-Cart; many parts of it are of a rich clay; other parts of a fine light mould, except a great ridge of mountains, called Paisley or Nielston Braes, because the march betwixt these two parishes runs straight along the top of them, which are covered with heath and bent.

The town and pariſh are well ſerved with fewel, having a large moſs in the north ſide, and plenty of good coals in the ſoutheaſt and ſouthweſt ſides, of the pariſh, wherein are plenty of lime and free ſtone quarries.

The lands are got pretty well incloſed and ſubdivided, eſpecially what lies near the town of Paiſley which are well incloſed with thorn hedges and ditches; and by the great improvement in agriculture their corn lands produces vegetables equal with any in Scotland.

There are ſeveral woods in this pariſh, which I ſhall take notice of in their places, and ſay little more of the pariſh in general, but proceed directly to give a particular deſcription of the different places in this pariſh by themſelves: I ſhall then begin with Mr. CRAWFURD's accoût of the eſtate of Houſehill.

C. "To the north from the paroch of Nielſton, lies the paroch (or pariſh) of Paiſley, in the ſouth part whereof ſtands the place of Houſehill (ſituate on the rivulet Levern, which hath its influx unto Cart near to this place) a neat and handſome dwelling, the ſeat of James Dunlop of Houſehill, ſon and heir of James Dunlop his father, who was ſon and heir of Thomas Dunlop of the ſame place, by Griſſel his wife, daughter of Alexander Cochran of that ilk; which Thomas was one of the younger ſons of James Dunlop of that ilk, and acquired thoſe lands from the laird of Minto."

S. § The foreſaid James Dunlop of Houſehill, alienated the houſe and lands of Houſehill to Mr. John Blackburn; and were afterwards acquired from his ſon Andrew Blackburn, by Robert Dunlop, ſecond ſon of James Dunlop of Garnkirk, Eſq; *anno* 1750, who married Janet, daughter of Archibald Buchanan of Drumhead; by whom he had James his ſon and heir, and ſeveral ſons and daughters. He died *anno* 1762, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon James Dunlop of Houſehill, the preſent proprietor; who is carrying on a coal work in ſaid lands: In this barony are ſeven families, in the pariſh of Paiſley.

The manour of Houſehill ſtands between the rivulets Levern and Brock, where are built two ſtone bridges, with one arch each, *viz.* one upon each rivulet, being about 100 yards between the two bridges; and about the ſame diſtance from the bridges towards the northeaſt, theſe two rivulets have their influx into each other, forming a kind of triangle about a furlong eaſt from the houſe.

C. "In the ſame paroch of Paiſley, and near to the river of Cart, ſtands ſome conſiderable remains of that noble and ſtately edifice, the caſtle of Crockſton, the principal meſſuage of the regality of Crocſton; which regality comprehends the lordſhip of Darnley and Inchinnan, in this ſhire, and the lordſhip of Torbolton, in the ſhire of Ayr, where was one of the principal ſeats of the noble family of Darnley. This ancient building did conſiſt of a large quarter, with two very lofty and high towers, with battlements on the wings thereof, in which there has been many ſpacious and large rooms: It had a very agreeable proſpect through a great part of the country, and had, adjoining

to it, ſome ſquare and level pieces of ground, where, no doubt, there were orchards, and ſurrounded with pleaſant woods: Hard by the caſtle is to be ſeen that noble monument, the yew-tree, called *the Tree of Crocſton*, of ſo large a trunk, and well ſpread in its branches, that it is ſeen at ſeveral miles diſtance from the ground where it ſtands; the impreſs of which is on the reverſe of the large pieces, of an ounce weight, coined by queen Mary, after her return from France, that ſhe had taken Henry lord Darnley, for her husband; as that coin is deſcribed at large by the rev. Dr. Nicolſon, biſhop of Carliſle, in his Scotiſh Hiſtorical Library, page 322. But, becauſe what that learned author has wrote, is in few hands, and all the Scots coins, except what is now in the cabinets of the curious, is called in by the proclamations of council ſince the late Union, I preſume it will not be unacceptable to the reader, to inſert the ſaid author's words more particularly concerning that coin, *viz.* "After the queen's return from France, ſhe coined the "large pieces of an ounce weight; on the firſt of theſe is the ſhield of Scotland, crowned and ſupported by two thiſtles, "*Mariæ et Henricus Dei gratia R. et R. Scotorum*, "On the reverſe, a palm-tree (the author ſhould have named it the *yew*) crowned, "with this motto on a ſchedule hung in it, *Dat gloria vires*, and ſubſcribed 1565, and "circumſcribed, *Exurgat Deus, diſſipentur inimici ejus.* Some call the tree on the "reverſe, an *yew* tree, and report, that there grew a famous one of that kind in the "park or garden of the earl of Lennox; which gave occaſion to the impreſs." This reverend and curious author, being a ſtranger, having wrote at ſecond hand, ſpeaks thus dubiouſly; but if he had thought fit, might have ſeen the tree himſelf, when in Scotland: And it ſtands at this day as I have deſcribed it. The ſame author ſays further, "Wherein the tree being bound, denotes the advancement of the Lennox's family, by "Henry lord Darnley, his marriage with the queen; and the *Lemma* of *Dat gloria* "*vires*, is obſerved very well to comport with the device." Thus far that reverend author.

The ancient proprietors of this barony and fair lordſhip, were of the ſirname of Croc, having, no doubt, taken their ſirname from their hereditary lands, when fixed ſirnames came to be uſed; and this is a good document of their antiquity. Their ſirname being local, from the place of their habitation. I find Robert de Croc a witneſs to the charter of foundation of the abbey of Paiſley, in king Malcolm IV's time. This barony of Crocſton, with many other lands, came, by marriage of the heireſs of Robert de Croc, to a ſon of the illuſtrious family of Stewart, anceſtor of the dukes of Lennox (*quod vide*): and Charles, now duke of Lennox, having lately ſold his fortune in Scotland, to his grace James duke of Montroſe, the head of the ancient and eminent family of the Grahams, who, in all ages, have been perſons of the greateſt valour and renown. And his grace (the duke of Montroſe) being now a conſiderable proprietor in this ſhire, I ſhall take occaſion to deſcend upon the hiſtory of this moſt noble family, who (are ſaid to) derive their deſcent from that heroic and valiant Graham, whoſe valour was eſpecially ſeen, when he made that breach upon the trench, or wall, which the emperor Severus had

made, and set up for the utmost limit of the Roman empire, betwixt the Scotish frith and the river of Clyde, whence that trench retains the name of *Graham's Dike.* But not to insist upon so remote an origin, and also to give unquestionable documents for the antiquity of this family, from the evidents thereof, in the hands of his grace the duke of Montrose; I find, king William gave a charter of the lands of Kinabyre, Charleton and Borrowfield, *cum earum pertinent. ac piscarii aquæ de Northesk, ubicunque aqua currit infra vicecomitatum de Forfar, Davidi de Graham, militi, pro homagi et servio suo* (*t*), *i. e.* with their pertinents, and the fisheries of the water of Northesk, where the water runs below the sheriffdom of Forfar, to David Graham, baronet, for his homage and service." The same Sir David de Graham obtained from Malduin earl of Lennox, "*carrucatam terræ quæ vocatur Muchram* (*u*), *i. e.* the carucat of land which is called Muckram." He had also a charter from the same earl of Lennox, with consent of Malcolm, his son and apparent heir, of the lands of Strathblane, *anno* 1248, *(regnante Alexandro secundo, i. e.* in the reign of Alexander II.). To Sir David de Graham succeeded Sir David, his son and heir, who lived in the reign of king Alexander III. and from that prince obtained a charter of confirmation, the 22d year of his reign, of the lands and barony of Kincardine, granted by Malis earl of Strathern, to this Sir David de Graham (*w*). The next of this noble family, of whom I have found any memorable mention, is "*dominus Patricius Graham, miles, vicecomes de Striveling, i. e.* lord Patrick Graham, baronet, sheriff of Stirling," who was employed in several foreign embassies by king Alexander III. (*x*). As another Sir David de Graham, successor to the former Sir Patrick, was one of these Scotish barons, that is inserted in the letter to the pope, asserting the independency of the kingdom of Scotland, *anno* 1320 (*y*). The same Sir David, designed of Dundaff, obtained from the heroic king, Robert Bruce, "*pro homagio et servitio suo, et in excambium pro terra de Cardross, quam habuit ab ipso Dom. Davide totam terram de vetere Montrose infra vicecomitatum de Forfar; apud Sconam, quinto Martii, anno regni nostri vicessimo* (*z*), *i. e.* for his homage and service, and in exchange for the lands of Cardross, which he held of the said Sir David, the whole lands of old Montrose, within the sheriffdom of Forfar. "At Scoon, 5th of March, in the 20th year of our reign." As also in the reign of king David Bruce, "*Dom. Dav. Graham, Dom. de Dundaff, i. e.* lord David Graham of Dundaff," is nominated one of the Scotish commissioners to treat for the ransom of that prince, taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, 1348 (*a*).

To this Sir David succeeded Sir Patrick his son; for this I have seen a charter

(*t*) *Carta penes Jacobum ducem de Montrose.* (*u*) *Carta penes Jac. ducem Montrose.* (*w*) *Appendix to Sir James Dalrymple's Observations in the Scotish History.* (*x*) *Spottiswood's History.* (*y*) *Carta penes Jac. D. Montrose.* (*z*) *Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ.* (*a*) *Ibidem.*

granted by " *dominus Anguſius Halkincroſs, dominus ejuſdem, domino Patricio Graham, militi, filio et hæredi domini David de Graham, domini de Dindaff, et dominæ Matildæ, ſponſæ dicti domini Patricii; i. e.* lord Angus Halkincroſs of that ilk, to Sir Patrick Graham, ſon and heir of Sir David Graham, lord of Dundaff, and lady Matilda, ſpouſe of the ſaid Sir Patrick;" whereby he gives " *tertiam partem terræ ſuæ de Halkincroſs, quæ tertia pars vocatur Polcair in comitatu de Lennox, et vicecomitatu de Stirling, pro quinquaginta marcarum ſterlingorum, anno* 1372, *regnante Roberto ſecundo, i. e.* a third part of his lands of Halkincroſs, which is called Polcair, in the earldom of Lennox, and ſheriffdom of Stirling, for fifty marks ſterling, in the year 1372, in the reign of Robert II." The ſame Sir Patrick Graham, then deſigned *fitz and heir*, " *ſeigneur David de Graham de Dindaff, i. e.* Sir David Graham of Dundaff," is one of the hoſtages ſent to England, for the ranſom of king David II. *anno* 1357 (*b*). Which Sir Patrick was the firſt of this noble family, who aſſumed the deſignation of Kincardine, and is frequently found ſo deſigned in charters of king Robert II. He left two ſons, Sir William, his ſucceſſor, and Sir Patrick, who married Eupham, daughter and ſole heireſs of David Stewart, earl of Strathern, eldeſt ſon of king Robert II. by Eupham Roſs his queen, and was anceſtor of the Graham's, earls of Monteith, of whom deſcended the Graham's of Kilbride which produced thoſe of Eſk, of whom the viſcount of Preſton, in England, deſcended, and the Graham's of Gartmore; Robert Graham is now of Gartmore; as alſo the family of Gartur, *&c.* Which Sir William, abovementioned, promiſcuouſly deſigned of Kincardine and Mugdock, obtained from Patrick count palatine of Strathern, his brother, a charter of the lands of Dalruach, in the earldom of Strathern, which is dated at Perth the 19th of June 1406 (*c*). He obtained alſo, from Duncan earl of Lennox, with conſent of Murdo duke of Albany, and of Iſobel dutcheſs of Albany, daughter to the ſaid earl Duncan, a charter of confirmation of the barony of Mugdock. I have alſo ſeen, by the induſtrious antiquary, Mr. David Simpſon, late hiſtoriographer for North Briton (my worthy friend), a tailzie of the lordſhip of Graham, in the year 1424, by Sir William Graham of Mugdock, in favours of Patrick Graham, his grandchild, ſon to the deceaſed Alexander Graham, his eldeſt ſon. This Sir William married for his ſecond wife, lady Mary Stewart, daughter of king Robert III. and widow both of William earl of Angus, and of James Kennedy of Dunnure, by whom he had three ſons, Robert, author of that branch of the Grahams of Fintrie, in Angus, of whom deſcended the Grahams of Claverhouſe, afterwards viſcount of Dundee; which produced the families of Potento and Duntroon (*d*). Patrick, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, was his ſecond ſon; and Walter his third ſon, who obtained, from Patrick lord Graham, his nephew, the lands of Wallaceton, in Dumbartonſhire, *anno* 1444, " *pro homagio et ſervitio ſuo, i. e.* for his homage and ſervice," as the original charter, yet

(*b*) *Carta penes Jac. D. de Montroſe.*
(*c*) *Mr David Simpſon's Collections.*
(*d*) *Nisbet's Heraldry.*

extant, teſtifies (*e*). Which Walter was author of that family of the Graham's of Knockdolian, in Carrick, now extinct; and of them deſcended the Grahams now of Dowgalſton.

But the firſt of this noble family, who arrived to the dignity of peerage, was Sir Patrick Graham of Kincardine, grandſon and heir of Sir William, abovementioned (by Alexander his eldeſt ſon, who died in his lifetime), who was, by king James II. created lord Graham, about the year 1445. And his ſucceſſor, another William lord Graham, was, by king James IV. the 15th year of his reign, *anno* 1504, created earl of Montroſe; and in conſideration of the ſaid earl's ſervices to the crown, had the lands of Aldmontroſe erected into a free barony and earldom, by a charter, dated at Edinburgh, the 3d of March 1504 (*f*). He was one of the generals of the Scotiſh army at the battle of Flowdon, which fell out the 9th day of September 1513, where he was ſlain. He was married with Margaret, daughter of Archibald Edmonſton of Duntreath, leaving iſſue, William, his ſon and heir: And of Patrick (another of his ſons) deſcended the Grahams of Inchbrackie; a younger ſon of which family, in the reign of king James VI. was Mr. George Graham, firſt miniſter at Scoon, and then, *anno* 1606, advanced to the biſhopric of Dunblain; and, in 1615, tranſlated to the epiſcopal ſee of Orkney, where he continued until the year 1638: That, being threatened with the cenſures of the aſſembly of Glaſgow, he renounced his epiſcopal office, and betook himſelf to a particular charge. He was anceſtor of the Grahams of Gorthie, Grahamſhall and Brackneſs.

To William, firſt earl of Montroſe, who was killed at Flowdon, ſucceeded William, his ſon and heir; which earl was one of thoſe loyal lords, to whom John duke of Albany, governor of Scotland, in the minority of king James V. committed the tuition of that prince, upon his going for France, *anno* 1515 (*g*). He married Janet Keith, daughter of William earl Mariſchal of Scotland; by whom he had four ſons, Robert, maſter of Graham, who, being at the battle of Pinkie, which fell out the 10th day of September 1547, had the hard fate to be killed by the Engliſh, after he and ſeveral other Scotiſh peers had both aſked and obtained quarter; as the maſters of Buchan and Erſkine, *&c.* (*h*). His ſecond ſon was Alexander of Wallaceton; which lands he obtained from Robert Graham of Knockdolian, in the reign of queen Mary (*i*); but he died without ſucceſſion. Of William and Mungo, his third and fourth ſons, deſcended the family of Kilearn and Orchil: For this I have ſeen a charter, granted by William earl of Montroſe, of the lands of Orchil, "*Kentigerno Graham, filio ſuo, in anno* 1560. *i. e.* Mungo Graham, his ſon, in the year 1560." As alſo, in the ſame year, William earl of Mon-

(*e*) *Carta penes Geo Napier de Kilmahew.* (*f*) *Haddington's Collections in Bibliotheca Juridica.* (*g*) *Holinſhed's Hiſtory.* (*h*) *Bulfour's Annals, in MS.* (*i*) *Carta Dom. Humphr. Colquhoun de Luſs, Bar.*

troſe gave a charter of the lands of Trinbeg, to William Graham, parſon of Kilearn, his ſon, of whom John Graham of Kilearn is now the lineal heir, as James Graham, now of Orchil, is lineal ſucceſſor to the abovementioned Mungo Graham, his anceſtor.

Beſide theſe ſons, earl William had ſeveral daughters, *viz.* Jean, married to John earl of Caithneſs, and had iſſue. The 2d, Anne, to Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, anceſtor of John duke of Athole; and of whom his grace is deſcended. The 3d, Margaret, married Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird, and had iſſue. As to the preciſe time of earl William's death, I have not found, but he was immediately ſucceeded by John, his grandſon and heir, *viz.* ſon of Robert maſter of Graham, who died in his lifetime, by Margaret his lady, daughter of John lord Fleming; which John was one of the peers that ſat upon the trial of James earl of Morton, regent, *anno* 1581. And being lord high chancellor of Scotland at that time, when king James came to poſſeſs the crown of England, upon queen Elizabeth's death, *anno* 1603, he was nominate his majeſty's high commiſſioner for holding the parliament, 1604: In which eminent ſtation he continued till his death. He was married with the lady Margaret Drummond, daughter of John lord Drummond, by whom he had John earl of Montroſe, his ſon and heir. The 2d, Sir William of Braco, whoſe grandchild, Sir William Graham, died without ſucceſſion, *anno* 689. He had likewiſe a daughter, Lilias, married John, firſt earl of Wigton, and had iſſue

To John earl of Montroſe ſucceeded John, his ſon and heir, who, being a perſon of ſingular endowments and large abilities, having performed ſeveral honourable embaſſies, for his majeſty king James VI. was called to be preſident of the council, by king Charles I. He died *anno* leaving iſſue, by the lady Margaret Ruthven his wife, daughter of William earl of Gourie, by Dorothea his wife, daughter of Henry lord Methven, and of Janet his lady, daughter of John earl of Athole; James, his only ſon and heir, and four daughters. *viz.* The 1ſt, Lilias, married to Sir John Colquhoun of Luſs, baronet, and had iſſue. The 2d, Margaret, to Archibald lord Napier, and had iſſue. The 3d, Dorothea, to Sir James Rollo of Duncrub, but had no ſucceſſion. The 4th, Beatrix, to David lord Maddertie, and had iſſue.

Which James earl of Montroſe, was a perſon of a very martial ſpirit, in the time of our late civil wars under king Charles I. and whom that prince entruſted moſt with the management of the war in Scotland; and, for that end, did conſtitute this noble and heroic peer, his majeſty's general, and lieutenant governor of the kingdom of Scotland; and, as a ſpecial mark of this royal favour, did raiſe him, in *anno* 1643, to the dignity of marquis of Montroſe. He fought, in that great character, in the royal cauſe, ſucceſſively, in the ſeveral battles of Tippermure, Alfuird, Aldern, Aberdeen, Innerlochie and Kilſyth: But, in September 1645, was defeat at Philiphaugh, by a party of horſe, under the command of gen. David Leſley, afterward lord Newark, detached from the Scotiſh army, then in England; but eſcaping, retired abroad, where he continued ſeveral years, in the character of his majeſty's ambaſſador, to the court of

Denmark, and ſeveral of the proteſtant princes of Germany. He returned to Scotland *anno* 1650, after the murder of king Charles I. for the ſervice of his majeſty king Charles II. who, as a ſignal mark of that prince's favour, and of the merit of this noble lord, made choice of him as one the knights companios of the moſt noble order of the garter. But, an exact memorial of the life and actions of James, the great marquis of Montroſe, being no part of the ſubject I now treat of, I refer to our public hiſtorians of the tranſactions of that time, and particularly to a hiſtory of his life and actions, by the learned Dr. George Wiſhart, late biſhop of Edinburgh, and ſometimes his lordſhip's chaplain; that there is no need to ſay any thing further about him here. He was married to the lady Magdalen Carnagie, daughter of David, firſt earl of Southeſk, and of Elizabeth his counteſs, daughter of Sir David Lindſay of Edzel, ſome time earl of Crawfurd; by whom he had only James, ſecond marquis of Montroſe, his ſon and heir, who died *anno* 1669, leaving iſſue, by the lady Iſobel Douglaſs his wife, daughter to William earl of Morton, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, and dowager of Robert, firſt earl of Roxburgh; James, his ſon and heir; and three daughters, Anne, married Alexander earl of Calender, mother to the right hon. George earl of Linlithgow and Calender: Lady to Sir Jonathan Urquhurt of Cromarty, and had iſſue. The 3d, lady Griſſel, married to Mr. William Cochran of Kilmaronock, ſon of William lord Cochran, and has iſſue.

Which James, third marquis of Montroſe, was firſt conſtitute captain of his majeſty's troop of guards, and afterwards preſident of the privy council; he died young, about the 27th year of his age, univerſally lamented, leaving iſſue, by the lady Chriſtian his wife, daughter of John duke of Rothes, by Anne Lindſay his lady, daughter of John earl of Crawfurd and Lindſay, lord high treaſurer of Scotland; only James, his ſon and heir: Which James, marquis of Montroſe, was, by her preſent majeſty queen Anne, conſtitute lord preſident of the privy council, and, by her royal favour, raiſed to the dignity of duke (and marquis) of Montroſe, *anno* 1707. And ſince the commencing of the Union, he was made lord privy-ſeal for Scotland. His grace hath married lady Criſtina Carnagie, daughter of David, ſecond earl of Northeſk, by the lady Elizabeth Lindſay his wife, daughter of John earl of Crawfurd and Lindſay, lord high treaſurer of Scotland, by whom he hath iſſue David, marquis of Graham.

The armorial bearing of this noble family is quarterly, 1ſt and 4th *or*, a chief *ſable*, three eſcalops of the 1ſt, for the name of Graham, 2d and 3d *argent*, three roſes *gules*, for the title of Montroſe, ſupported by two ſtorks; and for creſt with this motto, *Ne cblie.*"

S. § David marquis of Graham, ſon of the ſaid James, firſt duke of Montroſe, died unmarried; but his grace had other two ſons, *viz.* William (who ſucceeded him) and George, who died without iſſue; and a daughter, lady Margaret, who died unmarried. The duke died *anno* 1741, and was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon, William, ſecond duke of Montroſe, who married lady Lucy Manners, daughter of John duke of Rutland; by

whom he hath James marquis of Graham, and one daughter, lady Lucy, married to Archibald Douglaſs of Douglaſs, Eſq; and hath iſſue.

The regality of Crocſton, comprehending the lordſhip of Darnley, was purchaſed from his grace William duke of Montroſe, about the year 1757-8, by Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollock; and is now the property of Sir James Maxwell of Nether Pollock his brother, except part of the lands which were acquired from that family by the family of Hawkhead, *viz.* the lands of Old Crocſton, and a place, called Kaims Thorn, adjacent to another of the ſame name, in Hawkhead eſtate: Of the lands of Crocſton belonging to Sir James Maxwell of Nether Pollock, are, the farms of Honeymugs (where the rivulet Levern and Brock have their influx into Cart), Netherton, Broadcraft, Greenſidehill: The lands of Greenends, where is a bleachfield carried on, were purchaſed from the family of Hapland at a different period. Crocſton caſtle, where ſtands the yew-tree, and Crocſton wood, adjacent thereto, are the property of Sir James Maxwell of Nether Pollock. Great part of the caſtle is ſtill ſtanding, with ſome ſmall part of the cornice, above which will be near about fifty feet high. The yew-tree ſtands on the eaſt ſide; the trunk, for about ſeven feet high, is about ten feet circumference; but its growth upon the top is greatly retarded ever ſince it was pruned.

Mr. Archibald Gardner, merchant in Paiſley, favoured me, October 3. 1782, with a ſight of one of thoſe pieces, coined by queen Mary, circumſcribed with the ſame words, abovementioned, but ſubſcribed, 1566. In theſe lands are ſix families.

C. "Near to the caſtle of Crociton, upon the oppoſite ſide of the river, ſtands the place and lands of Cardonald, well planted and beautified with pleaſant gardens; one of the ſeats of the right hon. Walter lord Blantyre. An ancient family of the Stewarts did poſſeſs the lands of Cardonald, and were originally deſcended of Al. Stewart, natural ſon of John, firſt earl of Lennox; which Al. and Marion Semple his ſpouſe, obtained theſe lands, *anno* 1487 (*k*), and failed in the perſon of James Stewart, the laſt of that race, who leaving three daughters: 1ſt, Elizabeth married Robert Stewart, of the family of Garlies, whom I have found deſigned of Cardonald: Another of his daughters, Margaret, married Sir John Stewart of Minto; as the 3d, Dorothea, did John Pollock of that ilk, of whom Sir Robert Pollock of that ilk, is deſcended.

The lands of Cardonald, in the reign of king James the VI. came to Walter Stewart, prior of Blantyre, ſon of Sir John Stewart of Minto, by Margaret his wife, daughter of James Stewart of Cardonald, abovementioned: But whether he obtained theſe lands by right of ſucceſſion or conqueſt, I have not found. The family of Minto was a cadet of the ancient family of Dalſwinton and Garlies, anceſtor to the earl of Galloway: For I have ſeen a charter granted by Sir William Stewart of Dalſwinton and Garlies, with conſent of Alexander Stewart of Garlies, his ſon and apparent heir, of Minto and Mar-

(*k*) *Genealogy of the family of Lennox.*

bottle, in Tiveotdale, in favours of Thomas Stewart, his ſon; which family failed in the perſon of Sir John Stewart of Minto, who died in the expedition to Darien, *anno* 1699. The lord Blantyre became the next heir and repreſentative of that family. Which Walter, abovementioned, was one of the privy council to king James VI. One of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, and lord privy-ſeal, in *anno* 1595. He was appointed one of theſe eight perſons, called the *Octavians*, which that prince made choice of, to rule the affairs of his exchequer; and the ſame year, he was conſtitute lord high treaſurer of Scotland, upon the demiſſion of Sir Thomas Lyon of Albar, maſter of Glames (*l*): And upon the diſſolution of the monaſteries and their dependencies, the priory of Blantyre, a cell depending on the abbey of Kelſo (*m*), and the barony of the ſame denomination, were, by James, firſt monarch of Great-Britain, erected into a temporal lordſhip, in favours of this Walter, prior of Blantyre: And in conſideration of his many faithful ſervices to that prince, he created him unto the dignity of lord Blantyre, by letters patent, bearing date, at Whitehall the 10th of July, *anno* 1606. He was married with Nicolas Somerville, daughter of Sir James Somerville of Camnethan, by whom he had three ſons and a daughter, *viz.* Sir James Stewart, maſter of Blantyre, killed by Sir James Wharton, in a duel near the city of London, *anno* 1609 (*n*). The 2d, William, his ſucceſſor. The 3d, was Walter Stewart, Eſq; doctor of phyſic, father of the lady Frances Stewart, late dutcheſs dowager of Lennox and Richmond, reliſt of Charles duke of Lennox, who being ambaſſador extraordinary from king Charles II. of England, to the crown of Denmark, died at Elſinore the 2d of December 1672. The dutcheſs continued his widow, and departed this life the 15th of October 1702, and thought fit to leave her eſtate, which was very conſiderable, and in money, to Walter, then maſter of Blantyre, with which he is enjoined to purchaſe land in Scotland, which is to be called *Lennox Love*: The truſtees were the earl of Rocheſter, Alexander, late lord Blantyre, Sir William Whitlock, and one Mr Gray (*o*).

Walter, firſt lord Blantyre, had likewiſe a daughter, Margaret, who married Alexander Abernethy, lord Salton.

To Walter lord Blantyre, ſucceeded William, his ſon and heir, who (by Mary his lady, daughter of Sir William Scott of Ardroſs, and of Margaret his lady, daughter of Sir John Skene of Curryhill, lord clark regiſter) had two ſons, Walter and Alexander, ſucceſſively lords Blantyre: For the firſt brother dying without any ſucceſſion, his eſtate and honours deſcended to Alexander, his brother; which lord Alexander took to wife Margaret, daughter of John Shaw of Greenock, by Helen his wife, daughter of John Houſton of that ilk; by whom he had Alexander, his only ſon and heir, who died *anno* 1704, leaving iſſue, by Anne his lady, daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton of Preſminnan, and ſiſter to John late lord Belhaven, Walter now lord Blantyre, his ſon and heir. The

(*l*) *Spottiſwood's Hiſtory.* (*m*) *Mr. William Forbes on Tithes.* (*n*) *Scotſtarvet's Memoirs.* (*o*) *State of Europe, for the year* 1702.

2d, capt. Robert. The 3d, Mr. John. The 4th, Hugh: Beſides theſe ſons, he had likewiſe three daughters; Marion, married to James Sterling of Keir, and has iſſue. The 2d, Frances, to Sir James Hamilton of Roſehall, baronet. The 3d, Anne, as yet unmarried.

The coat armorial of the right hon. the lord Blantyre, is *or*, a feſs cheque, *azure* and *argent*, ſurmounted of a bend ingrailed, *gules*, with a roſe in chief of the 3d, ſupported upon the dexter, with a ſavage proper, wreathed about the middle with laurel; and on the ſiniſter with a lion rampant. For creſt a pigeon, with an olive-leaf in its mouth, with this motto, *Sola juvat virtus.*"

S. § The foreſaid Hugh, fourth ſon of Alexander lord Blantyre, laſt mentioned, died in February 1769. Anne, third daughter to the foreſaid Alexander lord Blantyre, was married to Alexander Hay of Drumelzier, Eſq; and had iſſue. The right hon. Alexander lord Blantyre, died *anno* 1704, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Walter, ſixth lord Blantyre, who was choſen one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, *anno* 1710. He died *anno* 1713, and leaving no iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother Robert, ſeventh lord Blantyre, who married, 1ſt, lady Helen Lyon, daughter of John earl of Strathmore; by whom he had a ſon Alexander, who died young. He married, 2dly, Margaret, daughter of William Hay of Drumelzier; by whom he had ſix ſons; 1ſt, Walter, his eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeded him; 2d, William, who ſucceeded his brother; 3d, Alexander, now lord Blantyre; 4th, John; 5th, James, a lieutenant-colonel of the foot guards, being in the army along with earl Cornwallis, had the hard fate to loſe his life at the battle of Camden (South Carolina), Auguſt 21. 1780. The 6th, Charles, lately returned from the Eaſt Indies, with an opulent fortune. Beſides theſe, he had four daughters; the 1ſt, Margaret; the 2d, Helen, married to Oliver Colt of Aldhame, Eſq; the 3d, Marion, and the 4th. Elizabeth, married to William Colquhoun of Garſcaden, Eſq; April 15. 1760. He died *anno* 1743, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Walter, eight lord Blantyre, a youth of great expectations, who died at Paris, without iſſue, May, 1751, and was ſucceeded by his next brother, William, ninth lord Blantyre, who died unmarried, January 16. 1776, and was ſucceeded by his next brother, Alexander, now the tenth lord Blantyre, and of the tenth generation of the family, and the preſent proprietor of the lands of Cardonald. He married Catharine, daughter of Lindſay of Eaglecairny; by whom he has four ſons, 1ſt, Robert, maſter of Blantyre, his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir. The 2d, Patrick. The 3d, William. The 4th, Charles; and one daughter, Margaret.

There are, in the barony of Cardonald, thirteen families, comprehending the place of Cardonald, the corn-miln (where there is an oven for drying of peas, with an engine that goes by water, for turning the peas when drying; wherein they will dry five pecks in leſs than an hour), Henderſtons, and the village of Cardonald, where the great road, from Glaſgow to Paiſley, leads through, at the four-mile ſtone.

The lands of Henderſtons, in this barony, goes within a few ſcore yards of the three mile houſe, in Govan pariſh, as alſo the Shaw wood, in Eaſtwood pariſh. It is but a few years ſince a coal work was carried on in theſe lands.

Chief ſeats of lord Blantyre are, Erſkine and Cardonald, in Renfrewſhire; Leithington, in Eaſt Lothian; and the Craig of Blantyre, in Clydeſdale.

Adjacent to the weſt ſide of the lands of Cardonald lie the lands of Roſshill, which were acquired from the family of Hawkhead, about the year 1767, by Peter Murdoch, merchant in Glaſgow, only ſon of Peter Murdoch, merchant in Glaſgow, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall; grandſon of Peter Murdoch, late proveſt of Glaſgow.

In the lands of Roſshill are veſtiges of an old Britiſh camp, upon the top of the hill; at which place the ſaid Mr. Murdoch has made very great improvements, in planting a number of clumps, and droping trees of different kinds, pleaſantly interſperſed through the ſame, which appear to do well; beautified with ſeveal ſtraight and ſerpentine green walks. Within the veſtiges of the aforeſaid camp, he has made a pleaſant bower, from whence he has a comprehenſive view of much of this ſhire, even the Hawkhead eſtate and Crocſton old caſtle, as lying contiguous thereto.

At the bottom of the ſouthweſt ſide of the hill is a fine ſerpentine canal, playing over a caſcade into the river White Cart, having its ſource from a wynding rivulet. Upon the ſoutheaſt ſide of the hill he has made a beautiful orchard, conſiſting of twenty acres of ground, lying on the banks of the foreſaid river, and oppoſite to where the rivulet Levern has its influx into the ſaid river: What adds to the beauty of this orchard is that the ſaid river almoſt encircles it.

The lawn in which the houſe is intended to be built, is incloſed with a deep ſunk, fence.

He married Iſabella, daughter of the late James Campbell, merchant in Glaſgow; by whom he has Peter, his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir, who has betaken himſelf to a military life, having been theſe ſome years a captain in the 74th regiment; and has ſeveral ſons and daughters.

The armorial bearings, *Argent* in the field, a feſs cheque *argent* and *azure*, with two crows hanging *ſable*, pierced through the neck with an arrow. Creſt, a lion's head *gules*. The motto, *Omine ſecundo*. At this place is one family.

C. " Southweſt from the caſtle of Crocſton lies the caſtle and barony of Hawkhead, ſituate upon the river of Cart, the principal reſidence of the right hon. William lord Roſs. This fabric is built in the form of a court, and conſiſts of a large old tower, to which there were lower buildings added, in the reign of king Charles I. *anno* 1634, by James lord Roſs, and dame Margaret Scott his lady, and adorned with large orchards, fine gardens and pretty terraces, with regular and ſtately avenues, fronting the ſaid caſtle, and almoſt ſurrounded with woods and incloſures, which adds much to the pleaſure of this ſeat.

This ancient family of the Roſſes derive their deſcent from Robert Roſs of Wark (*p*), an Engliſh gentleman, who came to Scotland in the reign of king William, upwards of five hundred years ago: But that the family of Roſs, in this country, is of great antiquity, the chartulary of the monaſtery of Paiſley doth plainly demonſtrate; for "*Godofridus de Roſs, miles, filius et hæres quondam Godofridi Roſs, i. e.* Sir Geoffrey Roſs, ſon and heir of the late Geoffrey Roſs," confirms "*illam terram in villa de Stewarton, ex collatione domini Jacobi Roſs, bonæ memoriæ, monaſterio de Paſletto, anno* 1281 (*q*), *i. e.* that land, in the village of Stewarton, from the grant of Sir James Roſs of happy memory, to the monaſtery of Paiſley, in the year 1281."

The barons of Hawkhead were eminent in the reign of king Robert II.: For then it was, that Sir John Roſs of Hawkhead obtained the barony of Melvil, in the ſheriffdom of Edinburgh, by marriage of Agnes, daughter and ſole heireſs of Sir John Melvil of that ilk (*r*), by whom he had iſſue, Sir John, his ſon and heir, who had a charter of theſe lands, as heir of D. Agnes Melvil, his mother, as is clear enough from the originals, yet extant; by reaſon of which marriage, the family of Roſs carry the coat of Melvil, *viz. gules*, three creſcents within a border *argent*, charged with eight roſes of the firſt, quartered in their atchievement. And in the reign of king Robert III. *anno* 1401, ther is a perambulation betwixt John Stewart of Darnley and Sir John Roſs of Hawkhead, whoſe ſucceſſor, another Sir John Roſs of Hawkhead, obtained from king James II. *anno* 1450, a charter of confirmation of the lands of Tarbart and Achinback, upon the reſignation of Robert Roſs of Tarbert: But what relation in blood this Sir John Roſs of Hawkhead had to the family of Tarbart, I have not ſeen, nor cannot yet diſcover.

But the firſt of this family, who laid the foundation of that hereditary honour, which his ſucceſſors have ever ſince enjoyed, was Sir John Roſs of Hawkhead, who being a favourite of king James IV. was, by that prince, created a baron of this realm, with the title of lord Roſs of Hawkhead and Melvil, about the year 1492. He was ſlain at that fatal battle of Flowdon, which was fought the 9th of September 1513, leaving iſſue, by Margaret his lady, daughter of William, ſecond lord Ruthven (*t*), Ninian lord Roſs, his ſon and heir, whoſe eldeſt ſon and apparent heir, Robert, maſter of Roſs, being killed at the battle of Pinkie, the 10th of September 1547, his eſtate and honours devolved upon James, his ſecond ſon and heir; which James lord Roſs, is one of the peers that ſat upon the trial of James earl of Bothwell, for the murder of king Henry, *anno* 1567 (*u*), and conſtantly adhered to the intereſt of queen Mary, and was one of thoſe lords that met her majeſty at Hamilton, after her eſcape from Lochleven, *anno* 1568. He was married with Jean Semple, daughter of Robert lord Semple, by Elizabeth Carlile his

(*p*) *Sir James Dalrymple's Edition of Cambden, printed* 1695. (*q*) *Chartulary of Paiſley.* (*r*) *Carta penes Gulielmum dominum Roſs.* (*t*) *Miſcellany Collections of Alex. Bailie of Caſtlecary.* (*u*) *Spottiſwood's Hiſtory.*

wife, daughter to the lord Torthorald; by whom he had two ſons, Robert, his ſucceſſor, and Sir William Roſs of Mureſton; which Robert lord Roſs, took to wife Jean, daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Raploch. He departed this life, *anno* 1596, to whom ſucceeded James, his ſon and heir; which James lord Roſs, married Margaret Scott, daughter to Walter lord Buccleugh; by whom he had William, his ſucceſſor, and ſeveral daughters, *viz.* Margaret, married to Sir George Stirling of Keir, and Elizabeth, to Sir Robert Innes of that ilk, and had iſſue.

To James lord Roſs, formerly mentioned, ſucceeded William, his ſon, who dying without ſucceſſion, his eſtate and honours devolved upon Sir William Roſs of Mureſton, his granduncle; which lord William was twice married, *firſt*, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Patrick Houſton of that ilk, and widow of John Whiteford of that ilk; but had no iſſue. He afterwards took to wife Helen, eldeſt daughter of George lord Forreſter of Corſtorphine, and of Margaret his lady, daughter of Sir William Livingſton of Kilſyth; by whom he had George, his only ſon and heir; which George lord Roſs, was one of the privy-council to his majeſty king Charles II. And, upon the death of the earl of Kelly, the lord Roſs ſucceeded, as lieutenant-colonel of the royal regiment of Guards, commanded by the earl of Linlithgow, and deceaſed *anno* 1682, and was buried among his anceſtors, at Renfrew. He was twice married; firſt, to Griſſel Cochran, daughter of William, firſt earl of Dundonal, by whom he had William, his ſucceſſor, and a daughter, married to Sir Alexander Gilmour of Craigmillar, and had iſſue. Surviving his firſt lady, he was, 2dly, married to Jean, daughter of George lord Ramſay, and earl of Dalhouſie, by whom he had a ſon, Mr. Charles, now a lieutenant-general in the ſervice of her majeſty queen Anne.

To George lord Roſs ſucceeded William, his ſon and heir; which William, now lord Roſs, was one of the privy-council, both to the late king William, and to her preſent majeſty queen Anne, and was her high commiſſioner to the general aſſembly of this national church; which his lordſhip diſcharged with univerſal applauſe. He was one of the Scotiſh peers nominate by her majeſty queen Anne, to treat on the Union with England, *anno* 1706, and one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, when that commiſſion was diſſolved on commencing of the Union, 1707. His lordſhip married, firſt, Agnes, daughter and ſole heireſs of Sir John Wilkie of Fulton. By Mary his lady, daughter of James lord Carmichael, by whom he had George, maſter of Roſs, and three daughters, *viz.* Eupham, married William, now earl of Kilmarnock, and hath iſſue. The 2d, Mary; the 3d, Griſſel, as yet both unmarried. He married, 2dly, daughter of Philip lord Wharton, but by her he had no iſſue.

The armorial bearing of the family of Roſs is two coats quarterly; firſt, *or*, a cheveron cheque *argent* and *ſable*, betwixt three water budgets of the third; ſecondly, *gules*, three creſcents within a border *argent*, charged with eight roſes of the field, third as ſecond, fourth as firſt: And for creſt, a hawk's head eraſed, ſupported by two goſehawks. The motto, *Think on.*"

S. 5 The foreſaid Mary, ſecond daughter of William lord Roſs, laſt mentioned, married John duke of Athole; his third daughter Griſſel, married Sir James Lockhart Carſtairs, and had iſſue. He married, 2dly, daughter of Philip lord Wharton, but by her he had no iſſue. He married, 3dly, lady Anne Hay, daughter of John marquis of Tweeddale, by whom he had a daughter Anne, who died unmarried. He lived to a great age, and died *anno* 1738, and was ſucceeded by his ſon George, lord Roſs, who married lady Elizabeth Kerr, daughter of William marquis of Lothian, by whom he had a ſon William, who ſucceeded him, and three daughters; 1ſt, Jean, married to John Roſs Macky of Palgowan, Eſq; and died without leaving any iſſue; 2d, Elizabeth, married to John, third earl of Glaſgow, and has iſſue; 3d, Mary, who died without iſſue. Lord George Roſs died June 17. 1754; his lady died May 22. 1758, and both were interred in the burial-place which belongs to the family of Hawkhead, in an iſle in the church of Renfrew: And he was ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours, by his ſon William, thirteenth lord Roſs, and the nineteenth generation of the family, who died unmarried, not long after his father, and was ſucceeded in the eſtate of Hawkhead, by his ſiſter Jean, wife of John Roſs Macky (but the title of lord Roſs became extinct). She died without leaving iſſue, about four years ago, and was ſucceeded, in the eſtate of Hawkhead, by her ſiſter Elizabeth counteſs of Glaſgow.

Now, as her ſon John, the preſent earl of Glaſgow, being the next heir to the Hawkhead eſtate, after her, I ſhall take the liberty to give the genealogy of this noble earl's predeceſſors.

The ſirname of Boyle is of great antiquity in the weſt of Scotland, of which the Boyls of Kelburn, the immediate anceſtors of this noble family were undoubtedly the chief. They had large poſſeſſions in Ayreſhire, and flouriſhed with luſtre five centuries ago; but not having ſeen their writs (ſays Mr. Douglaſs), we cannot pretend to connect their deſcent.

Richard Boyle of Caulburn, or Kelburn, married Marjory, daughter of Sir Robert Cummin, knight, of Rowallan, by whom he had two ſons, Richard and Robert, who ſwore allegiance to king Edward I. 1296. The next we find on record is Hugo de Boyle, who made a conſiderable donation to the monaſtery of Paiſley, 7th February, *anno* 1399.

I. John Boyle of Kelburn, was at leaſt the ſixth or ſeventh generation from the firſt Richard. Several other families of the name of Boyle, deſcended from the Boyles of Kelburn before that period. He loſt his life at the battle of Bannockburn, with king James III. *anno* 1488, leaving iſſue a ſon,

II. John Boyle of Kelburn, who married Agnes, a daughter of the family of Roſs, by whom he had two ſons, John and Robert. He died *anno* 1549, and was ſucceeded by

III. John. Who got a charter of the iſle of Cumra. He had iſſue two ſons, 1ſt, David, his apparent heir, and John Boyle of Halkſhill, whoſe great grandſon married the heireſs of Kelburn, and carried on the line of this family, as will be ſhown hereafter.

IV. David, had a ſon John, who married Marion, daughter of Hugh Crawfurd of Kilbirnie, by whom he had a ſon John his heir, and ſix daughters, the fourth daughter married to Robert Semple of Milbank, in Renfrewſhire. He died about the year 1610, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

V. John Boyle of Kelburn; he married Agnes, only daughter of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, by whom he had only one daughter Grizel, his ſole heireſs, who married her couſin, David Boyle of Halkſhill, deſcended of John Boyle of Halkſhill, brother-german of her great grandfather; to him therefore we now return.

John Boyle of Halkſhill, ſecond ſon of John of Kelburn (No. III. of this account), married Chriſtian, daughter of Wallace of Cairnhill, by whom he had David, his heir, and ſeveral ſons. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, David Boyle of Halkſhill, who married Chriſtian, a niece of lord Boyd, by whom he had a ſon James Boyle of Halkſhill, who married Margaret, daughter of David Crawfurd of Bedlane, by whom he had a ſon and ſucceſſor David Boyle of Halkſhill, who married Grizel, daughter and ſole heireſs of John Boyle of Kelburn, as before obſerved, and by her had three ſons and one daughter, *viz.* John, his heir, James and Patrick and Grizel. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon

VII. John Boyle of Kelburn. He married Marion, daughter of Sir Walter Stewart of Allanton, in Lanarkſhire, by whom he had two ſons and one daughter, *viz.* David, his heir, afterwards earl of Glaſgow, and William; his daughter Margaret, married to Sir Alexander Cunningham of Corſehill, baronet. He died *anno* 1685, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IX. David Boyle of Kelburn, who was created a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Boyle, 31ſt January 1699, upon queen Anne's acceſſion to the throne, he was appointed treaſurer-depute, 2d January 1703, and on the 12th April, that ſame year, he was further dignified with the titles of earl of Glaſgow, viſcount Kelburn, lord Boyle of Stewarton, *&c.* He was commiſſioner for the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, for the year 1706, and enjoyed the ſame dignity for four ſucceeding years afterwards.

He married, 1ſt, Margaret Crawfurd, ſiſter of John viſcount Garnock, by whom he had three ſons, John, Patrick and Charles. He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter and ſole heireſs of William Mure of Rowallan, by whom he had two daughters, *viz.* lady Jean, married to maj.-gen. Sir James Campbell, brother to Hugh earl of Loudon, whoſe ſon took the name of More, as repreſenting his mother, an heireſs; 2d, lady Anne. He died *anno* 1733, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. John, ſecond earl of Glaſgow, who married Helen, daughter of William Morriſon of Preſton-Grange, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue, two ſons and ſix daughters, *viz.* John, who ſucceeded him, and Patrick; and ladies Janet, Margaret, Jean, Marion, Catharine and Helen. He died 1740, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XI. John, third earl of Glaſgow, who was ſeveral times commiſſioner to the general aſſembly, *anno* 1745, he married Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of George lord Roſs, by

whom he had iſſue a ſon John, who ſucceeded him, and three daughters; 1ſt, lady Betty; 2d, lady Helen, who died young; 3d, lady Jean. He died March 7. 1775, and was ſucceeded by his ſon,

XII. John, now fourth earl of Glaſgow.

Armorial bearings, quarterly. 1ſt and 4th *or*, an eagle diſplayed *gules*; 2d and 3d parted *per* bend *crenele*, *argent* and *gules*, over all, by way of ſurtout, an eſcutcheon *or*, charged with three ſtags horns *gules*. Supporters; on the dexter ſide, a ſavage proper; on the ſiniſter, a lion rampant, parted *per* bend *crenelle*, *or* and *gules*. Creſt; an eagle with two heads and necks diſplayed, parted *per pale crenelle*, *or* and *gules*. Motto: *Dominus providebit*.

Chief cheats at Kelburn and Rowallan, in Ayrſhire.

I need ſay little of the police of Hawkhead, Mr. CRAWFURD having given the deſcription of it ſo fully. Very little alteration has been ſince he wrote, till this year, that the counteſs of Glaſgow is making great improvements in repairing the manour within, which is a very ancient and elegant ſtructure, adorned with a large cupola on the top.

Her ladyſhip is alſo making a new garden, a few ſcore yards ſouth from the houſe, conſiſting of near four acres of ground, with a large green hot-houſe, about 120 feet long. At the back of the ſaid green hot-houſe, is an ice-houſe building, the only one, I know of, in the ſhire. Adjacent to the ſouth ſide of the manour are a number of different kinds of droping trees interſperſed, which, I imagine, has been the pleaſure-ground formerly, where two very broad arched ſtone-bridges croſſes over a road which leads into the lower ſtory of the houſe, which forms a kind of a ſquare court, ſecured with a balluſter and rail along the breaſts. Adjacent to the eaſt ſide is a large wood.

In this eſtate are numerous plantings of clumps, beltings, *&c.*

A little to the weſt from the houſe is a large iron gate, of curious workmanſhip, which ſhows much of the antiquity of the place: This gate lies two miles, all but 200 yards, to the ſoutheaſt from the croſs of Paiſley, and is ſeen at a great diſtance, as the two towers, *viz.* one on each ſide, are uniformly built, in form of octagonal pyramids.

In Hawkhead eſtate are ſeveral baronies: The three principal ones in this pariſh are, firſt, Hawkhead, which I am now deſcribing; ſecondly, Raiſs; thirdly, Stainly: The two laſt I will deſcribe afterwards ſeparately. In the former are ten families, and a flax-miln, which lies weſt of the foremention'd gate, and northeaſt of the Hurlet road, and eaſt of Blackhall barony, and ſouthweſt of the river White Cart, where is a ſtone-bridge, with two arches, over ſaid river, near to the flax miln. On the oppoſite ſide of the river, adjacent thereto, in Hawkhead eſtate, are the lands of Hillhead, and Hawkhead-miln, where is a corn-miln, carried on by James Connell, Ingleſton, and others; in which are ſix families; at the manour two families; and two gates two families.

The lands of Dermontſide, Kaimſthorn, Roughmuſle, Dykebarrs, Hollandbuſh, Rawfleſh, Stepends, Corſemiln, *&c.* where is a corn miln, carried on by Robert Corſe, and a large printfield, conſiſting of near eight acres of ground, and a miln for ſcouring

the cloth, carried on by Mr. Robert Arthur and Co. on Levern rivulet; Woodhouſe and others, in which are twenty-one families, and at the Hurlet twenty-four families, where a great coal and lime work are carried on by the counteſs of Glaſgow; the lime ſtones are taken out of a pit the ſame manner coals are; no other lime ſtones are taken out in this manner in the county. The coal is about thirty-four fathom deep from the ſurface, and the ſeem is about five feet thick: This coal is of a very ſtrong nature, and walds ſo very cloſe together when burning, that it prevents itſelf from burning, unleſs ſtirred: A kind of mineral-ſtone is in this ſeem of coal, which comes out along with ſaid coal, and is very heavy, and abounds with copperas.

About thirty years ago, Mr. John Lightbody, ſet up a copperas work at this place, which he is ſtill carrying on, and does well, having built large and convenient houſes for the purpoſe, being the only one in this county. The manner of carrying on this operation is ſomewhat ſingular: They have a large wall or breaſt built of ſtone, on the declivity of a riſing ground, and a wall built at each end of the breaſt, which leads toward the riſe of the ground, and formes a ſquare; in which they have depoſited ſome thouſand carts of thoſe mineral ſtones, and never remove them away; but always applies more of the ſtones to them as they receive them from the coal-work: Then, after having remained on the forementioned heap for ſome time, and received the rays or heat of the ſun, whenever rain comes, the liquid water, that runs from theſe ſtones, is conveyed, by pipes, into a large ciſtern, and then drawn up, by a pump, into a large caldron, putting old iron and ſome cumbuſtibles, and minerals, along with the liquid, into it, and there boils them for a certain time: Then, after they have boiled long enough, the liquid is let out of the caldron, by a cock, and conveyed, by pipes or roans, into large ſquare ciſterns; and as it begins to grow cold, the liquid congeals, and freezes very hard to the ſides of the ciſterns, or boughed branches of wood, which are hung in purpoſe, and ſo becomes copperas. This article is made uſe of in dying wool and hats black, in making ink, in tanning leather, and in making oil-of vitriol. The work is between three and four miles from the town of Paiſley.

C. " South from this place (*viz.* Hawkhead) lies the lands of Raiſs, now the property of the right hon. William lord Roſs: An ancient family, of the ſirname of Logon, did poſſeſs theſe lands. I have found John Logan of Raiſs an arbiter betwixt the abbot of Paiſley and the burgh of Renfrew, *anno* 1488 (*w*)."

S. § The barony of Raiſs, in which are thirty-one families, comprending the farms of Burnhead, the manour of Logans Raiſs, Keplethill, Blackbyres, Bridgebarr, Waterſide, Bankhead, Netherton, Hairlaw, Oldbarr, *&c.* are now the property of the right hon. the counteſs of Glaſgow. In the farm of Oldbar is a Daniſh ſtone ſtanding, called the *Stead Stone Croſs;* the ſtone is now about four feet and a half long, ſixteen inches broad,

(*w*) *Chartulary of Paiſley.*

and eight inches thick, ſtanding upon a pedeſtal about one foot and a half high, four feet and a half long, and three feet broad; which ſtone with its foundation, had been lying in a gravel pit for ſome years, and was lately erected by Mr. Charles Roſs of Greenlaw; he remembers, within theſe forty years paſt, to have ſeen the croſs-piece on the top like Barochan croſs; no figures of either men, horſes, or armour, has ever been on it, only wreathed work. In this farm is a free ſtone quarry; the counteſs of Glaſgow takes what ſtones ſhe ſtands in need of for building about the manour of Hawkhead, from this quarry; her ladyſhip alſo ſerved the right hon. James earl of Abercorn with what ſtones he needed for building the great inn, in the New Town of Paiſley, from this quarry.

In this barony is a large wood, called *Raiſs Wood*, in the farm of Hairlaw, upon the great road from the town of Paiſley to the village of Nielſton. At Hairlaw craigs, the ſaid road branches into two or three different roads, and joins all again at the other end of the craig. However, upon the ſouthweſt ſide of the northweſtmoſt of theſe roads, are ſeventy-two ſmall holes, of an ovel form, about an inch deep in the ſtone upon that craig; the diſtance of the holes are very irregular one from another; ſome of them are not two inches diſtant from one another; others are more than one foot and a half diſtant; neither in the line quite ſtraight; but is about thirty yards long. Tradition hath handed down, That a battle was fought there, and that theſe holes were where the feet of their tents ſtood: What truth may be in the ſtory, I cannot ſay; for, although I have made diligent enquiry, I have found no real documents of ſuch a battle having been: Probably the report has ariſen from the battle that was at Hairlaw, near Aberdeen, and theſe holes being on the farm of Hairlaw, and the property of lord Roſs, in this pariſh: However, I ſhall inſert the account of the battle that was near Aberdeen, and let the reader judge which way he pleaſes; which is as follows:

"ONE Donald, lord of the Iſles, the eight generation from Somerled, who returned from Ireland, and raiſed a new army, made a deſcent at a bay in river Clyde, and penetrated into the country as far as Renfrew, where he was met and attacked by the king's army, under the command of Walter, high ſteward of Scotland, was routed entirely, and himſelf ſlain, *anno* 1164.

"But this Donald married Margaret, only daughter of Walter Leſley, by lady Eupham, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of William, the laſt male of the ancient earls of Roſs, and upon whoſe heirs the eſtate and honours of Roſs were ſettled, by act of parliament. By her he had a ſon, Alexander, his heir. As the battle of Hairlaw, near Aberdeen, happened in conſequence of this marriage, we ſhall briefly account for it as follows:

"Walter Leſley, who married Eupham, counteſs of Roſs (beſides his daughter, married to the lord of the Iſles) had a ſon, Alexander, who became earl of Roſs, as heir to his mother. He married Iſabel, daughter of Robert duke of Albany, governor of Scotland; by whom he had an only daughter, Eupham counteſs of Roſs, his ſole heireſs: She became a nun, and died without iſſue, whereby the ſucceſſion to the earldom of Roſs,

in right of Blood, ought to have devolved upon the ſaid dame Margaret Leſley, lady of the Iſles, her undoubted heir of line.

" But the duke of Albany, having obtained from his grandchild, Eupham, the nun, a reſignation of her honours, in favours of his ſecond ſon, the earl of Buchan, and failing heirs male of his body, to fall to the crown, the earl of Buchan added thereupon that of Roſs to his other titles.

" Donald lord of the Iſles, claimed that earldom in right of his wife; the duke of Albany determined his ſon ſhould have it, in virtue of the nun's reſignation. Donald being denied what he had a juſt title to, reſolved to aſſert his right by force of arms, and raiſed an army of about 10,000 men, chiefly of his own friends and followers, *viz.* The Macleans, Mackintoſhes, Mackenzies, Mackinnons, *&c.* The duke was not behind-hand with him in raiſing forces, but ſoon got together an army much about the ſame number, commanded by Alexander Stewart, earl of Marr. They mett at a village, called Hairlaw, within ten miles of Aberdeen, where a moſt bloody battle enſued, fought with incredible obſtinacy on both ſides, in which many brave men loſt their lives; but neither had reaſon to boaſt much of victory. The lord of the Iſles, rather wearied than conquered, retreated the next day, and the earl of Marr was not in a condition to purſue him. This happened *anno* 1411.

" It ſeems Donald afterwards made up matters with the governor; for the earl of Buchan poſſeſſed the earldom of Roſs without further diſturbance, till he was ſlain at the battle of Vernoil, in France, *anno* 1424. Then that earldom came to the crown, in virtue of the reſignation, by Eupham the nun, abovementioned. But it does not appear that the ſaid dame Margaret, lady of the Iſles, ever gave up her title; for ſhe always deſigned herſelf counteſs of Roſs, even after the crown was in poſſeſſion of that earldom.

" Donald died in France, *anno* 1427, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Alexander, who ſtill laid claim to the title of that earldom, and raiſed an army of above 10,000 men againſt the crown, burnt the town of Inverneſs, and laid waſte a great part of the country; but was routed by the king's forces, *anno* 1429: But repenting thereafter of his diſloyal practices, threw himſelf at the king's feet, and implored mercy; who, notwithſtanding his open rebellion, was graciouſly pleaſed to pardon him. At laſt king James, out of his great goodneſs and love of juſtice, yielded the earldom of Roſs to him, being ſenſible he had a good title to it, in right of his mother, who was really heir of line of the family, as before obſerved."

Mr. Douglaſs mentions the family was repreſented by Sir James Macdonald of that ilk, when he wrote his Peerage, *anno* 1764. Whoſe chief ſeats were, at Armidale, Mugyeſtat, Duntrun in Skye.

C. " South from this (*viz.* Raiſs) is the houſe and lands of Stewart's Raiſs, an ancient poſſeſſion of the family of Halrig, a branch of the noble family of Darnley. I have ſeen a charter granted by John lord Darnley, and earl of Lennox, of the lands of Hal-

rig and Raiſs, to Alexander Stewart, " *conſanguineo ſuo, i. e.* his kinſman," upon the reſignation of Hector Stewart of Raiſs, his father, *anno* 1484 (*x*): They are now the property of Charles Stewart, writer in Glaſgow."

§. § The lands of Stewart's Raiſs came afterwards to Mr. Robert Fulton, merchant in Paiſley; and after his death, which happened in the year 1766, they were acquired by Meſſrs. Robert Arthur and Co. calico printers, at Corſemiln, on Levern rivulet; and about two years ago, the ſaid lands were alienated by them, to Mr. Peter Adair, bleacher at Weſt Arthurly, who is the preſent proprietor. Great part of the old tower is ſtill ſtanding, adjacent to the ſouth ſide of the rivulet Levern, with part of the battlements and cornices. In this barony are ſeven families.

To the weſt of the baronies of the two Raiſſes, lies the Shaw wood, and the lands, called the *High Parks*, wherein is a plantation of firs; which lands are the property of the univerſity of Glaſgow.

C. " Lower, upon the banks of Cart, lies the houſe and lands of Whiteford, the ſeat, and whence an ancient family, of the ſame ſirname, took appellation, who, for many ages, were both of great antiquity, and poſſeſſed of a plentiful fortune in thoſe parts; as is clear enough from the following account. For Walter de Whiteford obtained theſe lands, which he ſo called, in the barony of Renfrew, from the ſteward of Scotland, for his good ſervice at the battle of the Largs againſt the Norwegians, *anno* 1263, in the reign of king Alexander III. (*y*); of whom deſcended John Whiteford of that ilk, who lived in the reign of king James I.; whoſe ſon, Patrick Whiteford of that ilk, obtained from the king a confirmation of theſe lands, upon the reſignation of John Whiteford of that ilk, his father, *anno* 1431 (*z*). Which Patrick was father of another John, and he of Quintine Whiteford of that ilk, who had ſeiſin of the lands of Whiteford, *anno* 1507 (*regnante Jacobo quarto, i. e.* in the reign of James IV.). Which Quintine, abovementioned, was father of Adam Whiteford of that ilk, retoured *anno* 1519, whoſe ſon, John Whiteford of that ilk, lived in the reign of queen Mary, as John, his eldeſt ſon and ſucceſſor, did in that of king James VI. and died without ſucceſſion, *anno* 1606. His eſtate devolved upon Adam Whiteford of Milton, his brother; which Adam was ſon of John Whiteford of that ilk, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Robert lord Semple: This Adam had, by Somerville his wife, daughter of Sir James Somerville of Camnethan, two ſons, James, his ſucceſſor, and Dr. Walter Whiteford, firſt, ſub-dean of Glaſgow, after that, parſon of Moffat, and, in *anno* 1635, advanced to the epiſcopal ſee of Brichen, where he continued till the revolution of that government, *anno* 1638. By progreſs, from the family of Whiteford, theſe lands came to the earl of Dundonald.

(*x*) *Carta penes D. Jacob. Dalrymple de Killoch, baron.* (*y*) *Genealogy of Whiteford of that ilk, by the accurate and judicious antiquary, Mr. William Hamilton of Wiſhaw.* (*z*) *Carta penes J. Com. de Dundonald.*

But the principal branch of this ancient family is Whiteford of Blaquhan, in Carrick, who deſcended from that family, ſeveral ages ago. Sir Adam Whiteford is now of Blaquhan, baronet, who bears the coat of that ancient family, *viz. argent*, a bend cotiſed *ſable*, with a garb in chief of the ſecond; and for creſt, a pigeon upon the top of a garb, with this motto, *Tout eſt d'en hault.* Bryce Whiteford of Dindaff is brother-german to Sir Adam Whiteford of Blaquhan."

S. § About the year 1670, William earl of Dundonald, feued the lands of Whiteford to different people: A part whereof, with the manour place and garden, was purchaſed by William Kibble, farmer in Knock; who was ſucceeded by his ſon James, who died in the year 1731; and was ſucceeded by his ſon William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Finlayſon, merchant in Paiſley, in the year 1722; by whom he had four ſons and one daughter. He died in the year 1764, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon James, now writer in Paiſley; who married Janet Corſe, daughter of Robert Corſe, merchant, at Wallnoke of Paiſley; hath iſſue, three ſons and three daughters: His eldeſt ſon, James, is a principal linen-manufacturer in Paiſley.

The ſuperiority of the barony of Whiteford was purchaſed from Thomas earl of Dundonald, about the year 1730, by William lord Roſs of Hawkhead, and is now veſted in the counteſs of Glaſgow, repreſentative of that noble family.

In the lands of Whiteford, one family.

C. " A little north from Whiteford lies the lands of Ralſton, the poſſeſſion of an ancient family of the ſame ſirname, who are ſaid to derive their pedigree from Ralph, a younger ſon of one of the earls of Fife; who, having obtained theſe lands from the high ſteward of Scotland, they were afterwards called Ralphſton, from the proper name of their predeceſſor. The ſirname is of great antiquity in this country: For " *Nicolaus de Ralphſton, i. e.* Nicol Ralſton," is witneſs to the donation, which Sir Anthony Lombard made to the monks of Paiſley (*a*), *anno* 1272, as *Jacobus Ralſton, dominus ejuſdem,* is witneſs in an inſtrument, electing an abbot of the monaſtery of Paiſley, *anno* 1346. And John Ralſton of that ilk, ſucceſſor to the former, is one of the arbiters betwixt the abbot of Paiſley and the burgh of Renfrew, *anno* 1488. As Thomas Ralſton of that ilk, obtained a charter of his lands of Ralſton, from John lord Roſs, *anno* 1505 (*b*). From whom the ſeventh, in a direct line, is Gavin Ralſton of that ilk; whoſe armorial bearing is *argent*, on a bend *azure*, three accorns in the ſeed, *or*."

S. § The foreſaid Gavin, ſon of William Ralſton of that ilk, by Urſula Mure, a daughter of the family of Caldwell, his ſpouſe, ſold the barony of Ralſton to the right hon. the earl of Dunonald; but retained the title. He married Anne, daughter of William Porterfield of that ilk; by whom he had one ſon, William, and four daughters, 1ſt, Urſula, married to Robert Barr of Trechorn, Eſq; 2d, Annabella, to James Max-

(*a*) *Chartulary of Paiſley.* (*b*) *Carta penes Gavinum Ralſton, de eodem.*

well of Williamwood, Eſq; 3d, Jean, to John Sheddon of Roughwood, Eſq; 4th, Catharine, to the late rev. Mr. John Fullerton, miniſter of Dalry; they all had iſſue. He was ſucceeded by his ſon William, who married Marion, daughter and ſole heireſs of the late rev. Mr. David Ewing, miniſter of Calder, by Margaret Maxwell his ſpouſe, a daughter of the family of Southbar; by whom he had two ſons and three daughters, who ſurvived him; 1ſt, Gavin, who ſucceeded him; 2d, David: The 1ſt daughter, Margaret, married to the rev. Mr. John Fleming, miniſter of Kilmalcolm. The 2d, Anne, to William Caldwell of Yardfoot; they both had iſſue. The 3d, Marion, who died young. He died about the year 1745, and was ſucceeded by the preſent Gavin Ralſton of that ilk, Eſq; who married Annabella, daughter and coheireſs of James Pollock of Arthurlie, Eſq; by Jean his ſpouſe, ſecond daughter of Sir Robert Pollock of that ilk; by whom he has iſſue (ſee Part II. page 170).

The barony of Ralſton, wherein are nine families, comprehending the farms of Aulton, Hillhead, Barſhaw, Whitehaugh, Byres, Honeybog, Pennylee, Merrylee, Oldhall, and the wood, called Ralſton wood, part of which ſtands on a very high hill; was alienated by Gavin Ralſton of that ilk, abovementioned, to the right hon. John earl of Dundonald; and given in marriage with his eldeſt daughter, lady Anne, to his grace James fifth duke of Hamilton; and, about the year 1755, was acquired from his ſon, James, ſixth duke of Hamilton, by William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, Eſq; who is the preſent proprietor.

As that noble family of his grace the duke of Hamilton, have been conſiderable proprietors in this county, and his grace the preſent duke, retains the ſuperiorities of Dovieſland, Killcraft, and others; and alſo proprietor of a houſe in Smithhills, Paiſley, poſſeſſed by John M'Ewin, wright, there; I ſhall take the liberty to give the genealogy of the progenitors of that ancient and illuſtrious family, who have made ſo great a figure in the annals of Scotland.

THEIR origin did ſpring from the earls of Leiceſter, in England, who were deſcended from the earls of Mellant, a great and noble family in Normandy, *viz.*

I. Roger de Bellamont, grandſon of Turalf of Pontaudomare, by Wevia, ſiſter of Gunora, wife of Richard, firſt of that name, duke of Normandy, grandfather of king William I. This Roger married Adelina, daughter of Walleran count of Mellant, and heir to Hugh count of Mellant, her brother; by whom he had iſſue a ſon, Robert, who, in right of his mother, ſucceeded to the earldom of Mellant.

II. Robert, earl of Mellant, was a man of great parts, equally qualified for the cabinet and the field; and being a near relation of William the Conqueror, came over to England with that great prince, and had the command of the right wing of his army at the memorable battle of Haſtings, where he remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf: The Conqueror nobly rewarded him according to his merit, and beſtowed upon him ninety-one lordſhips and manours in the counties of Warwick, Leiceſter, Wilts, Northampton and Glouceſter.

And having been a firm, faithful and good friend to king Henry I. was, by that prince, created earl of Leiceſter, *anno* 1103. And being now ſettled in England, he aſſumed for his armorial bearing the arms of the earls of Mellant, *viz. gules*, a cinque-foil *ermine*. He communicated the ſame to the town of Leiceſter, which continues to bear it to this day, and the Hamiltons in Scotland, to denote their deſcent from that noble family, have the ſame bearing, only with the variation of three cinque-foils for one.

He married a daughter of Hugh, ſirnamed Magnus, a younger ſon of king Henry I. of France, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, 1ſt, Robert, earl of Leiceſter; 2d, Walleran, to whom he gave the earldom of Mellant, and all his land in Normandy. He lived to a great age, and died *anno* 1118. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Robert, ſecond earl of Leiceſter. Who was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. Robert, third earl of Leiceſter.

This Robert had three ſons, *viz.* Robert, Roger and William.

The third ſon William was the firſt of the family of Hamilton, of whom more hereafter, for V. Robert, fourth earl of Leiceſter, who married Lauretta, daughter of William lord Braoſe; but his male line is long ſince extinct, whereby the repreſentation of that noble family fell to the deſcendents of his brother William, as Roger died without iſſue 1202.

William was born at the manour of Hambleton, in Buckinghamſhire. He aſſumed his ſirname from the place of his birth, and came to Scotland about the year 1215. He married Mary, daughter and heireſs of Gilbert earl of Strathearn, a lady of the firſt rank and quality in the kingdom; by whom he had a ſon, Sir Gilbert, who ſucceeded him, and of whom all the Hamiltons of Scotland are deſcended.

II. Sir Gilbert Hamilton, ſecond of that name, is witneſs in a charter of confirmation of the church of Cragyen, to the monaſtery of Paiſley ‡. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

III. Sir Walter, who is witneſs to the confirmation-grant, by James, great ſteward of Scotland, of the privilege of a herring-fiſhing to the monaſtery of Paiſley, *anno* 1294 †.

King Robert Bruce, beſtowed upon him ſeveral lands and baronies (then in the crown) for his faithful and good ſervices, *&c. viz.* the barony of Cadzow, now Hamilton, the chief ſeat of the family: alſo the lands and baronies of Kinniel, Larbor, Auldcathie, Linlithgowſhire, Kirkender, Kirkowen, Wigtonſhire, *&c.* He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

IV. David. He got two charters from king David Bruce, of ſeveral lands, dated in December 1369. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

V. David. Who was knighted by king Robert II. And he was ſucceeded by his ſon,

VI. Sir John Hamilton. Who was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſo[illegible]

‡ *Chartulary of Paiſley, page* 71. † *Chartulary of Paiſley.*

VII. Sir James Hamilton, lord of Cadzow. He was created a lord of parliament, and got all his lands, in Lanarkſhire, erected into a lordſhip, *anno* 1445, which was ever after called the lordſhip of Hamilton. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

VIII. James, ſecond lord Hamilton. Who was in ſo great favour with king James II. that he was called to his privy-council, 1440. He was now poſſeſſed of a vaſt eſtate, which appears by his charters in the public records 1470. And being one of the greateſt men in the kingdom, and highly eſteemed by the king, he was pleaſed (in conſideration of his eminent qualities, and great and faithful ſervices) to beſtow upon him in marriage, his eldeſt ſiſter lady Mary, then widow of Thomas Boyd, earl of Arran, who died at Antwerp, *anno* 1471. To which princeſs he was married with conſent of parliament, *anno* 1474. By her he had one ſon James, afterwards earl of Arran; and one daughter Elizabeth, who married to Matthew earl of Lennox, and, by him, was great grandmother of Henry lord Darnley and duke of Albany, who married Mary queen of Scotland, and by her was father of king James VI. Lord Hamilton got a charter from the king of the heritable ſheriffſhip of Lanark, *anno* 1476. He died in November 1479, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon,

IX. James, third lord Hamilton, and firſt earl of Arran. He was appointed one of king James IV's privy-council before he was twenty-one years of age. *Anno* 1502, he was ſent to England to negociate a marriage betwixt his royal maſter and princeſs Margaret, eldeſt daughter of king Henry VII of England, which he happily concluded *anno* 1503. He ſolemnized and celebrated the nuptials with ſuch ſplendor and magnificence that the king, in recompence of his good ſervices, and the great expence he had been at beſtowed upon him the iſland of Arran, and created him earl thereof, by patent, dated the 10th Auguſt 1503, in which the great ſervices done to the crown by the family of Hamilton, their near connection by blood with the royal family, *&c.* are fully narrated. He alſo obtained a commiſſion of juſticiary within the ſaid iſland, with all the caſtles, fortallices, mills, fiſhings, patronages of chapels, *&c.* dated 11th Auguſt 1503.

After the death of king James IV. in the fatal field of Flowdon *anno* 1513, the earl of Arran was become ſo very popular, that he ſtood fair to have been elected regent and governor to the young king; but he generouſly yielded his pretenſions to his couſin-german (John duke of Albany, who indeed had the better title, being in the ſame degree of propinquity to the royal family in the male line, that the earl was in the female. He was then appointed captain and governor of the caſtle of Edinburgh, *anno* 1517. When the duke of Albany went to France, to renew the ancient league, which had ſubſiſted ſo many centuries betwixt the two crowns, he nominated ſix guardians, who were to take care of the ſtate, and govern by turns during his abſence, *viz.* the earls of Arran, Angus, Huntly, Argyle, and the archbiſhops of St. Andrews and Glaſgow.

He married, firſt, Beatrix, daughter of John lord Drummond, by Elizabeth, daughter of David duke of Montroſe; by whom he had one daughter, lady Margaret Hamilton, married to Andrew Stewart lord Ochiltree, and had iſſue. He married, 2dly, Janet

ſiſter of Alexander, firſt earl of Home. But her former husband, Sir Thomas Hay, who was thought to have been dead, being found to be alive, he was divorced from her by a court of delegates, and impowered to marry another, *anno* 1513. Whereupon he married, 3dly, Janet, daughter of Sir David Beaton of Creich, comptroller of Scotland, by whom he had two ſons and two daughters; 1ſt, James, earl of Arran; 2d, Sir John Hamilton, of Clydeſdale: 1ſt, daughter, lady Helen, married to Archibald, fourth earl of Argyle; 2d, lady Jane, to Alexander, fifth earl of Glencairn. He died *anno* 1530, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

X. James, ſecond earl of Arran. Who, in 1539, had the honour to ſtand god-father to James duke of Rothſay, eldeſt ſon of the king. After the death of king James V. 1542, he was choſen guardian to the young queen, and governor of Scotland, and was, by an act of the three eſtates, declared next heir to the crown, failing iſſue of queen Mary: To which act the ſeals of the noblemen, prelates barons, and members of the buroughs, in parliament aſſembled, are appended, 13th of March 1543.

Betwixt the years 1547 and 1551, he was created duke of Chattelherault by the queen and the French king, and Dolphin, the French king's ſon, who, in 1558, married Mary queen of Scots. The duke continued governor of Scotland till the year 1555.

He married lady Margaret Douglaſs, eldeſt daughter of James earl of Morton, by whom he had four ſons and four daughters; 1ſt, James his ſucceſſor; 2d, John, of whom the family afterwards continued; 3d, lord Claud, anceſtor of the earl of Abercorn; 4th, lord David, who died without iſſue. 1ſt daughter, lady Barbara, married to James lord Fleming, lord high chamberlain of Scotland; 2d, lady Anne, to George, fifth earl of Huntly, lord high chancellor of Scotland; 3d, lady Margaret, to Alexander lord Gordon; 4th, lady Jane, married to Hugh earl of Eglinton.

James ſecond earl of Arran died 1575, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XI. James, who died without iſſue, *anno* 1609; and was ſucceeded by his nephew,

XII. James, ſon of his brother John; who married lady Anne Cunningham, daughter of James earl of Glencairn, by whom he had James, William and John; ladies Anne, Margaret and Mary. He died 1625, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XIII. James, third marquis of Hamilton, and ſecond earl of Cambridge; born, 1606. He was created duke of Hamilton, marquis of Clydeſdale, 12th April 1643.

He married lady Mary, daughter of William earl of Denbigh; by whom he had three ſons, *viz.* Charles, James and William, who all died young, and three daughters; 1ſt, lady Mary, who died young; 2d, lady Anne, who became dutcheſs of Hamilton; 3d, lady Suſanna, married to John earl of Caſſilis.

He was taken priſoner at the head of his army, in defence of his king, by the parliament's forces, near Preſton, and ſome months after, was brought to a trial, received ſentence of death, and was beheaded in Palace-Yard, Weſtminſter, March 9. 1649, and ſucceeded by his brother,

XIV. William, who had iſſue a ſon and four daughters; the ſon died an infant. And upon the death of duke William, without ſurviving male iſſue, the eſtate and title deſcending, by ſeveral patents, to the heirs general, he was ſucceeded by his niece lady Anne, eldeſt daughter (her ſiſter Mary being then dead) of James, firſt duke of Hamilton, the undoubted heir of line of the family. She married William Douglaſs, earl of Selkirk, eldeſt ſon of William marquis of Douglaſs, by his ſecond wife lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Huntly, of which marriage, upon a petition from the dutcheſs, he was created duke of Hamilton for life: They had iſſue ſeven ſons and three daughters; 1ſt, James, earl of Arran; 2d, lord William, who died in France, without iſſue; 3d, Charles, earl of Selkirk; 4th, John, earl of Rutherglen; 5th, George, earl of Orkney; 6th, lord Baſil; 7th, lord Archibald, married to lady Anne, daughter of James earl of Abercorn. 1ſt daughter, lady Catharine, married to John duke of Athole; 2d, Suſannah, to John earl of Dundonald; 3d, Margaret, to James earl of Panmure. And dying, 1694, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XV. James, fourth duke of Hamilton. In 1710, he was created a peer of Great-Britain by the titles of duke of Brandon, and baron Dutton, in England.

He married, 1ſt, lady Anne Spencer, daughter of the earl of Sunderland; by whom he had two daughters, who died young. He married, 2dly, daughter and ſole heireſs of Digby; by whom he had three ſons and four daughters, on the 15th November 1712. He fought a duel with lord Mahon, wherein they were both killed: Some ſuſpected he was killed unfairly by gen. M'Cartney, lord Mahon's ſecond; who ſtood a trial, and was acquitted. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVI. James, fifth duke of Hamilton. He married, 1ſt, lady Anne, daughter of John earl of Dundonald; by whom he had a ſon, James, duke of Hamilton. He married, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Strangeways of Dorſetſhire, Eſq; by whom he had no iſſue. He married, 3dly, Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Edward Spencer, Eſq; of the county of Suffolk, by whom he had two ſons, Archibald and Spencer, and a daughter, lady Anne. He died, 1742, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVII. James, ſixth duke of Hamilton. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gunning, Eſq; by Bridget his wife, daughter of John viſcount Mayo, of the kingdom of Ireland; by whom he had two ſons, 1ſt, James-George, who ſucceeded him; 2d, lord Douglaſs Hamilton, now duke of Hamilton, who ſucceeded his brother; and a daughter, lady Suſan Hamilton, married John, third marquis of Tweeddale, by whom ſhe had George Hay, the preſent marquis of Tweeddale. After his death, the dutcheſs of Hamilton married John duke of Argyle, and has iſſue. The duke of Hamilton died *anno* 1758, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon,

XVIII. James-George, ſeventh duke of Hamilton, born 18th February 1755. Upon the death of Archibald duke of Douglaſs, who married Margaret daughter of James Douglaſs of Mains, March 1. 1758, and died, July 21. 1761, without iſſue; he ſucceed-

ed to the titles of marquis of Douglaſs, earl of Angus, *&c.* as the neareſt heir-male. He died July 7. 1769. aged fourteen years, and was ſucceeded by his brother,

XIX. Douglaſs-Hamilton, eight duke of Hamilton; his other titles are, duke of Chattelherault and Brandon, marquis of Douglaſs and Clydeſdale, earl of Arran, Lanark and Cambridge, lord Aven, Aberbrothick, Polnent, Macanſhire, and Innerdale, baron Dutton, heritable keeper of his majeſty's palace of Holyroodhouſe, *&c.*

He married Burrel, daughter of the late Peter Burrel, Eſq;

Armorial bearings, four grand quarters: firſt quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, three cinquefoils pierced *ermine*, for Hamilton, being part of the arms of Rode Bellamount: 2d and 3d *argent*, a ſhip with its ſails furled up *gules*, for the earldom of Arran. The ſecond grand quarter is *argent*, a man's heart crowned with an imperial crown proper, and on a chief *azure*, three mullets *argent*, for the name of Douglaſs. The third grand quarter as the ſecond, fourth as the firſt. Creſt; in a ducal coronet *or*, an oak fructed and penetrated tranſverſely in the main ſtem, by a frame ſaw, proper, the frame *or*. Supporters, two antelopes *argent*, their horns ducal collared chains, and hoofs *or*. Motto; *Through*.

Chief ſeat, at Hamilton, upon Clyde, in the county of Lanark.

Adjacent to the eaſt ſide of the lands of Ralſton, lie the lands of Hillington, which belonged to Archibald Buchanan, Eſq; of Hillington, in this ſhire, and Silverbanks, in the ſhire of Dumbarton. Who married Martha, daughter of Peter Murdoch of by whom he left three ſons, 1ſt, Peter, who ſucceeded him; 2d, George; 3d, Andrew. His daughter Mary married Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; and has iſſue. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Peter Buchanan of Hillington and Silverbanks, Eſq; who is the preſent proprietor. In this barony are five families, ſituate on the north ſide of the great road between Glaſgow and Paiſley.

To the north ſide of the lands of Ralſton lie the lands of Erkleſton and Park; in which are four families, in this pariſh. In theſe lands is a large wood, juſt a cutting, called Erkleſton-wood, being on the north ſide, and only a few yards diſtant from Ralſton-wood. Theſe lands formerly belonged to John Somerville, late provoſt of Renfrew; who died Auguſt 30. 1767: About that period the ſaid lands were acquired by Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; the preſent proprietor; who alſo purchaſed theſe lands along with the lands of Bogſide and others, in the pariſh of Renfrew (ſee Part II. page 21.), being all one barony, and adjoining each other.

Adjacent to the weſt ſide of the lands of Ralſton, and a little eaſt from the town of Paiſley, lie the lands of Eaſter Greenlaw, the dwelling of Mr. Charles Roſs, ſurveyor of land. In the year 1760 he built a good houſe, with a portico after the ionic order: Which lands were acquired, by him, from the earl of Dundonald: There he keeps a complete nurſery of all kinds of fruit-trees, foreſt-trees, flowering-ſhrubs, and evergreens; and alſo a neat little green houſe. He publiſhed maps of many counties, together with the map of Loch-Lomand: About thirty years ago he publiſhed a map of

the ſaid ſhire of Renfrew: And has been in the practice of ſurveying near forty years: He likewiſe dug many Roman urns in the Knock-hill: He found a piece of queen Mary's coin, at Greenlaw, which he gave to William lord Blantyre. His lands are now well incloſed and ſubdivided, adjoining to the north ſide of the great road between Glaſgow and Paiſley. The ſixth mile ſtone form Glaſgow, ſtands thirty-eight yards weſt of the entry which leads north into his houſe; and 1023 yards eaſt from the croſs of Paiſley. At Eaſter Greenlaw, is one family.

On the north and weſt of Eaſter Greenlaw, lie the lands of Weſter Greenlaw and Brebloch, the property of Robert Corſe of Greenlaw. Theſe lands are all incloſed, and improved in the higheſt manner.

On Greenlaw-hill he has built an elegant modern houſe, ſeventy-eight feet long, and twenty-eight wide, three ſtories high; which he has finiſhed in the completeſt manner, of good aſhlar-work, and the ſtones well poliſhed, adorned with an ionic cornice, and a concave door, built after the Corinthian order, fronting the weſt, balluſtraded on the top, crowned with vaſes: From whence there is an extenſive view of no leſs than eight different counties, with a pleaſant view of the town of Paiſley. The two ſquare wings are leaded on the top, balluſtraded and crowned with vaſes alſo, beautified with two Venetian windows in front. The elevation of this houſe is in the plan of the town of Paiſley, which I drew laſt year. There are five acres of pleaſure ground round the houſe, with gravel ſerpentine walks, and clumps of flowering ſhrubs and evergreens, laid out with great taſte. The lawn is almoſt ſurrounded with a belting of different kinds of young trees. North from the houſe, is a very neat orchard and garden, encloſed with a brick-wall; and north from that is a large bleachfield, containing about five acres of ground, with excellent ſpring water: It was made in 1774, and is reckoned very complete.

Betwixt theſe lands and the town of Paiſley, lie the lands of Gaitlands, Pavietlands, and Wallnoke; which are bounded on the ſouth, by the great road from Paiſley to Glaſgow; and on the weſt, by the great road from Paiſley to Renfrew. The ſaid lands were purchaſed by the late Mr. Robert Corſe, merchant in Paiſley, preceding the year 1738. His anceſtors poſſeſſed the miln and lands of Corſemiln, at Levern printfield, about 400 years. At Wallnoke he built a large houſe, bearing date 1740; after that ſeveral other ſlated two ſtory houſes, and a number of tradeſmens houſes. He died *anno* 1777, aged ſeventy-five years. The houſes and lands are now the property of his eldeſt ſon Robert Corſe of Greenlaw; who married Eliza Roſs, only daughter of Charles Roſs of EaſterGreenlaw. At Weſter Greenlaw, two families.

North from the lands of Weſter Greenlaw lie the lands Over Gallowhill, which formerly belonged to the right hon. Thomas, ſixth earl of Dundonald, and were obtained in marriage, along with lady Catharine Cochran, his ſecond daughter, by capt. William Wood, ſon of the late Mr. William Wood, factor for the duke of Hamilton. She died October 4. 1776, and left iſſue, by the ſaid capt. William Wood, Eſq; an only daughter, Anne, who married . The lands continue ſtill in the family.

North from this lie the lands of Nether Gallowhill; which were purchaſed by Thomas Clayton, from England; who left iſſue, by his firſt marriage, Francis and Thomas, who are both alive. He married, 2dly, Mary, daughter of James Maxwell of Markſworth, by whom he left iſſue, an only daughter Janet. He died about the year 1770, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Francis, who is the preſent proprietor, now reſiding in Wilmington, North-Carolina.

Thomas Pennent, Eſq; in his Tour through Scotland, which he wrote *anno* 1775, ſays, "June 12. croſs the new bridge (*viz.* Glaſgow) into the ſhire of Renfrew. Continue my journey (from Paiſley) towards Renfrew. On the road ſee a mount or tumulus, with a foſs round the baſe, and a ſingle ſtone erected on the top. Near this place was defeated and ſlain Sumerled, thane of Argyle, who, in 1164, with a great army of banditte, collected from Ireland, and other parts, landed in the bay of St. Laurence, and led them in rebellion againſt Malcolm III. (ſee Part II. Page 15. Malcolm IV.). That this mount was raiſed in memory of ſo ſignal an event is not improbable, eſpecially as we are told by a moſt remarkable writer, (the rev. Dr. John M'Pherſon) that his troops retired unmoleſted; therefore might have leiſure to fling up this uſual tribute to the honour of their leader."

I am informed by others, that the foſs which ſtands neareſt the road that leads from the town of Paiſley to the town of Renfrew, is the rubbiſh of the ſtones which were quarried from that place, to build the abbey-church of Paiſley; the ſtone which ſtands on the top of this foſs has no wreathed work upon it. The other foſs, which ſtands only a few yards to the eaſt, and has a tree growing on the top, was erected by Mr. Clayton himſelf. Theſe two foſſes ſtands in the lands of Nether Gallowhill; a few yards eaſt from the road, abovementioned; one mile and twenty-five yards north from the croſs of Paiſley. In theſe lands is one family.

Adjacent to the ſouth ſide of the lands of the Gallowhills lie the lands of Gateſide, the property of John Crawfurd, merchant in Paiſley. In theſe lands is one family.

Adjoining to the northweſt ſide of the lands of Whiteford lie the lands of high and laigh Auchintorlies, the property of William Buchanan, merchant in Paiſley. In which lands are three families. In High Auchintorly there is a neat modern houſe, pavilion-roofed; which ſtands on the top of an eminence.

To the north of theſe lands lie the lands of Eaſter Croſsflat, the property of the foreſaid William Buchanan. Laſt year he feued off a number of ſteadings for building houſes upon in ſaid lands, which lie on the ſouth ſide of the great road from Paiſley to Glaſgow, now called Williamsburgh, of more hereafter.

I ſhall now leave the eaſt ſide of the town of Paiſley, and begin at the weſt end of the pariſh, which lies upon the ſouth ſide of the river Black Cart, and give Mr. CRAWFURD's account of the barony of Cochran. It is to be obſerved, the lands he treated on before that, were the lands of Johnſton, now Milliken.

C. " Oppoſite to Johnſton, upon the eaſt ſide of the river, lie the houſe and barony of Cochran, the principal manour of the Cochrans, a family of great antiquity in this ſhire, whoſe anceſtors have poſſeſſed theſe lands well nigh 500 years, and, without doubt, have taken appellation from their hereditary lands, when fixed ſirnames came to be uſed: For, as a learned author obſerves, that ſirnames at firſt were only uſed by the firſt families, and for the moſt part were local from the places of their habitation, nativity or country, and aſſumed by thoſe who before were known by patronimicks; and that it was a ſufficient proof of ancient deſcent, where the inhabitant had his ſirname of the place he inhabiteth: Of this ſort with us is the ſirname and family of Cochran, whereof I am now to ſpeak: And though none of this family ſtood ranked with the peers of this realm, until the reign of king Charles I. yet were they barons of eminent note, many ages before, and poſſeſſed of a fair inheritance in this ſhire. But that what is to be ſaid of the antiquity of the Cochrans, may not be received without ſufficient authority, you will find, in the reign of Alexander the III. Waldenus de Cochran was a witneſs to that charter, which " *Dungallus, filius Suvyn, i. e.* Dungallus, ſon of Suvyn," gave to Walter Stewart, earl of Monteith, of the lands of Skipniſh, in Argyleſhire, in the year 1262, as the original, yet extant, teſtifies (*c*). I further find William de Cochran, is mentioned by Prin, in his hiſtory, as one of the Scottiſh barons that gave allegiance to king Edward I. of England, in the year 1296 (*d*). And, as a further proof, take the authority of the chartulary of the monaſtery of Paiſley, preſently in my hands, by the favour of the right hon. John earl of Dundonald; where I find Johannes de Cochran a witneſs in an inſtrument, electing an abbot of Paiſley, *anno* 1346 (*e*), (*reg. Dav. 2do, i. e.* in the reign of David II.). And in the following reign, Goſolinus de Cochran ſeems to have had a conſiderable ſhare of favour with king Robert II. For I have found him frequently a witneſs in charters, granted by that prince; particularly he is a witneſs to a charter of confirmation, which king Robert II. gave to the monks of Paiſley, of the lands of Sanakar, Camſeſtrang and Dullarigs, in the year 1367 (*f*). His ſucceſſor, William de Cochran, obtained from that monarch a charter of the barony of Cochran, upon his own reſignation, dated, at the monaſtery of Kilwinning, the 22d of September 1389, as is evident from the original, yet extant, in the hands of the earl of Dundonald. Of which William Cochran of that ilk, laſt mentioned, did Allan Cochran of that ilk lineally deſcend, who lived in the reign of king James II. But of him I have found little more memorable, than that he was a witneſs to the donation which Robert lord Lyll made to the monks of Paiſley, of the fiſhing of Crockatſhot, in *anno* 1452, by the deſignation of Allanus Cochran, armiger. To Allan, formerly mentioned, ſucceeded Robert, his ſon and heir, who was father of John Cochran of that ilk, who had ſeiſin of his lands of Cochran and Corſeford, in *anno* 1498. I have ſeen a licence, under the great ſeal,

(*c*) *Carta penes Jo. Ducem de Argyle.*
(*d*) *Ragman's Roll in Prin's Hiſtory.*
(*e*) *Chartulary of Paiſley.*
(*f*) *Chartulary of Paiſley.*

granted by king James IV. dated at Edinburgh October 31. *anno* 1509 (*g*), to John Cochran of that ilk, to ſell either his lands of Eaſter Cochran in Renfrewſhire, or his lands of Pitfour, in Perthſhire; which deed is ſealed with the coat of Cochran, *viz.* three boars heads eraſed He wedded Elizabeth, daughter of John Semple of Fulwood, and departed this life *anno* 1537, leaving iſſue by the ſaid Elizabeth his wife, John, his ſon and heir, who deceaſed *anno* 1556, leaving iſſue William, his ſucceſſor, by Lindſay, his wife, a daughter of the ancient family of Dunrod; which William Cochran of that ilk obtained a charter of confirmation from queen Mary, of the lands of Cochran, in *anno* 1576. He took to wife Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Robert Montgomery of Skelmurly, by Mary his lady, daughter of Robert lord Semple; by whom he had iſſue one daughter, called Elizabeth, his ſole heir: He tailzied his eſtate to his daughter, and to the heirs of her body; and for want of ſuch iſſue, to ſeveral others therein ſpecified, upon condition, that every ſuch heir ſhould bear the name of Cochran, with the arms of his family: Which Elizabeth Cochran of that ilk took to husband Alexander Blair, one of the younger ſons of John Blair of that ilk, and of Grizel his lady, daughter of Robert lord Semple; obliging him to aſſume the ſirname and arms of Cochran of that ilk; and by him ſhe left iſſue ſeven ſons; 1ſt, Sir John Cochran, their ſon and heir; the 2d, Sir William Cochran of Cowdon; the 3d, col. Alexander, whoſe grandſon is laird of Mainſhill; the 4th, col. Hugh, whoſe ſon and heir is William Cochran of Fergully; the 5th, Sir Bryce, a colonel; the 6th, capt. Ochter; the 7th, capt. Gavin of Craigmuir, whoſe ſon and heir is Alexander Cochran now of Craigmuir; and two daughters, *viz.* Margaret, married to John Lennox of Woodhead, an ancient family in the ſhire of Stirling; the ſecond, Griſſel, married to Thomas Dunlop of Houſehill.

To Alexander Cochran ſucceeded Sir John, his ſon, who married Buttler, a lady of the family of Ormond, and died without male iſſue. He was a gentleman of great parts, and beloved by king Charles I. who employed him for his reſident at the court of Denmark. To him ſucceeded Sir William Cochran of Cowdon, his brother, who being a perſon of ſingular wiſdom and prudence, was eſteemed by king Charles I. as one very fit to promote the royal intereſt in Scotland, at that critical juncture. He was by the bounty and favour of that prince, by letters patent, bearing date, at Skarsburgh the 26th December 1647, advanced to the degree and dignity of a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Cochran of Cowdon and Dundonald: And in the parliament 1648, he gave ſufficient evidence, that his prince's favour was beſtowed for the intereſt of the royal cauſe, by contributing much for the furthering that deſign, of ſending the Scots army into England, under the command of his grace James duke of Hamilton, for the relief of the king's majeſty, from his unjuſt reſtraint in the iſle of Wight. And upon the reſtoration of king Charles II. his majeſty being fully ſenſible of his great ſagacity, conſummate experience and conduct in buſineſs, did make choice of him to be of his

(*g*) *Carta penes Alex. Porterfield de eodem.*

privy council for Scotland, and was conſtitute one of the commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury: In which honourable and eminent ſtations he continued a great many years, much to his honour, as well as to the improvement of the royal revenue: And, as an additional mark of his majeſty's juſt eſteem of his good ſervices, he was advanced to the dignity of an earl, by letters patent, bearing date, at Whitehall, the 12th of May 1669, by the title of earl of Dundonald. He married Eupham, daughter of Sir William Scott of Ardroſs, by Margaret his lady, daughter of Sir John Skein of Curriehill, by whom he had two ſons and a daughter, *viz.* William, lord Cochran, and Sir John Cochran of Ochiltree; and a daughter, Griſſel, who married George lord Roſs, and had iſſue, William now lord Roſs. Earl William deceaſed *anno* 1686: His eſtate and honours immediately devolved upon John, his grandſon and heir, *viz.* ſon of William lord Cochran, his eldeſt ſon.

But before I procced, it is proper to take notice, that William lord Cochran, having married the lady Catharine Kennedy, daughter of John earl of Caſſilis, by the lady Jean Hamilton, daughter of Thomas, firſt earl of Haddington, he departed this life *anno* 1679 (his father then living), leaving iſſue, by the ſaid lady Catharine his wife, John, his ſon and heir; the 2d, William of Kilmaronock, married the lady Griſſel Graham, daughter of James marquis of Montroſe; the 3d, Thomas of Pollockely, married Diana, daughter and ſole heireſs of Sir David Cunningham of Robertland, and died without ſucceſſion; the 4th, Alexander of Bonſhaw. Beſide theſe ſons he had likewiſe ſeveral daughters; Margaret, married to Alexander earl of Eglinton, and had iſſue; the 2d, Helen, to John earl of Sutherland, and had iſſue; the 3d, Jean, to John Graham, viſcount of Dundee; and ſurviving him, ſhe afterwards married William viſcount of Kilſyth.

To William earl of Dundonald, ſucceeded John, his grandſon; he departed this life *anno* 1690, in the flower of his age, leaving iſſue, by lady Suſannah, daughter of William and Anne, late duke and dutcheſs of Hamilton; two ſons, William and John, ſucceſſively earls of Dundonald: Which William, late earl of Dundonald, died at his houſe of Paiſley, the 19th of November 1704; his eſtate and honours devolving upon John, now earl of Dundonald, his brother, who hath wedded the lady Anne Murray, daughter of Charles earl of Dunmore, ſon of John marquis of Athole, by the lady Æmelia Stanly, daughter of James earl of Darby; by whom he has iſſue William lord Cochran.

The armorial bearing of the family of Dundonald is *argent*, a cheveron *gules*, betwixt three boars heads erazed, *azure*; ſupported bytwo greyhounds; and for creſt a horſe, with this motto, *Virtute et labore.*"

S. § The foreſaid John earl of Dundonald had iſſue, by lady Anne Murray his wife, three daughters; 1ſt, lady Anne Cochran, married to his grace James, fifth duke of Hamilton, and had iſſue. By this marriage his grace obtained the baronies of Corſeford, Cowdon, Fernize, Thornlie, Wallace, and Ralſton. 2d, lady Suſan Cochran, married to Charles earl of Strathmore; but had no iſſue. 3d, lady Catharine Cochran, mar-

ried to Alexander Stewart, earl of Galloway, and hath iſſue: For his genealogy look the Appendix.

John earl of Dundonald died 1720, and was ſucceeded by his ſon William, before-mentioned, who was fifth earl of Dundonald: But he dying unmarried, *anno* 1724, in him ended the male line of John, ſecond earl of Dundonald, eldeſt ſon of William, whereby the honours devolved upon the next heir male, *viz.* Thomas, ſon of William of Kilmaronock, to whom we now return.

William Cochran of Kilmaronock, ſecond ſon of William, firſt earl of Dundonald, married lady Griſſel Graham, daughter of James marquis of Montroſe; by whom he had Thomas, his ſon and heir, and five daughters; 1ſt, Catharine; 2d, Iſabella; 3d, Anne; 4th, Chriſtine; 5th, Griſſel, married to John Cochran of Ferguſly, Eſq. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas Cochran of Kilmaronock, who, upon the death of William, fifth earl of Dundonald, ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours as neareſt heir-male, *anno* 1724, before noticed, and was the ſixth earl of Dundonald. He married Catharine, daughter of lord Bazil Hamilton of Baldoon; by whom he had William, his ſon and heir, and two daughters; 1ſt, lady Mary; 2d, lady Catharine, married to capt. William Wood, and had iſſue. He died *anno* 1737, and was ſucceeded by his ſon William, ſeventh earl of Dundonald, who was a captain in the army, and loſt his life at the ſiege of Louisburg, July 26. 1758; he having no iſſue, in him ended the male line of William lord Cochran, eldeſt ſon of the firſt earl of Dundonald; whereby the eſtate and honours devolved upon Thomas Cochran, lineally deſcended of Sir John Cochran of Ochiltree, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

Sir John Cochran of Ochiltree (ſecond ſon of William, firſt earl of Dundonald), had iſſue two ſons and one daughter; 1ſt, William, his ſon and heir; 2d, John, whoſe grandſon, William Cochran, Eſq; was judge-advocate for Scotland. William Cochran of Ochiltree was ſucceeded by his ſon William, who married lady Mary Bruce, eldeſt daughter of Alexander earl of Kincardine; by whom he had nine ſons; 1ſt, William, who died before his father; 2d, Charles, his heir; 3d, John, a lieutenant, who periſhed at ſea; 4th, Alexander, a captain in the army; 5th, George, a captain in the army, killed in Spain: All theſe five died without iſſue. 6th, James; 7th, Thomas, both of whom more hereafter. 8th, Robert, who died unmarried; 9th, Bazil, a captain in the army. Beſide theſe he had four daughters, *viz.* Euphan, Mary, Elizabeth and Anne. He was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon Charles Cochran of Ochiltree, Eſq; who died unmarried, *anno* 1752, and was ſucceeded by his next ſurviving brother, James, who was a lieutenant-general in the Britiſh ſervice. He married, and had two daughter; but died without male iſſue, in the beginning of 1758. Was ſucceeded by his next brother Thomas, who, upon the death of William, ſeventh earl of Dundonald, in July 1758, ſucceeded to the eſtate and honours as the neareſt male heir, as before noticed, and was the eight earl of Dundonald. In his younger years he ſerved in the army and ſoon roſe to the rank of a major. In 1722, he was choſen member of parliament for the ſhire of Ren-

frew. In 1730, was appointed one of the commiſſioners of exciſe, in which office he continued ſeveral years. In 1764, he alienated the lordſhip of Paiſley to the right hon. James earl of Abercorn.

He married, 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter of James Kerr of Morriſton, Eſq; by whom he had a ſon, William, who died young, and a daughter, Griſſel. He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of Archibald Stewart of Torrance, Eſq; grandſon of Sir Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk; by whom he had ſix ſons; 1ſt, Archibald, now earl of Dundonald; 2d, Charles; 3d, John; 4th, James; 5th, Bazil; 6th, Alexander; and one daughter, lady Elizabeth Cochran, married to Patrick Herron of that ilk, Eſq; November 14. 1775.

He died *anno* 1778, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Archibald, now ninth earl of Dundonald, and nineteenth generation of the family; who married Anne, ſecond daughter of capt. James Gilchriſt of Annsfield, October 17. 1774, and has iſſue.

Armorial bearings, a cheveron, *gules*, between three boars heads erazed, *azure*. Creſt, on a wreathe a horſe paſſant, *argent*. Supporters, two greyhounds of the laſt, collared and leiſhed, *or*. Motto, *Virtute et labore*.

Chief ſeat, Dundonald, Ayrſhire.

The lands of Benſton, being part of the barony of Cochran, were acquired from John, fourth earl of Dundonald, by Mr. John Robertſon, preceding the year 1709; whoſe ſon, John Robertſon, married Agnes Jamieſon, in 1709; by whom he had a ſon, John, his heir; who married Margaret King; by whom he had John, his heir, who is ſtill alive; and married Janet Speir; by whom he has John, his eldeſt ſon, and ſeveral ſons and daughters. His eldeſt ſon John is the preſent proprietor of the lands of Benſton, and alſo of the lands of Habbyſland. In theſe lands are four families. He married Jean Muir, from Renfrew pariſh, and has iſſue.

The old manour of Cochran, and the reſt of the barony, were acquired, from Thomas, eighth earl of Dundonald, by the late James Milliken of Milliken, Eſq; about the year 1750; and are now the property of Robert Napier of Milliken, Eſq. In which lands are eight families. Part of the old manour is ſtill ſtanding, and one of the vaults is uſed as a cart-houſe by the farmer there.

C. "Not far from this lie the lands of Craigmuir, the property and deſignation of Alexander Cochran, ſon and heir of capt. Gavin Cochran of Craigmuir, brother-german of William, firſt earl of Dundonald."

S. § The foreſaid Alexander Cochran of Craigmuir, married, 1ſt, a lady of the name of Cleland, by whom he had a daughter, who married John Cathcart of Genoch, Eſq; in Ayrſhire, which John Cathcart died February 11. 1779. Alexander Cochran of Craigmuir married, 2dly, Marian, daughter of Claud Alexander of Newton, Eſq; by whom he had a ſon, Gavin Cochran, who is at preſent a colonel in the 58th regiment; and a daughter, Robinia, married to the rev. Mr. Henry Millar, miniſter of Nielſton, and had iſſue.

The barony of Craigmuir (in which are eight families) was acquired from him by the late James Milliken of that ilk, Eſq; and is now the property of Robert Napier of Milliken, Eſq; who is alſo proprietor of the lands of Hartfield (wherein are two families), and the Hartfield moors.

The lands of Bent (in which is one family), being part of the barony of Craigmuir, is the property of Thomas Andrew of Bent.

C. " Towards the eaſt from the place of Cochran lie the lands of Eaſter-Cochran (which comprehends the lands of Quarrelton, Lonbank, Hag, Greenend and Nether-Cartſide,); they were anciently poſſeſſed by the family of Cochran, until the reign of king James V. that John Cochran of that ilk and of Pitfour (for ſo he is deſigned) alienated theſe lands to James Bethune, then archbiſhop of Glaſgow, in the year 1519, as appears from the original, yet extant (*h*); and the ſame prelate, when archbiſhop of St. Andrews, *anno* 1535, ſold the lands of Eaſter Cochran to William Cunningham of Glengarnock, and Elizabeth Saintclair his ſpouſe, who being killed at the battle of Pinkie, *anno* 1547, his eſtate came to John Cunningham of Glengarnock, his ſon and heir: One of his younger ſons, William Cunningham, obtained the lands of Quarrelton, *anno* 1583; and, in the year 1654, they were purchaſed from William Cunningham of Quarrelton, his ſucceſſor, by Alexander Porterfield of that ilk; and are now the property of George Houſton of Johnſton."

S. § Which George Houſton of Johnſton, married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, Eſq; by whom he had Ludovick, his ſon and heir (ſee Part II. page 127.), who ſucceeded him. Which Ludovick Houſton of Johnſton, Eſq; married Agnes Walkinſhaw, daughter of Walkinſhaw of that ilk, Eſq; by whom he had two ſons; 1ſt, George, who ſucceeded him; 2d, Ludovick, of whom more hereafter; and three daughters, *viz.* Jean, Rachel and Anne. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon George Houſton of Johnſton, who died unmarried, *anno* 1757, and was ſucceeded by his nephew George Houſton of Johnſton, Eſq; ſon of Ludovick Houſton, his brother, abovementioned, by Jean Rankine his ſpouſe; who is now the preſent proprietor.

He has made very great improvements upon his eſtate, in planting and in agriculture. His lands are all incloſed and ſubdivided; the ridges well ſtraighted and improved in the beſt manner, as this barony abounds with coal and lime, where he carried on a great lime work at Floors craig, till within theſe few years.

In his lands at Quarrelton, there is one of the moſt uncommon coal works in Scotland, perhaps, in Britain, from the thickneſs of the ſeem. In moſt of the pits, from the roof of the coal to the pavement, is fifteen fathom, or ninety feet. But this extraordinary thickneſs proceeds, in a great meaſure, from the coal lying a great deal upon edge, deepening about one in three: But ſuppoſing the coal to lie horizontally, it is between fifty and ſixty feet thick. I remember of ſeeing the ſmoke coming out of one of the old

(*h*) *Carta penes Alex. Porterfield de eodem.*

waſte pits, the coal having taken fire below, which burned for ſeveral years, but is now, many years ſince, happily extinguiſhed.

In the year 1770, the above gentleman built a fire-engine for drawing the water from his coal; which goes by the force of the ſteam or vapour, ariſing from the boiling water.

About the year 1776, great part of the roof of the old waſtoges gave way, and ſunk the ground, for near an acre, about two feet lower. There is from twenty to thirty coaliers employed, at an average, at this work, by him; and horſes draw the coals, below ground, from the coalliers to the pit bottom; from thence they are taken up by a horſe gin above ground. As this coal is inferior to none in this country in quality, the greateſt part of the town of Paiſley, with moſt part of the village of Kilbarchan, and the country adjacent, are ſupplied by it, which is not much above three miles ſouthweſt from the town of Paiſley. At Quarrelton coal-work are thirty-ſix houſes, containing ſixty-ſeven families; twenty-three families in his other lands: Ninety families in whole, in this barony.

In 1777, he built great additions to the manſion, with other office houſes.

This preſent year, he has feued off above thirteen acres of ground, to Meſſrs Corſe, Burns and Co. lying upon the ſouth ſide of the river Black-Cart, and Bridge-of-Johnſton adjoining to the ſame, being on the great road between Paiſley and Kilbarchan, and about a quarter of a mile north from Quarrelton coal-work.

Upon ſaid ground, a few yards ſouth of the bridge, this company has built a large cotton-miln (Mr. James Brown architect), 112 feet long, 31 feet broad, and 5 ſtories or ſixty feet, high, containing, in whole, 136 windows; the great wheel 6 feet broad, and 18 feet diameter: The work will employ a great number of people.

Southeaſt from the cotton-miln, and adjoining to the Bridge of-Johnſton (which was rebuilt, bearing date, 1770) the above gentleman has planned off a new town, which appears to do well, as lying contiguous both to water and feuel, which are very advantageous for a manufacturing town; and it may well be conſidered that this town will be of very great ſervice to the workmen at the cotton-miln, eſpecially in lodgings, vegetables, *&c.*; on the other hand, the miln will be of great ſervice to the ſaid town, by employing a number of their boys and girls, who muſt otherwiſe be idle for ſome years. But to give a deſcription of the town.

Nine houſes are already built, two more building, and other forty-two ſteadings feued off for building houſes upon, October 21. 1782. The plan of this town is ſuperior to any I have ſeen in Scotland, having regular broad and ſtraight ſtreets, being 40 feet wide each, and croſs each other at proper diſtances, conveniently lying on the ſouth ſide of the river Black Cart, where there is a common bleachfield laid off for the town's uſe, at the north end of George-ſtreet, which ſtreet is about 324 feet long. The road from the Bridge-of-Johnſton to Dicks-bridge, is called the High-ſtreet; the latter bridge is built of ſtone, with one arch, over a rivulet of the ſame name, being the march between

this barony and that of Elderſlee, at ſaid bridge. The High-ſtreet, between the two bridges, is about 766 yards; having five ſtreets which leads from the north-ſide of it; each ſtreet being about 376 feet diſtant from one another, and 648 feet long, except George-ſtreet, which is only one-half, as before-mentioned. Five other ſtreets leads off the ſame way from the ſouth ſide of the High-ſtreet, directly oppoſite to the former five ſtreets; which makes five croſſes. Thoſe on the ſouth ſide are about 864 feet long, and all join to another ſtreet which leads eaſt acroſs the ſouth end of them. The ſtreet neareſt the Bridge-of-Johnſton, on the north ſide of the High-ſtreet, is called George-ſtreet, before-mentioned, and the one oppoſite, M'Dowall-ſtreet; the next, on the north ſide, Coallier-ſtreet, and the one oppoſite, Church-ſtreet (at the ſouth end of which, on the eaſt ſide, is laid off a piece of ground, about 324 feet long, and 252 feet broad, for building a church and church-yard, on; and eaſt from the church a public ſchool, and beſide the ſchool, a market place. In this new town there are to be two ſquares, to conſiſt of one acre of ground each; one upon each end, and eaſt ſide, of Church-ſtreet. At the north end, and eaſt ſide, of Coallier-ſtreet, Mr. Hugh Fulton, gardener, Paiſley, has taken off above three acres of ground for a public garden. If this town is carried on, agreeable to the plan, as it has begun, what a trade, in a few years, may be expected in the place.

In this barony are ſeveral good free-ſtone quarries, lying contiguous to the new town.

He married Mary, eldeſt daughter of William M'Dowall of Caſtle-Semple, Eſq; by whom he has two ſons; 1ſt, Ludovick, his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir; 2d, William. His lady died January 2. 1782.

Armorial bearings the ſame with Sir John Houſton, *viz. or*, a cheveron cheque *azure* and *argent*, betwixt three martlets *ſable*. Creſt, a ſand-glaſs. Motto, *In time.* (See Part II. page 105.)

C. " A little towards the eaſt of Cochran ſtands the caſtle and barony of Elderſlee, a place moſt memorable for giving deſignation to the valliant and renowned Sir William Wallace of Elderſlee, governor of Scotland, who is ſtill remembered as one of the greateſt patriots and champions that ever Scotland had, and as ſuch had his exploits recorded by ſeveral hands: He was ſon and heir of Sir Malcolm Wallace of Elderſlee, by Crawfurd his wife, daughter of Sir Reginald Crawfurd of Loudon, ſheriff of Ayr; which Sir Malcolm was a younger ſon of the ancient family of Riccarton, in the ſhire of Ayr; one of whoſe anceſtors, " *Richardus Wallenſis. i e.* Richard Wallace," is a witneſs in the charter of foundation of the monaſtery of Paiſley, in King Malcolm IV's time; and from Richard, the proper name of their predeceſſor, the lands of Riccarton, in Kyle, were probably called; which was the ſeat and deſignation of Wallace, before the marriage of Lindſay, heireſs of Craigie, about the beginning of the reign of king Robert II. whoſe lineal heir is Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, baronet.

Our brave champion, Sir William Wallace of Elderſlee, as he proceeded in the courſe of his victories, was betrayed by Sir John Monteith, near Glaſgow, to Aymer de Va-

lence, earl of Pembroke, or, as others write, to Robert Umphrevil, then regent of the north part of Scotland, the 7th of September 1305, and ſent to London; where, by king Edward of England's order, he was barbarouſly executed, being drawn at horſes tails, affixed to gibbets, and his diſſected members hung up in the public places of Scotland, to the terror of others. He left iſſue only one daughter, who was married to Sir William Bailie of Hoprig, of whom William Bailie now of Lammington, is the lineal heir.

The lands of Elderſlee returned to the family of Craigie; a younger ſon of that ancient family, obtained them in patrimony, about the beginning of the reign of king Robert III. The firſt of whom I have found mention, is John Wallace of Elderſlee, who reſigns the lands of Achinbothy in favours of Thomas Wallace, his ſon; in the year 1398 (*i*), who was author of the Wallaces of Johnſton. Further, I have found John Wallace of Elderſlee appending his ſeal to a reſignation of the lands of Fulton to the monks of Paiſley, *anno* 1409 (*k*); like as Johannes Wallace de Elderſlee, ſcutifer, is to be found in the chartulary of the monaſtery of Paiſley, *anno* 1432 (*l*); as George Wallace of Elderſlee is recorded a witneſs to the donation of the patronage of the kirk of Kilfinan, by John Lamont of that ilk, to the monks of that abbey, *anno* 1468. Which George, laſt mentioned, was father of Patrick Wallace of Elderſlee (who made a conſiderable figure in the reign of king James IV.), and he of William Wallace of Elderſlee, who was father of another John Wallace of Elderſlee, who added to his paternal inheritance the lands of Elienton, of which he and Catharine Cunningham his ſpouſe, obtained a charter, in the year 1530 (*m*). William Wallace of Elderſlee, his ſon and ſucceſſor, obtained a charter of his lands *anno* 1554. He married Crawfurd, daughter of Hugh Crawfurd of Kilbirny (anceſtor to the viſcount of Garnock), by whom he had two ſons, William, his ſucceſſor, and John, a younger ſon, who obtained the lands of Fergufly, by marriage of Margaret, daughter and ſole heireſs of John Hamilton of Fergufly, a branch of the Hamiltons of Orbieſton, of whom deſcended the Wallaces of Nielſtonſide.

The principal branch of the Wallaces of Elderſlee failed in the perſon of Hugh Wallace of Elderſlee, who died without ſucceſſion (John Wallace of Nielſtonſide, his couſin, was his heir), the lands of Elderſlee, in the year 1678, came to Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, and became the patrimony and deſignation of Sir Thomas Wallace now of Craigie, baronet, during the life of Sir William, his elder brother; and are now the property of John Wallace of Elderſlee, nephew and apparent heir male of John Wallace of Nielſtonſide, his uncle, by Mr. William Wallace, his brother-german, the repreſentative of the family of Elderſlee; which John Wallace of Elderſlee hath married Jean, only daughter and ſole heireſs of Dr. Thomas Kennedy, phyſician in Glaſgow.

(*i*) *Carta penes D. Arch. Stewart de Blackhall, bar.* (*k*) *Chartulary of Paiſley.*
(*l*) *Chartulary of Paiſley.* (*m*) *Carta penes J. Com. de Dundonald.*

The armorial bearing of Wallace of Elderſlee, as it is blazoned by Sir George M'Kenzie in his Heraldry, is *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, within a border, compound *azure* and *argent*."

S. § Too much praiſe cannot be given to the valliant and renowned hero Sir William Wallace of Elderſlee, governor and protector of Scotland: But as my predeceſſor Mr. CRAWFURD, having wrote every thing neceſſary of that great patriot and champion, and many other hiſtories are ſo copious in giving account of his life, eſpecially that little hiſtory, called *Wallace's Book*, which is ſaid to be firſt written in Latin, by the famous Mr. Blair, who was chaplain to Sir William Wallace during the moſt of his tranſactions, and is now in Engliſh metre verſion, and moſt people having it amongſt them, there is little occaſion for me ſaying more about him, and more ſo, when I am given to underſtand that my ſucceſſor, or I may rather ſay, my rival, is writing a very large account of Sir William Wallace's exploits in his hiſtory which he is publiſhing. But many fabulous reports prevails in the country of his different exploits, which I did not think proper to inſert; however, I ſhall mention two of theſe reports, and then let the reader judge: The firſt, which I deſignedly neglected, is this, At Barbrae, near the top of it, in Milliken police (ſee Part II. page 129), is a ſtone, called *Wallace's Chair*; The report is, That a loch was at the bottom of that brae; and that Sir William Wallace covered the ſaid loch with green turfs; then, by ſome means got word conveyed to the Engliſh army, that he was ſitting on that ſtone: So they came in haſte to catch their prey, and were drowned in the loch, though no ſuch loch appears ever to have been there. The other report is, That the large oak-tree, called *Wallace's Tree*, which is ſtill growing, ſtanding alone in a little encloſure, a few yards ſouth from the great road between Paiſley and Kilbarchan, being on the eaſt ſide of Elderſlee rivulet, where there is a ſtone-bridge, with one arch, the manour of Elderſlee being a few yards diſtant from the rivulet, on the weſt ſide: They ſay, That Sir William Wallace, and 300 of his men hid themſelves upon that tree among the branches (the tree being then in full bloſſom), from the Engliſh. The tree, indeed, is very large, and well ſpread in the branches, the trunk being about twelve feet in circumference. I will not trouble the reader with any more of theſe reports; I ſhall only give a few lines of Wallace's Hiſtory in verſe, as follows:

At ſeventeen years of age Sir William Wallace killed young Selbie, the conſtable's ſon, at Dundee, and ſeveral Engliſhmen.

" Unto Dundee young Wallace now is gone,
" Sprightly and gay, as could be looked upon;
" Well ſhaped and handſome, clever, neat and clean,
" Clad with a garment of a gemming green."

But at laſt was betrayed by Sir John Monteith, and taken to England.

" Thirty long days poor Wallace cruelly
" They bound, and never did his hands untye;
" Then with a chain unto an oaken ſtake,
" Moſt barbarouſly did faſt the victim make;
" Then quickly came the executioner, who
" Gave him the fatal and the mortal blow.
" Thus in defence (that hero ends his days)
" Of Scotland's right, to his immortal praiſe."

Surpriſing were his actions, yet notwithſtanding all the power he had, it does not appear that he had any ambition for the crown of Scotland, although many times he might have aſſumed that royalty. He was a man of prodigious ſtrength, high ſpirited, and very proſperous in war; and as fire-arms were but little uſed in his days, he had the greater chance to ſtand ſo many fatigues. The repreſentative of that family is John Wallace of Ceſſnock. (See part II. page 175.)

About the year 1769, the barony of Elderſlee (in which are fourteen families) was acquired from Archibald Campbell, writer to the ſignet, and Helen Wallace his wife, by Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; the preſent proprietor. Not long after that the above gentleman began a coal-work upon the lands of Overton in ſaid barony of Elderſlee, and built an engine there, for drawing the water from his coal; which coal-work he is ſtill carrying on. What is to be obſerved here, Hugh Wilſon, late farmer in Overton, his anceſtors lived in this barony a conſiderable time before Sir William Wallace: For, in a charter of Sir Malcolm Wallace of Elderſlee, his father, John Wilſon is a witneſs. Hugh Wilſon only left the Overton in the month of May laſt, having ſold the remainder of his tack.

In 1782, Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; has planned off a piece of ground for building a new town, at the Thorn, in this barony, *viz.* where the roads from Kilbarchan and Quarrelton coal-work to the town of Paiſley, meets. He has feued off about twenty ſteadings, at three pence the fall, free of all other burdens. At this place is held a cow fair, upon the ſecond Thurſday of July, N. S. annually, called the Thorn Fair, or upon the ſame week with the fair of Glaſgow

A little plantation of trees, at each ſide of the great road, are growing at this place. His coal-work is a few yards ſouthweſt from the ſame. While I am treating of this barony, I muſt not forget the improvement the truſtees of the roads have made this ſeaſon at Elderſlee-brae, upon the forementioned road to Paiſley; having taken about five feet deep of earth off the road on the top of the brae, and raiſed the road at the bottom of the brae, about eight feet, making a gradual riſe from the weſt end of the bridge over Elderſlee rivulet to the top of the brae, overlaying the ſame with good hard gravel.

Adjacent to the ſouth ſide of the lands of Elderſlee lie the lands of Craigenfeoch, in which are eight families, and a corn-miln, called Mackay's Miln, on Elderſlee rivulet: Theſe lands were acquired from William Grant, lord Preſton-Grange, by Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; the preſent proprietor.

Adjoining to that on the weſt ſide lie the lands of Auchenlodmon, in which are four families; Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; Mr. Fulton of Granſhill, and Mr. Robert Steel, are the preſent proprietors.

Adjacent to the north ſide of the lands of Elderſlee lie the lands of Muirhead, wherein is one family. Theſe lands were likewiſe acquired from Mr. James Cuming, about the year 1772, by Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; the preſent proprietor. Who alſo purchaſed eight farms in the barony of Barochan, in October 1782, from Malcolm Fleming of Barochan, Eſq; being ſince the deſcription of Houſton and Killallan was printed. Since I am going to take notice of his other lands which lie out of Renfrewſhire, at this place; I will firſt mention two articles formerly forgotten, rather than in the *errata* or Appendix, *viz.* that a part of the Upla-moor, in Nielſton pariſh, is his property; the other is a fine geometry twiſted ſtair from the ground ſtory to the platform at the top of the houſe, containing ninety-three ſteps, and between five and ſix twiſts of the ſtair, with a cupola above, which lights the whole, at his large houſe which he has newly built on the Inch lands, near Renfrew. (See Part II. page 22.)

The other baronies which belong to Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; which lie in the pariſhes of Fintray and Balfron, Dumbartonſhire, are, 1. Culcruch, 2. Prenſton, 3. Over-Glens, 4. Nether Glens, and, 5. Dumbeg.

He married Mary, daughter of the late Archibald Buchanan of Hillington and Silverbanks, Eſq; by whom he had four ſons; 1ſt, John, who died March 27th 1773, aged ſixteen; 2d, Archibald, a captain in the 3d, or Prince of Wales' regiment of dragoon guards; 3d, Alexander, who died Auguſt 24. 1772, aged thirteen years; 4th, Peter: And ſix daughters; 1ſt, Martha, married to Mr. George Crawfurd, merchant in Glaſgow; 2d, Iſabella, who died March 27. 1764; 3d, Mary; 4th, Helen; 5th, Grace; 6th, Joan.

Armorial bearings; *Azure*, a ſhip in full ſail, *argent*, her enſigns flying, *gules*, betwixt three beaſents, *or*. Above mantle, *gules* doubling *argent*, and on a wreath of his colours is ſet for creſt, a dexter arm vambraced, holding a ſpear in bend proper, and in an eſcrol above, motto, *Salvet me Deus*.

C. "And a little towards the eaſt from the caſtle of Elderſlee lie the lands of Newton, the poſſeſſion and deſignation of Robert Alexander, ſon and heir of Claud Alexander of Newton, who was a younger ſon of Robert Alexander of Blackhouſe."

S. § The foreſaid Robert Alexander of Newton, Eſq; married Margaret, his couſin-german, daughter of Robert Alexander, a younger ſon of the family of Blackhouſe, and one of the principal clerks to the court of ſeſſion; by whom he had iſſue a ſon Claud,

who ſucceeded him, and a daughter Jean, married to Mr. Robert Nielſon, late merchant in Paiſley, and has iſſue.

Robert Alexander of Newton was ſucceeded by his ſon Claud Alexander of Newton, Eſq; who married Joanna, fourth daughter of Alexander Cunningham of Craigends; by whom he had five ſons; 1ſt, Robert; 2d, Alexander, who died in Jamaica, unmarried; 3d, Claud; 4th, Boyd; 5th, John: And ſix daughters, *viz.* Catharine, Margaret, Anne, Wilhelmina, Lockhart and Lillias. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Robert Alexander, eſquire.

The lands of Newton are now the property of Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; comprehending the farms of Bardrains, Serjeantlaw, Slates, Leitchland, and others; wherein are fourteen families.

The ſaid Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; has planted a number of young trees in a zig-zag belting, in the lands of Newton, adjacent to the ſouth ſide of the great road between Paiſley and Kilbarchan, about four or five years ago.

C. " South off this ſtands the houſe and lands of Fulbar, the ſeat of, and whence an ancient family of the Halls take deſignation. The firſt I have found of this ſirname and family is " *Thomas de Aula, i. e.* Thomas Hall," deſigned Surgico, who obtained from king Robert II. " *illas quatuor mercatas terræ, in tenemento de ſtanle, in baronia de Renfrew, quas dudum, eidem Thomæ pro tempore vitæ, conceſſimus anno regni primo, i. e.* thoſe four meaſures of land in the tenement of Stainly, in the barony of Renfrew, which we formerly granted the ſame Thomas for life, in the firſt year of our reign:" which is the year of our Lord 1370 (*n*). Theſe lands, abovementioned are the lands of Fulbar by the bounding, which lands continue yet with their deſcendants

The direct line of the Halls of Fulbar, in the reign of queen Mary, extinguiſhed in the perſon of William Hall of Fulbar, who deceaſed about the year 1550, without iſſue. His eſtate deſcended on Adam Hall of Tarquinhill, his couſin, who was ſon of Adam Hall, and he of another Adam Hall, who with the flower of the Scotiſh nobility and gentry was killed, in the defence of his king and country, at the battle of Flowdon, *anno* 1513, where king James IV. died. My authority for this is a diſcharge, granted to Adam Hall of Fulbar, of the non-entries of the lands of Fulbar and others, which devolved to him as heir of Adam Hall, his grandfather, killed at the field of Flowdon: Which Adam, laſt mentioned, was married with Jean, daughter of John Wallace of Cairnhill, by whom he had Mr. William, his ſucceſſor, whoſe ſon Robert Hall of Fulbar was father of another Robert, who deceaſed in 1692, whoſe ſon is Robert Hall now of Fulbar.

(*n*) *Carta in Publicis Archivis.*

This family have made ſeveral alliances with reſpectful families, *viz.* The Semples of Fulwood, Cunninghams of Waterſton, Hamiltons of Torrence, Semples of Milbank, and Maxwells of Dargevel.

Their coat armorial is *argent*, a feſs cheque *ſable* and of the firſt, betwixt three falcons heads, couped of the ſecond."

S. § Robert Hall of Fulbar, laſt-mentioned, married Margaret, daughter of John Maxwell of Dargevel, by Jean, daughter of William Cunningham of Craigends his ſpouſe; by whom he had ſeveral ſons and daughters: His ſon John ſucceeded to the eſtate of Dargevel (ſee Part II. page 62.): His daughter Jean is ſtill alive.

The lands of Fulbar came afterwards to the family of Newton; but are the property of Alexander Speirs of Elderſlee, Eſq; In which lands are two families.

C. "And a little towards the eaſt from this lie the caſtle and barony of Stainly, an ancient poſſeſſion of the Deneliſtons of that ilk; for I have ſeen, in the public rolls of king Robert II. a charter granted to Sir Robert Deneliſton, knight, of theſe lands, the ſecond year of his reign (1372). His eſtate, by marriage of Elizabeth, one of his daughters and coheirs, came to Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, in the ſame reign, and ſo to George Maxwell, ſon of Sir John Maxwell of Calderwood, anceſtor of the Maxwells of Newark, about the year 1477; and became the patrimony of Archibald Maxwell, younger ſon of this George Maxwell, firſt of the houſe of Newark. They continued a family in good reputation, until at laſt they failed in the perſon of John Maxwell of Stainly, who, with conſent of Janet Crawfurd (a daughter of the houſe of Ferme) his wife, and John, his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir, alienanted the lands of Stainly, in the year 1629, to dame Jean Hamilton, lady Roſs."

S. § The caſtle and barony of Stainly are the property of the right hon. the counteſs of Glaſgow. The moſt part of the walls, with great part of the cornice, of the old caſtle are ſtill ſtanding; it appears to have been four ſtories, or about forty or fifty feet, high, having only one door on the ſouth ſide, and very few windows. A ſmall wood, called Stainly-wood, ſtands a few yards to the northweſt; and at the northweſt corner of ſaid wood ſtands a Daniſh ſtone, between four and five feet high, ſtanding on a pedeſtal, the croſs piece on the top is broke off; it has the ſame wreathed work on its edges as all other Daniſh ſtones have; on the weſt ſide of it are the figures of two lions near the baſe, and two boars a little above.

A little to the ſoutheaſt of the caſtle is a lime-work, called Stainly lime craig; and ſouth from it a great glen, called Glennifer, the north ſide of Paiſley Braes. A path conducts the traveller down to the beginning of the fall, into which projects a high rock, in floods inſulated by the waters, and from the top is a tremendous view of the furious ſtream, in the clifts of this ſavage retreat, forming an amazing theatre to the view of thoſe who take the pains to deſcend to the bottom, and ſee the foaming ſheets far-projecting into a hollow chaſm in which the waters ſhews a violent agitation, and a far-extending miſt ariſes from the ſurface; when precipitating itſelf, from rock to rock, with

ſhort interruptions between the cataracts, forming a rude ſlope of ſurious foam; the ſides are bounded by lofty rocks, clothed on their tops with trees, the ſides of theſe vaſt rocks are ſmooth and naked; in ſome parts, only the ſummits wooded; the *ſtrata* narrow and regular, forming a ſtupendous maſonry, the ſtream pent up between the rocks at a diſtance far beneath; the walk may be about a quarter of a mile in length; at the lower end of the wooded banks, which are over-topt by verdant hills, the ſtream widens and grows more tranquil. On regaining the top the walk is formed near the verge of the rocks perfectly mural, and near equidiſtant, except where they overhang, from whence ſome of the cataracts are in full view, ſeen over the tops of trees and buſhes, and the ſides at every ſhort turn, finely varied with the different appearance of rock, wood and precipice.

In the barony of Stainly, and the counteſs of Glaſgow's property, are thirty families, and five bleachfields for light lawns, and employed by Paiſley manufacturers; the weſtmoſt is at Cauſewayend, about two acres, upon Candren rivulet, carried on by Mr. James King; the next is at Nether Craigs, about ſix acres, upon Eſpadair rivulet, by Mr. Matthew Spreul; the third, about four acres, at Carſegreen, on the ſame rivulet, by Meſſrs James Calder and Robert King; the fourth, about ſix acres, at Blackliemiln, on the ſame rivulet, by Mr. William Wilſon; the fifth, about four acres, on the ſame rivulet, by Mr. Andrew Bizzet, being only part of his field.

A little to the northweſt of the caſtle lie the lands of Lownſdale, being part of the barony of Stainly, and the property of Mr. George Davidſon ſurgeon, at preſent abroad. In theſe lands is a bleachfield, about ſix acres, carried on by Mr. John Craig, at Candren rivulet, for light lawns, and is eaſt from Cauſewayend bleachfield. In theſe lands is one family.

Near the eaſt ſide of the lands of Lownſdale lie the lands of Hillfoot, alſo part of the barony of Stainly, and were acquired, from lord George Roſs, about the year 1749, by Mr. James Storey, merchant in Paiſley. He married Janet, daughter of James Maxwell of Markſworth; by whom he had five ſons and ſix daughters. He died December 16. 1769. The lands are now the property of his ſon John Storey, formerly a lieutenant in the 71ſt regiment, now a captain of an independent company. In theſe lands is one family; alſo a bleachfield, about two acres, at Candren rivulet, carried on by Mr. John Calder.

A little to the eaſt from Hillfoot lie the lands of Haircraigs, part of the barony of Stainly; which lands were acquired, from lord George Roſs, about the year 1749, by Mr. Thomas Caldwell, merchant in Paiſley, the preſent proprietor. In theſe lands are four families; likewiſe two bleachfields; the one, in which are near three acres, carried on by Mr. Andrew Bizzet; the other, near three acres, by Mr. John King of Carriage-hill.

Southeaſt from the caſtle of Stainly, lie the lands and barony of Thornlie Blair, *alias* Thornlie Wallace, comprehending the lands of Thornlie, Newhall, Glen, Muirdykes and Wattlands. Ths barony was acquired from his grace James duke of Hamilton

November 28. 1755, by James Wallace of Caversbank; who married, 1ſt, Jean, daughter of Robert Park, merchant in Paiſley; by whom he had ſix children, who all died unmarried. He married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of Robert Millar; by whom he had three ſons; 1ſt, William, who ſucceeded him; 2d, James, ſurgeon, in the 3d regiment of horſe, in Ireland; 3d, John, merchant in Paiſley. Beſide theſe he had two daughters, who both died young. He died June 17. 1781; and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon William Wallace of Caversbank, in the lands of Thornlie, Glen and Wattlands, in this barony; and the lands of Ladykirk, and part of the lands of Auchentorly, lying eaſt from the town of Paiſley; and alſo the lands of Caversbank, in the five-merk lands of Paiſley; who is the preſent proprietor.

The lands of Newhall and Muirdykes, within this barony, are the property of the foreſaid James Wallace, ſurgeon. In the above barony are twelve families, and two bleachfields, *viz.* one carried on by Meſſrs James and Thomas M'Keans; and the other, by King and Tarbet.

The equal half of the lands of Netherwood and Slates, in the pariſh of Kilmalcolm, is the property of John, third ſon of the foreſaid James Wallace of Caversbank.

Eaſt of Thornlie Wallace, lie the lands of Brownſide, the property of the right hon. the earl of Abercorn. In which lands is one family, and a lime-work.

Southeaſt of this lie the lands of Braehead, the property of Mr. James Stevenſon; in which are two families.

North of Thornlie Wallace lie the lands of Patterhill, the property of Mr. Thomas Clayton, and were acquired from his grace James duke of Hamilton, *anno* 1755. In which is one family.

North from the lands of Patterhill lie the lands of Cullionſlie, the property of Mr. Richard Glen, which were acquired from his grace James duke of Hamilton, *anno* 1755, where are five families, and a thread bleachfield, of about two acres, carried on by him.

A little to the northeaſt from this lie the lands of Barterholm, where is a thread bleachfield, and one family, the property of William Dun; both this and the laſt-mentioned bleachfield, lie on the ſoutheaſt ſide of Eſpadair burn; and eaſt of the road from Paiſley to Nielſton. Upon this road there is a ſtone bridge, with one arch, built over Eſpadair rivulet, 1849 yards from the croſs of Paiſley, being 89 yards more than an Engliſh mile.

I ſcarce need mention that 1760 yards make an Engliſh mile, and 220 yards a furlong, being 8 furlongs in the mile. A Scots and Iriſh mile is about one and a half Engliſh; the Indian and French is almoſt 3 Engliſh; the Dutch, Spaniſh or Poliſh, is about 3 and a half Engliſh; the German is more than 4 Engliſh; the Swediſh, Daniſh and Hungarian, is from 5 to 6 Engliſh; and the Arabian is about one and one-fourth Engliſh; the Ruſſian is little more than three-fourths Engliſh.

Upon the northweſt ſide of Eſpadair rivulet, oppoſite to the lands of Barterholm, lie the lands of Lyleſland; which lands did belong to Mr. David Schutter, and at his death, which was about 2 years ago, the ſaid lands came to Mr. Robert Orr, merchant in Paiſley,

by marriage of Janet, daughter of Mr. John Sclatter, his brother-german, who is now the preſent proprietor. In theſe lands are four families, abſtract from the houſes built on the great road from Paiſley to Nielſton; theſe houſes and the houſes belonging to the lands of Doveſland and Carriagehill, upon ſaid road, will be in Paiſley arrangement.

Adjoining to the lands of Lylcſland lie the lands of Doveſland and Kilcraft, the property of Mr. Robert Rowand, and hold of his grace the duke of Hamilton as ſuperior In theſe lands are ſix families.

Adjoining thereto lie the lands of Eaſter Carriagehill, now the property of Mr. John King, bleacher, and ſundry other heritors, who feued off from him. In Mr. Matthew Spreul's part is a bleachfield; Mr. Robert King's part adjoins the bleachfield, being both ſouth from the rivulet and eaſt from the road.

In 1777, Mr. John King feued off that new row of houſes, called New Carriagehill; Mr. James M'Kean's part adjoins this row.

Southweſt of the lands of Eaſter Carriagehill lie the lands of Weſter Carriagehill; which lands James White did poſſeſs from May 1717 till March 1751, when he died; and John White, his ſon, by Mary Wright, his ſpouſe, poſſeſſed the ſaid lands till the year 1757. He married Agnes, daughter of John Ruthven, by Iſobel King his ſpouſe, and had five ſons and five daughters. He died September 4. 1778, aged ſixty-eight years; his wife died Auguſt 1. 1776. Their daughter Agnes born May 5. 1757; married June 24. 1776, and has iſſue two ſons, William, born October 15. 1777; and John, Auguſt 7. 1780.

Theſe lands were acquired from the earl of Dundonald, *anno* 1755, by Mr. Arthur Robertſon; and about ſix years ago, the ſaid lands were acquired from him, by ſundry perſons. A part whereof, with the manour, was purchaſed by Mr. Robert Dick, the preſent proprietor; wherein is one family. In 1781, he alienated part of ſaid lands to Mr. Thomas Caldwell, merchant in Paiſley. The heritors of the other parts are, Meſſ. John Millar, James Hart and Robert Orr, merchants in Paiſley; William Maxwell of Bredieland, Eſq; and Mr. James Curr; whoſe houſes will be noticed afterwards.

C. "A little towards the north from the caſtle of Stainly lie the houſe and lands of Bredieland, which has been poſſeſſed by the Maxwells of this race, for upwards of 200 years; but of what family they derive their pedigree, I know not. Their original charter, which I have ſeen, is granted by Robert, abbot of Paiſley, to Thomas Maxwell, deſigned ſon of Arthur Maxwell, clerk of Nielſton, *anno* 1488, in the reign of king James IV. Of whom John Maxwell now of Bredieland, is the lineal heir.

The Maxwells of Bredieland have furniſhed ſome conſiderable cadets, as John Maxwell, predeceſſor, by the mother, to George Maxwell, now of Dalſwinton; and ſeveral conſiderable families of this name in Ireland."

S. § The Maxwells of Bredieland were a branch of the Maxwells of Carlaverock: The laſt-mentioned John Maxwell of Bredieland's grandfather's name was Gavin, who married Catharine Hamle, a daughter of the family of Roughwood, by whom he

had Hugh, his ſon and heir; who married Janet, daughter of Rowan of Dumbreck, by whom he had three ſons; 1ſt, John, laſt-mentioned, his ſon and heir; 2d, Gavin, anceſtor of the Maxwells of Caſtlehead. John married Marion, daughter of Alexander of Blackhouſe; by whom he had two daughters; 1ſt, Janet, married John Maxwell, her couſin-german, ſecond ſon of Gavin Maxwell of Caſtlehead. The 2d, Agnes, married to Mr. Robert Fulton, late merchant in Paiſley; but died without iſſue. The foreſaid John Maxwell was ſucceeded, in the lands of Bredieland, by his eldeſt daughter Janet; who had iſſue, by this marriage, two ſons, *viz.* James, their eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeded them, and John; and three daughters; 1ſt, Janet; 2d, Marion, married to Robert Finlayſon, merchant in Paiſley, but died without iſſue; 3d, Agnes. She was ſucceeded by her eldeſt ſon James Maxwell of Bredieland; who married Catharine, daughter of the rev. Mr. William Orr, miniſter of Spott; by her had three ſons; 1ſt, John who died young; 2d, William, who ſucceeded him; 3d, Robert, a merchant in Paiſley; and two daughters; 1ſt, Janet, married to Robert Patrick of Drumbuie, in Ayrſhire, and has iſſue; 2d, Jean. He died, in July, 1766, and was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon William Maxwell of Bredieland, Eſq; the preſent proprietor.

He has now wholly incloſed his lands. In this barony is a good lime-work carrying on at preſent; there are two ſeems in this craig, at two feet diſtance, each ſeem about eight feet thick; and about eighteen inches of a ſeem of coal below. In theſe lands are three bleachfields, lying all on the Candren rivulet: The firſt, carried on by Mr. Robert Cunningham, near two acres, for thread. The ſecond, by Mr. William Jamieſon, at preſent, and to be carried on by Mr. John Black the incoming year; about two acres. Theſe two bleachfields at Micklerigs. The third, on his lands near Millarſton, carried on by Mr. Alexander Robieſon; about ſix acres; being part of the field carried on by him, as having about four acres more from three other heritors, *viz.* Meſſrs. William and John Orrs, and miſs Margarat Miller, niece to the late Mr. George Miller, grocer in Paiſley. In this barony, *viz.* Bredieland, Micklerigs, Bankfoot and others, are fifteen families, including the two new houſes at the ſouth ſide of the Candren rivulet bridge, and on the road between Paiſley and Kilbarchan

Near the lands of Bredieland lie the lands of Caſtlehead. Gavin, ſecond ſon of Hugh Maxwell of Bredieland, got theſe lands, in patrimony, from his father. He married Janet, daughter of Cochran of Clippings, by whom he had four ſons; 1ſt, Hugh, his ſon and heir; 2d, John, who married Janet, daughter and coheireſs of John Maxwell of Bredieland, anceſtor of the preſent family of Bredieland. The 3d, James, anceſtor of the family of Markſworth. The 4th, Robert.

His eldeſt ſon Hugh (who died before his father) married Margaret, daughter of Joſeph Henderſon from Kilbarchan, by whom he had James his ſon and heir, who ſucceeded his grandfather Gavin Maxwell of Caſtlehead, in December, 1729, and is now the preſent proprietor. His other children were, Gavin, who died young, and two

daughters; 1ſt, Margaret, married to Mr. John Campbell; 2d, Janet, married to Nathaniel Forreſter of Arngibbon: They both had iſſue.

James Maxwell of Caſtlehead has made great improvements upon his land by planting, and having them wholly incloſed and ſubdivided. In which is one family.

In the year 1746, he feued off a number of ſteadings for building a new town upon, a little to the weſt of the manour of Caſtlehead, and called the name of the town Maxwelltown, which has greatly increaſed. He has alſo donated a piece of ground for building a ſchool houſe and garden; which is now completed.

In the year 1754, he purchaſed the lands of Riccartsbar, adjacent to the ſouth ſide of the lands of Caitlehead, from the right hon. the earl of Dundonald.

In the year 1770, he built a neat modern houſe, a few yards diſtant from the veſtage of the old Roman camp, mentioned by Mr. CRAWFURD, from whence is a moſt pleaſant view of the town of Paiſley, and much of the country around, being built upon an eminence, lying within the royalty of Paiſley, and only a few ſcore yards diſtant from the ſouth ſide of the ſame. The foſſe within the veſtage of the old camp, is in form of a creſcent, with a little plantation of firs upon each ſide.

He married, 1ſt, Mary, daughter of Mr. John Barr from Houſton, by whom he had a ſon Hugh, who died an infant. He married, 2dly, Janet, daughter of Mr. Robert Fulton, merchant in Paiſley, by Anne, daughter of William Fulton of Broomknows.

The lands of Ricartsbar hold of Willam Maxwell of Bredieland, Eſq; as ſuperior. In theſe lands is one family.

C. " And north from Bredieland lie the houſe and lands of Woodſide, the ſeat and deſignation of Hugh Crawfurd, ſecond ſon of Thomas Crawfurd of Cartsburn."

S. § Which Hugh married Jean, eldeſt daughter of Zacharias Maxwell of Blawerthill, brother to Sir George Maxwell of Nether Pollock, by whom he had a ſon, who died young, and ſeveral daughters: The which daughters, with mutual conſent, alienated the lands of Woodſide to Robert Sheddan, about the year 1755; who married Mary Wilſon from Tween-of-hills, Kilbarchan pariſh, and ſiſter of Alexander Wilſon of Glanderſton, by whom he had four ſons, *viz.* James, John, Alexander and Patrick; which two laſt died unmarried; and one daughter, Suſan. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon James, who is now abroad.

The lands of Woodſide (in which is one family) are ſtill the property of theſe two brothers, Meſſrs James and John Sheddans.

The ſpring-well, mentioned by Mr. CRAWFURD, in Part II. page 3. lies ſouthweſt of Woodſide houſe.

C. " And hard by Woodſide ſtands the houſe and lands of Ferguſly, beautified with pleaſant planting. The firſt proprietor of theſe lands I have found, is John Hamilton, deſcended of the Hamiltons of Orbieſton, who obtained a grant of the lands of Ferguſly, from John Hamilton, abbot of Paiſley, with conſent of the convent, in the year

1544 (*o*); and by the heireſs of the family they came to John Wallace, a younger ſon of William Wallace of Elderſlee; whoſe ſucceſſor and repreſentative is John Hamilton now of Barr.

The lands of Fergufly are the property of William Cochran of Fergufly, ſon of colonel Hugh Cochran, brother german of William earl of Dundonald, who carries the armorial coat of Cochran, with a ſuitable brotherly difference."

S. § The lands of Fergufly are now the property of the town of Paiſley, being acquired from the Cochrans of Fergufly, about the year 1747, by the magiſtrates and town council of Paiſley. Great part of the old ruinous walls are ſtill ſtanding. Adjacent to the weſt ſide are a conſiderable deal of young and old trees of various kinds. In theſe lands are five families.

Part of theſe lands is the property of Mr. John Cochran, merchant and linen manufacturer, in the New Street, Paiſley.

South from Fergufley lie the lands of Hillhead, in which are three families, and belongs to ſundry proprietors, *viz.* Archibald Storie and Archibald Robieſon, and another part did belong to the late Archibald Paiſley, merchant in Paiſley.

Adjoining to the weſt ſide of the lands of Fergufly lie the South Candrens, Barſkivan, Gilmorſton, Linn Cleave and others, the property of the right hon. the earl of Abercorn. Theſe lands are well incloſed with hedges and ditches, with good houſes on the farms, lately built. At Linn Cleave ſtands the Linwood-bridge, formerly noticed, which was built *anno* 1765, upon a rock, and the ſtones taken from below the arch, that the bridge was built with. Two roads leads from this bridge through ſaid lands, towards the town of Paiſley, *viz.* the one ſoutheaſt by Barſkivan, and the other northeaſt by the Candrens, Fergufley, *&c.* In theſe lands are eleven families.

Adjoining to the weſt of theſe lands lie the lands of Burnbrae, the property of Mr. William Speir; wherein is one family.

And north from South Candrens lie the lands of North Candrens and Boghead, the property of Archibald Douglaſs of Douglaſs, Eſq; wherein are ſeven families. The road from Blackſton to Paiſley leads through theſe lands.

The other lands adjacent to the moſs, that lie within the royalty of Paiſley, ſhall be taken notice of afterwards along with the other heritors contiguous to the town.

C. " Near to this (Eaſter Walkinſhaw) lie the lands of Markſworth; (the Algoes of Eaſter Walkinſhaw did anciently poſſeſs theſe lands,) and are now the property of James Maxwell of Markſworth, ſon of Hugh Maxwell of Bredieland."

S. § James Maxwell died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his nephew James, who married, 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of Maitland of Eccles, in Dumfrieſſhire. 2dly, Janet, daughter of John Lecky of Cray Leckie, in Dumbartonſhire; and was ſuc-

(*o*) *Regiſter of Paiſley.*

ceeded by Charles, his ſon, of the ſecond marriage; who married Anne, eldeſt daughter of James Maxwell of Williamwood, in this ſhire, and has iſſue.

The lands of Markſworth are bounded with the five-merk lands, or royalty, of Paiſley, on the ſouth; the pariſh of Renfrew, on the north, and the river White Cart, on the eaſt.

Between the Markſworth-bridge and Mr. William Buchanan's printfield, there is a plot of land lying betwixt the river White Cart and the road from Paiſley to Inchinan: A fence runs from north to ſouth through the middle of ſaid plot: That on the weſt ſide of the fence, is in the town pariſh; and that on the eaſt ſide betwixt it and the river, is in the abbey pariſh of Paiſley; and called the Ward-Meadow, the property of Charles Maxwell of Markſworth, Eſq; At Markſworth are two families.

C. "From the caſtle of Hawkhead, a little toward the weſt (upon the river of Cart), lies the houſe and barony of Blackhall, which is well adorned with beautiful planting: It is one of the ſeats of Sir Archibald Stewart, baronet, who derives his deſcent from Sir John Stewart of Ardgowan, one of the natural ſons of king Robert III. which is inſtructed from three ſeveral charters, in the hands of Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, granted by that prince, "*Johanni Seneſcalo, filio ſuo naturali, i. e.* to John Stewart, his natural ſon:" The firſt, of the lands of Achingoun, in the ſhire of Renfrew, which is dated the 20th of May, the firſt year of his reign (*anno* 1390): Another, of the lands of Blackhall, *anno* 1396 (*anno reg. ſexto, i. e.* in the ſixth year of his reign): As alſo he obtained the land of Ardgowans, in the fourteenth of his reign (*anno* 1404): Which original lands are yet enjoyed by his ſucceſſors: From which Sir John Stewart of Ardgowan, abovementioned, did John Stewart of Blackhall and Ardgowan lineally deſcend, who obtained from king James IV. *anno* 1508 (*p*), a confirmation of king Robert's charter, made to his anceſtor, of the lands, abovementioned; as alſo James Stewart of Ardgowan, his lineal ſucceſſor, obtained from king James VI. a charter, erecting his lands of Ardgowan, Blackhall and Achingoun, into a barony, *anno* 1576. Which James, laſt-mentioned, by Margaret his wife, daughter of William Wallace of Johnſton, had John, his ſon and heir, father of another Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Archibald Stewart of Caſtlemilk; which Archibald was a perſon of ſingular wiſdom, prudence and conſumate experience in buſineſs: For, being choſen one of the commiſſioners to the parliament for the ſhire of Renfrew, in the reign of king Charles I. in that great convention he made his parts ſo conſpicuous, that that prince choſe him to be one of his privy-council, and advanced him to the dignity of knighthood: He was alſo of the privy council to king Charles II. when in Scotland, *anno* 1650. He was married to Margaret, daughter of Bryce Blair of that ilk, by whom he had John his eldeſt ſon, who died in his lifetime. The ſecond Archibald, who obtained the lands of Scotſton, by marriage of Margaret, daughter and heireſs of Mr. John Hutcheſon of Scotſton.

(*p*) *Carta penes D. Arch. Stewart de Blackhall, baronet.*

His third ſon was Walter, who, by marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heireſs of Robert Stewart of Pardovan, obtained theſe lands, whoſe ſon and heir is Walter Stewart, now of Pardovan. He had likewiſe a daughter, Annabel, married to Sir George Maxwell of Pollock, and had iſſue. He deceaſed *anno* 1665. To whom ſucceeded Archibald, his grandſon and heir, *viz* ſon of John, his eldeſt ſon, who died in his lifetime, by Mary his lady, daughter of Sir James Stirling of Keir, by whom he had alſo ſeveral younger ſons, *viz.* Walter of Kincarachie, David of Kirkwood, and James of Lumloch; as alſo two daughters, Mary, married to Sir Alexander Cunningham of Corſehill, and had iſſue. The 2d, Annabel, to William Porterfield of that ilk, and had iſſue.

Which Archibald Stewart of Blackhall was, by king Charles II. raiſed to the degree and dignity of baronet, by letters patent, bearing date, at Whitehall the 27th of March, 1667. He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Crawfurd of Kilbirny, by whom he had Mr. John Stewart, younger of Blackhall, his eldeſt ſon and apparent heir, who was one of the commiſſioners to the parliament, for the ſhire of Renfrew, upon commencing the Union. Sir Archibald had alſo ſeveral other children, *viz.* Patrick, and Mr. Walter Stewart, advocate; as likewiſe a daughter, Margaret, who married John Brisbane of Biſhoptoun, and had iſſue.

The armorial bearing of this family is *or* over a feſs cheque *azure* and *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*; for creſt, a lion's head erazed *gules*, with this motto, *Spero Meliora.*"

S. § Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall married, 2dly, dame Agnes Dalmahoy, who died without children. His third wife was Mary Douglaſs, of Sir John Douglaſs of Killhead's family; by her he had two ſons and two daughters; 1ſt, Archibald, an advocate; 2d, George, in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company: both died unmarried. The 1ſt daughter, Agnes, married to Mr. Robert Boyle, merchant in Glaſgow, and left iſſue four ſons, who are alive, except John. The 2d, Margaret, who was, firſt, married to Mr. Peter Murdoch, junior, merchant in Glaſgow, by whom ſhe had a ſon, Peter Murdoch, now a merchant there (ſee page 232). She married, 2dly, John Orr of Barrowfield, but had no children to him; he is ſtill alive.

Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Sir John Stewart of Blackhall; who was one of the commiſſioners for the ſhire of Renfrew, to the Union parliament. He married Rebecca daughter of Mr. Michael Wallace, phyſician; by whom he had two ſons; 1ſt Archibald, who died without iſſue; 2d, Michael, who ſucceeded him; and four daughters; 1ſt, Anne, married to her couſin, Archibald Stewart of Stewarthall; 2d, to John Peadie of Roughill; 3d, Rebecca; 4th, Joanna.

He was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon Sir Michael Stewart now of Blackhall, advocate; who is now the thirteenth generation of the family.

He has incloſed and ſubdivided the whole of his lands in the baronies of Blackhall and Mearns, at Mearns caſtle.

In the barony of Blackhall is a lime-work carrying on; the water is taken from the quarry by a wind-miln. In theſe lands, upon the ſouth ſide of the river White Cart, is a cloth-bleachfield, about eight acres, carried on by Mr. William King.

Mr. William King, abovementioned, is tackſman of the Saccel-miln, wherein are a flour, a barley, and a malt, milns, all under one roof, driven by the river White-Cart, and is now in the ſuburbs of Paiſley, though in the barony of Blackhall, and property of Sir Michael Stewart.

In the barony of Blackhall are twenty four families, abſtract from the ſuburbs of Paiſley, comprehending the manour of Blackhall, Chapel, Craigton, Mavesbank, Jamphray-craig, Thruſh craig, and others.

At Thruſh-craig is a moſt excellent freeſtone quarry, equal to any in the ſhire, perhaps, in Scotland, being many yards thick of rock, with little or no earth above.

Between this craig and the Saccel miln, and north ſide of Hunterhill, is a very high hill, called the Saccelhill, from whence is a pleaſant view of the town of Paiſley. It was from the top of this hill that Mr. David Gibſon had his view, when he drew a perſpective view of the town of Paiſley, in the year 1779: Which he has ſtill a keeping, tho' never cauſed it to be engraved; but is reckoned to be well done. And as he has offered me a preſent of the ſaid perſpective view of Paiſley, if I chuſe to run the riſk of getting the ſame engraved; which I would not ſcruple to do, if encouragement offered.

Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall married Helen, daughter of Sir John Houſton of that ilk, by whom he had three ſons and two daughters; 1ſt, John, his eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeded, in the year 1752, to the entailed eſtate of Greenock, by the death of his grand uncle Sir John Shaw. The 2d, Houſton, who ſucceeded to the entailed eſtate of Carnock, by the death of Sir John Houſton, bart. The 3d, Archibald, who purchaſed an eſtate in Tobago, *anno* 1770. In the beginning of the year 1779, fifty of an American privateer's crew landed and burnt two plantations on ſaid iſland: Archibald, upon getting notice of their landing, marched down a few men of his company, only then at hand; and, after giving them his fire, was himſelf ſhot, and died ſome hours afterwards. Margaret, the eldeſt daughter, married, in the year 1764, to Sir William Maxwell of Sprinkel, by whom ſhe has four ſons and two daughters. The 2d, Eleanora, who died about eight years of age.

C. "To the weſtward of Blackhall, on the north ſide of the river (Cart) pleaſantly ſituate in a fair ſoil, ſtands the abbey and church of Paiſley. And ſouth from that, on the oppoſite ſide of the river (adjoined by a bridge of two large arches) ſtands the burgh and barony of Paiſley, the principal town of that regality, erected into a burgh and barony by king James IV.; and becauſe I am concerned to give ſome account of the burghs and baronies in this ſhire, I ſhall give the original charter of erection, yet extant, in the regiſter of the monaſtery of Paiſley, fol. 161. The tenor whereof is,

"JACOBUS, D. G. rex Scotorum: Sciatis, quod, quod, ob singularem devotionem, quam habemus glorioso confessori sancto Mirino et monasterio nostro de Pasletto, per nostros nobilissimos progenitores fundato, ubi plurima progenitorum nostrorum corpora sepeliuntur et requiescunt, et ob singularem favorem et amorem quem gerimus venerabili in Christo patri, Georgio Shaw, moderno dicti monasterii abbati, nostro consiliario apprime dilecto, ac pro fideli obsequio, per dictum venerabilem patrem nobis, temporibus retroactis, multipliciter præstito et præciquè ob virtuosam educationem et nutritionem charissimi fratris nostri, Jacobi ducis Rossens. in sua tenera ætate; fecimus, infeodavimus, ereximus; ac, tenore præsentis chartæ nostræ, facimus, infeodamus erigimus et creamus villam de Pasletto, jacen. infra vicecomitatum de Renfrew, liberum burgum in baronia; concessimus etiam dictum burgum inhabitantibus et in posterum inhabitaturis, plenam et liberam potestatem emendi et vendendi, in ipso burgo, vinum, ceram, pannum laneum et lineam amplum seu arctum, et quæcunque alia bona et mercimonia illuc advenientia; cum potestate et libertate habendi et tenendi ibidem pistores, brasiatores carnifices et tam carnium quam piscium macellarios, et artium quarumquunque operarios, ad libertatem burgi in baronia spectant. seu spectare valent. concessimus etiam burgensibus et inhabitantibus dictum burgum de Pasletto ut, in ipso burgo habeant et possideant crucem et forum, pro perpetuo, singulis hebdomadis, die lunæ; et duas nundinas publicas quolibet anno in perpetuum; unam videlicet in die Sancti Mirini, et aliam in die Sancti Marnoci, cum tholoniis et aliis libertatibus, ad hujusmodi nundinas spectant. seu spectare valent. in futurum tenendi et habendi præfatam villam de Pasletto perpetuis futuris temporibus in merum et liberum burgum in baronia; cum præditis privilegiis, libertatibus, concessionibus ac universis aliis libertatibus, adeo libere quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace in omnibus et per omnia sicut burgi de Dunfermling, Newburgh et Aberbrathick aut aliquis alius burgus in baronia, in regno nostro, quibuscunque temporibus retroactis liberius infeodatur seu tenetur. ac insuper concessimus, dicto venerabili patri et successoribus suis abbatibus de Pasletto, facultatem et potestatem eligendi annuatim præpositum, balivos et alios officiarios dicti burgi et eosdem toties quoties opus fuerit removendi et alios in eorem locis de novo eligendi &c. In cujus rei testimonium, huic præsenti cartæ nostræ, magnum sigillum nostrum apponi præcepimus. Testibus reverendis in Christo patribus, Roberto, episcopo Glasguensi; Georgio, episcopo Dunkelden; dilectis consanguineis nostris, Colino, comite de Argyle, domino Campbell, cancellario nostro; Arc. comite Angusiæ domino de Douglass; Patricio domino Halys, magistro hospitii nostri; Roberto domino de Lyle, justiciario nostro; Andrea domino le Gray; Laurentio domino Oliphant; Johanne domino Drummond; apud Stirling: Decimo nono die mensis Augusti, 1488, et regni nostri primo."

i. e. JAMES, by the grace of God, king of the Scots: Be it known, that, for the ſingular reſpect we have for the glorious confeſſor St Mirran and our monaſtery of Paiſley, founded by our moſt illuſtrious progenitors, where very many of the bodies of our anceſtors are buried and are at reſt, and for the ſingular favour and love which we bear to the venerable father in Chriſt, George Shaw, preſent abbot of ſaid monaſtery, our very dear counſellor, and for the faithful ſervice rendered us in a variety of ways by the ſaid venerable father, in times paſt, and in a particular manner for the virtuous education and nouriſhment of our deareſt brother, James duke of Roſs, in his tender age, we have made, conſtituted, erected; and by the tenor of our preſent charter, make conſtitute, erect and create, the village of Paiſley, lying within the ſheriffdom of Renfrew, a free burgh in barony; we have granted alſo to the preſent and future inhabitants of ſaid burgh the full and free liberty of buying and ſelling in ſaid burgh, wine, wax, woollen and linen cloths, whole-ſale or retail, and all other goods and wares coming to it; with power and liberty of having and holding in the ſame place, bakers, brewers, butchers, and ſellers both of fleſh and fiſh, and workmen in the ſeveral crafts, tending in any reſpect to the liberty of the burgh in barony: We have granted likewiſe to the burgeſſes and inhabitants of ſaid burgh of Paiſley, therein to have and poſſeſs a croſs and market-place, for ever, every week on Monday, and two public fairs yearly, for ever; one, namely, on the day of St. Mirran, and the other on the day of St. Marnock, with tolls and other liberties pertaining to fairs of this kind; of holding and having, for the future, the ſaid village of Paiſley a real and free burgh in barony, with the foreſaid privileges, grants, and all other liberties, as freely, quietly, fully, entirely, honourably and well, in peace, in every time, circumſtance and condition, as the burgh of Dunfermline, Newburgh and Aberbrothick, or any other burgh in barony in our kingdom, in any time paſt, is more largely endowed and held: And we have granted beſides to the ſaid venerable father, and to his ſucceſſors the abbots of Paiſley, the right and power of chuſing annually the provoſt, bailies and other officers of ſaid burgh, and of removing the ſame as need ſhall be, and of chuſing others anew in their room, *&c.* In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed our great ſeal to be put to this our preſent charter. Theſe reverend fathers in Chriſt being witneſſes, Robert, biſhop of Glaſgow, George, biſhop of Dunkeld, our beloved blood relations, Colin earl of Argyle, lord Campbell, our chancellor, Archibald earl of Angus, lord Douglaſs, Patrick lord Hailes, maſter of our houſhold, Robert lord Lyle, our juſtice, Andrew lord Gray, Laurence lord Oliphant, John lord Drummond; at Stirling, on the 19th day of the month of Auguſt, 1488, and in the firſt year of our reign."

Extract charter by the abbot and convent of the monaſtery of Paiſley, to the provoſt, bailies and community of the burgh of Paiſley, 2d June, 1490.

JESUS——MARIA,

"TO all and ſundry who may ſee or hear this indented charter, George Shaw, abbot of the monaſtery of Paiſley, and convent of the ſame place. Of the Cluniesenſian order and dioceſe of Glaſgow, wiſheth ſafety in God everlaſting. Be it known to your univerſity, that for as much we have the village of Paiſley made and erected, by our moſt excellent lord the king, into a free burgh, to us and our ſucceſſors, as is fully contained in a charter granted thereupon, under his majeſty's great ſeal; therefore, we having diligently conſidered the premiſſes allways providing for and wiſhing the utility of our ſaid monaſtery: With advice and conſent of our whole chapter chapterly convened. To have given, granted, ſet, and, in feu farm, let, and by this our preſent charter, to have conformed, and hereby grant, and, in feu-farm, let, and by this our preſent charter, to have conformed to our loviles the provoſt, bailies, burgeſſes and community, of our burgh of Paiſley. All and whole our ſaid burgh in barony, with the pertinents lying in our regality of Paiſley, within the ſheriffdom of Renfrew, within the bounds and limits underwritten, *viz.* Beginning at the end of the bridge of Paiſley upon the water of Cart. And extending by the king's highway towards the weſt to the venniel oppoſite to the Wellmeadow, and from thence equally aſcending towards the north by the dyke of the lands of Oakſhawſide to the wood of Oakſhaw betwixt the ſaid wood, as alſo the paſſage to the common of the ſaid burgh, and the broom dyke which extends by the lands of Sneddon, from the common of the ſaid burgh, to the water of Cart, on the north, and the ſaid water of Cart; as alſo the foreſt of Eſpadair, on the eaſt part; and the muſtard-yard, and way extending on the ſouth part of the houſe of John Murray, and ſo by the ledge extending above the weſt end of the Whitefauld, on the ſouth part, and the ſaid Whitefald; as alſo a part of the common of the ſaid burgh; and ſaid Wellmeadow, and ditch of the ſaid lands of Oxſhawſide, on the weſt part, upon the one ſide, and the other for erecting and building tenements manſions and yards to ſaid provoſt, bailies burgheſſes and community, as is ſpecially aſſigned, or hereafter ſhall be aſſigned to every one of them, by us and our convents, by our ſaid convent, by our charter of feu-farm, together with certain acres of the neareſt lands, lying within the limits and bounds, aforeſaid aſſigned, or to be aſſigned, to every tenement, manſion and yard, according to the tenor of our ſaid charter made, or to be made thereupon. Moreover, we annex and incorporate the loft-houſe building, manſions, yards, and lands of Seedhill, to the liberty and privilege of our ſaid burgh in barony of Paiſley, to be poſſeſt perpetually in all time hereafter; as alſo we have given, granted, ſet, in feu farm, let, and ſuch like given, granted, ſet and, in feu farm, let, to the ſaid provoſts, bailies, burgeſſes and

community of our ſaid burgh of Paiſley and their ſucceſſors for the time being, our lands, underwritten; whereof our part of the lands lies at the weſt end of our ſaid burgh, towards the ſouth betwixt the lands of Cauſewayſide and the lands of Thomas Leith, called the Bank, on the eaſt part, and the lands of Caſtlehead, as alſo the lands of Sir Henry Morris, John Whiteford, and the ſtabbs of Riccartsbarr, on the ſouth parts; and the bottom of the Ward, on the weſt part; and the tail of the Broomlands, as alſo Wellmeadow and Priors Craft, on the north part. And the other part of the ſaid lands lies on the part of the ſaid burgh, betwixt the lands of Oxſhawhead, and the wood of Oxſhaw, as alſo the Craft of Robert, called the Slatebank, on the ſouth part; and the lands of Sneddon and water of Cart, as alſo the Holm of Wardmeadow, on the eaſt part; and the march-dyke of Inch, and the moſs of Paiſley, on the north parts; and the ſaid moſs, on the weſt parts, upon the one ſide, and the other for the convenience of the ſaid burgh, or for ever to be poſſeſt for the common paſturage of the cattle of the ſaid provoſt, bailies, burgeſſes and community: And ſuch like we have granted, given free licence and power to the ſaid provoſt, bailies, burgeſſes, and community, and their ſucceſſors, for ever, and for gaining and taking their feuel or whatſomever our peat moſſes of Paiſley, for ſuſtaining the ſaid provoſt, bailies, burgeſſes and commmunity, and their ſucceſſors, for ever; and for gaining and taking ſtones out of our ſtone quarries for erecting and building of the ſaid burgh, as oft and ſo oft it ſhall be lawful for you, for providing that we have what may be neceſſary for us where we pleaſe in the ſaid moſſes and quarries; and in caſe the ſaid provoſt, bailies, burgeſſes, or community of the ſaid burgh, ſhall find or gain a coal heugh or coal heughs, in their ſaid common of the ſaid burgh; we will and order that we and our ſucceſſors ſhall thence have our neceſſaries, we pay in our part of the expences for the gaining of the ſaid coal heugh or coal heughs, as the ſaid provoſt, bailies, burgeſſes, and community of the ſaid burgh, pay for their part thereof, or ſhall be willing to pay. And further, we give and grant to the ſaid provoſt, bailies, burgeſſes, and community of the ſaid burgh, a common paſſage of the breadth of twelve ells, on the north ſide of St. Mirran's Craft, extending from the ſaid part of the foreſaid common lands even to the other part thereof, having and holding all and whole the foreſaid burgh of Paiſley in a barony, with the tenements, manſions, yards, acres of land, bounds and limits thereof, aſſigned or to be aſſigned by us to them, with the common paſturage of their cattle upon of Paiſley, and licence in our peat moſſes and quarries aforeſaid, as the ſame lie in length and breadth, to the ſaid provoſt, bailies, burgeſſes, and community of the foreſaid burgh, and their ſucceſſors, in feu-farm heretable, for ever, by rights hereof, uſed and divided, limited or to be limited by us to them, with power of buying and ſelling, within the ſaid burgh, wine, wax, cloth, woollen and linen, arts of crafts, and other goods, and merchandize coming thereto, with the annual cuſtoms and tolls, and withal and ſundry other liberties, commodities, profits and eaſements, and rightfeons pertinents whatſoever, belonging, or which may juſtly be underſtood hereaf-

ter to belong to the ſaid burgh in barony, with power of chuſing and making burgeſſes, or ſtallingers, according to the cuſtom and laws, ſtatutes of burghs made thereanent: Which burgeſſes and ſtallingers, and every one of them ſhall, at their entry, ſwear, That they ſhall be faithful to our ſovereign lord the king and his ſucceſſors, kings of Scotland, as alſo to the ſteward of Scotland, and his heirs and ſucceſſors, and to us the abbot, and convent, and our ſucceſſors, and to the ſaid bailies and community, and common utility of the ſaid burgh, in the ſame manner as burgeſſes in other burghs do, or have been in uſe to do. Moreover, we give and grant to the provoſt and bailies of the ſaid burgh, to be elected by us for the time, and their ſucceſſors, full and free power of holding, convening, and fencing of borough courts, of the ſaid burgh, and of continuing the ſame ſo oft it ſhall be needful; and of uplifting the iſſues and amercements of the ſaid courts, and of fining the abſents, puniſhing tranſgreſſors and delinquents, according to the ſtatutes and laws of burghs; and to chuſe ſerjeants, officers, miniſters, taſters of ale and wine, and appretiators of fleſh, and other ſervants, whomſoever neceſſary for a burgh, and as it is ſtatuted and ordained in other burghs, according to the ſtrength, form and tenor ſo far as concerns the extenſion of the foreſaid liberties, as is at length contained in the charter of the ſaid burgh in barony, and privileges thereof, granted by our ſovereign lord the king to us and our ſucceſſors: And further, we give and grant to the bailies of the ſaid burgh to be choſen by us and our ſucceſſors, full power and a faculty of taking and receiving reſignation of, and ſundry lands, acres and tenements, lying within the ſaid burgh, and to give and deliver heritable ſtate and ſeiſin, as is the uſe in burghs, to the wives of the poſſeſſors, or their true heirs, providing they ſeiſin to no other perſon, neither received reſignations without our conſent, and aſſent had obtained thereto. It is alſo our will that the ſaid provoſt and bailies of the ſaid burgh be annually choſen by advice of us and our ſucceſſors at the term and court limited by law, whither burgh; and that they ſhall be deprived as oft and oft as need bees, without any abſtract whatſoever. And further, we will and grant, that the ſaid provoſt, bailies, burgeſſes and community of the ſaid burgh, ſhall for ever have for ſuſtaining their burgh, profits of the ſaid burgh, the fines of all burgeſſes and ſtallingers of the ſaid burgh, to be made in all time coming, together with the ancient cuſtoms and tolls of the ſaid burgh, as is the cuſtom of other burghs, rendering yearly the foreſaid provoſt, bailies and community of the ſaid burgh, and their heirs and ſucceſſors, to us and our ſucceſſors, furth of the tenement, manſions, yards, and acres of land, within the bounds and limits of the burgh, before written, the barony farm and ſervice of court, uſed and wont, with the yearly rents due furth thereof, according to the tenor of our rental and regiſter, and is at more length granted, or to be made and granted, upon the feu-farm tacks of the ſaid tenement, manſions, yards and acres. And that the ſaid provoſt, bailies, burgeſſes and community of the ſaid burgh, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall come with their grain whatſoever, in ſo far as they ſhall grind to our miln of Paiſley, and not to any other miln whatſoever, paying therefore to us

multure to the thirty-one diſh, only as men abiding furth of our lands for all other burdens, exaction, queſtion, demand or ſecular ſervice, which can any manner of perſons furth of the ſaid burgh in barony, tenements, manſions, yards and acres, lying within the ſaid burgh, with the pertinents. In witneſs whereof, the common ſeal of the chapter of our ſaid monaſtery, as appended to this preſent indented charter remaining with the ſaid provoſt, bailies, burgeſſes and community of the ſaid burgh, and the common ſeal of the ſaid burgh of Paiſley, is appended to the preſent indented charter, remaining with the ſaid abbot and convent, at the monaſtery and burgh, aforeſaid, the 2d day of June, 1490. Before theſe witneſſes, *viz.* James Shaw of Sauchy, David Shaw his ſon, Thomas Stewart of Craigenfeoch Robert Semple, John Ralſton of that ilk, John Shaw, Sir Alexander Jugſton, and James Young, notary public, with many others."

Extracted from an Engliſh tranſlation of the original charter, lying in the burgh of Paiſley charter cheſt.

C. " There was one monaſtery, in this ſhire, at Paiſley, pleaſantly ſituate on the river Cart, within two miles of Clyde, founded in the reign of king Malcolm IV. *anno* 1160, by Walter, the ſon of Allan, " *dapifer regis Scotiæ, i. e.* ſteward to the king of Scotland," as the original charter of foundation, in the chartulary of that abbey (*q*) teſtifies, and bears as follows: " *Sciant præſentes et futuri, quod, ego Walterus, filius Allani, dapifer regis Scotiæ, pro anima quondam regis David, et anima Henrici regis Angliæ, et anima comitis Henrici, et pro ſalute corporis et anima regis Malcolmi, et pro animabus omnium parentum memorum et benefactorum, nec non et mei ipſius ſalute, conſtituam quandam domum religionis, infra terram meam de Paſletto, ſecundum ordinem Cluniacenſem. i. e.* Know ye by the following preſents, that I Walter, ſon of Allan, ſteward to the king of Scotland, for the ſoul of the late king David, and the ſoul of Henry king of England, and the ſoul of earl Henry, and for the health of the body and ſoul of king Malcolm, and for all the ſouls of my parents and benefactors, and alſo for my own ſalvation, do conſtitute a religious houſe in my lands of Paiſley, according to the order of Cluny." (Which order was inſtituted in the year 910, by Bruno, in France, where they have their principal abbey; and then this abbey was planted with monks of the Ciſtertian order, diſtinguiſhed by a white habit, from the Benedictines, who went in black: But afterward Paiſley was repleniſhed by monks of Cluny again, as an accurate author (*r*) obſerves.) " *Cum conſenſu et aſſenſu prioris et conventus de Wenlock* (in the dioceſs of Hereford, in (*ſ*) England) *et ad domum illam conſtruendam, habeo, de domo de Wenlock XIII. fratres et prior qui de illis XIII. præcedere, domum illam regendo præficitur, per me et meum conſilium eligitur; et ſi contingat ipſum priorum, vel per mortem vel per criminalem præ-*

(*q*) *Chartulary of Paiſley, fol.* 3.
(*ſ*) *Chartulary of Paiſley.*
(*r*) *Mr. William Forbes on tithes.*

varicationem, a prioratu ſuo deponi, per me et conſilium meum eligetur, i. e. And with the conſent and aſſent of the prior and convent of Wenlock, I obtain, for the ſaid houſe intended to be built, of the houſe of Wenlock, thirteen brothers and a prior, who is to be ſuperior of the ſaid thirteen, and ſhall be elected and appointed to govern the ſaid houſe, by me and my counſel; and if the ſaid prior ſhall happen to be deprived of his office for evil conduct, he ſhall be depoſed by me and my counſel, or if he is deprived by death, in either caſe, whoever ſucceeds him in the priorſhip, ſhall be elected by me and my counſel." This foundation is confirmed by king William of Scotland, as alſo by pope Innocent, and Stephen, abbot of Cluny. This monaſtery was endowed with large revenues, by the great ſtewards, who were both patrons and conſtant benefactors to it. King Robert III. erected all their lands, which were either in the baronies of Renfrew, or in Kyleſtewart; as alſo their lands of Molla, Huntlaw and Haſſenden, Roxburghſhire, and the lands of Orde, in the ſhire of Peebles, in a regality; "*in honorem Dei, beatæ virginis Marie et beato Jacobo apoſtolo et ſancto Mirino, confeſſori, pro ſalute animæ ſuæ et animarum anteceſſorum regum et ſeneſcallorum Scotiæ: reddendo, inde nobis et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, dicti monachi et eorum ſucceſſores, orationem tantum, pro omni alio ſervitio ſeculari, i. e.* for the honour of God, of the bleſſed virgin Mary, and the bleſſed apoſtle James, and Mirran, confeſſor, for the ſalvation of his ſoul, and for the ſouls of the kings and high ſtewards of Scotland, his anceſtors. The monks and their ſucceſſors, ſaying a certain number of prayers for us and our ſucceſſors, which are to be rendered inſtead of all other ſecular ſervice," as the original charter bears (*t*). This abbey had under its patronage theſe churches, *viz.*

Innerwick in Lothian
Legerwood in the Merſs
Rutherglen
Carmunnock. And
Dalziel in Clydeſdale
Riccarton
Craigie
Dundonald
Monkton
St. Ebox
Preſtwick
Auchinleck. And
The Chapel of Corsby, all in Kyle
Cumbra in Bute
The Kirk of St. Oſwald, of Turnberry in Carrick
Roſneth. And
Kilpatrick in the Lennox
Killcolmenel
Kilkeran. And
Kilfinian in Argyleſhire
Cathcart
Eaſtwood
Mearns
Nielſton
Paiſley
Kilbarchan
Lochwinioch
Innerkip
Erſkine
Houſton. And
Killallan in the ſhire of Renfrew.

The fabric of this monaſtery yet remaining, is both large and ſpacious. There was at this place a ſtately croſs church, which was built after the model of a cathedral, with a very lofty ſteeple, which went to decay about the Reformation; the chapel is only now ſtanding, which is a fair building. The abbey and church, with its large orchards and gardens, are incloſed with one of the moſt magnificent walls in Britain, all built with ſquare ſtone upon both ſides, about a mile in circuit: This wall, with moſt of the fabric of the abbey, that now ſtands, was built in the reign of king James III. by George Shaw, abbot of Paiſley (of the family of Sauchie) *anno* 1484, which appears from this inſcription, on the corner of that wall, *viz.*

Thy calit the Abbot George of Shaw
About my Abby gart make this Waw,
An thouſand four hundreth Zear
Eighty four the Date but weir;
Pray for his Salvation
That laid this noble Fundation.

The monks of this abbey wrote a chronicle of Scotland, called *the Black Book of Paiſley*, an authentic copy of which was burnt in the abbey of Holyroodhouſe, during the Engliſh uſurpation (*u*); as alſo another copy of it was in Sir Robert Spottiſwood's library, and after his death, carried to England by gen. Lambert (*x*) ‡. There is yet extant,

(*u*) *Deſcription of the ſhire of Renfrew, by Mr. William Dunlop.* (*x*) *Theatrum Scotiæ.*

‡ *E. D. Stillingfleet, in his hiſtory of the antiquities of the Britiſh churches, printed* 1685, *ſays,* " *We are told, that the Black-Book of Scoon, containing the Scotiſh hiſtories from the beginning, was among preſident Spottiſwood's books, and given to Lambert, and by him to col. Fairfax. All this, I am afraid, is a great miſtake, for a Black-Book of Fordon's, which was brought out of Scotland, and preſented to the king, by a gentleman of that name, could be atteſted by people then living (in his day). But no ſuch thing as the Black-Book of Scoon was ever heard of here; and if any ſuch could be found, we would be ſo far from ſuppreſſing any thing that tended to the glory of the Scotiſh nation, that ſome here would be very glad to publiſh it, with all other ancient annals, which themſelves would think fit to be printed, whither it be the Black-Book of Paiſley, Pluſcardin, or any others; we do not deny that they had any ancient annals or regiſters in their monaſteries; but we deſire to be better acquainted with them, and it is no good argument, that they can tell us where to find them, that they are ſo careful to let us know how they came to loſe them.*" *Mr. Dempſter, in his hiſtory of the Scotiſh antiquaries, takes notice of Paiſley and Scoon, and other monaſteries; but I find other authors alledges he hath given a large catalogue of the Scotiſh antiquaries (whom he never ſaw) ſuch as, Marcerius, the firſt writer of their hiſtory, whom he places* anno dom. 53. *From him, he ſaith, one Vermudus took his materials, whom Hector Boethius profeſſes to follow; but as Mr. Dempſter's ancient authors were heard of by few or none but himſelf, I omit them. Mr. Cambden takes notice how much the later Scotiſh hiſtorians are beholden to Mr. John Fordon's diligence in his Scoti Chronicon. And the Univerſal Dictionary, juſt now*

the chartulary of the monastery, wrote all in a fair legible hand, containing the charter of foundation of that abbey, with charters and bulls of confirmations, from kings and

a publishing, mentions, That the Black-Book of Paisley, frequently mentioned in Scotish history, agreed in every material fact with the Scoti-Chronicon of Fordon; and is by many, thought to be the same performance, he being a monk in the monastery at Fordon in Kincardineshire. William Forbes, advocate, says, At Paisley, the monks there wrote a chronicle of Scotland, commonly called, from its cover, The Black-Book of Paisley. *This famous monument of antiquity Lambert got out of president Spottiswood's library, after his death, and carried it with him to England.*

We are now to sit down and consider what is to be said to these different pretences, for various are the reports about that Black-Book of Paisley. A young gentleman in town, favoured me with a reading of a small book, entitled, A Summary of the Scottish Cronicle; or, An Abridgement of the Black-Book of Paisley; *but the reader will observe, that neither this abridgement, nor what I have seen of the Scoti-Chronicon, give any information with regard to Paisley. I shall, however, give a few sentences of them both, and then let him judge.*

" *There was (saith Fordon, in his Scoti-Chronicon, L. I. C. 9.) one Gathelus, son of Nicolus, one of the kings of Greece, who, having displeased his father, was banished his country, and went into Egypt, where he was married to Scota, the king's daughter;*" but he quotes another chronicle, which saith, " *that he was sent to the assistance of the king of Egypt, against the Ethiopeans; who gave him his only daughter, Scota, to wife.*" *And another chronicle makes him to be* " *grandchild to Nimrod, who was driven into Egypt, and there married this Scota.*" *However they differ in lesser circumstances, they agree in the main point: for Scota he must have had, or else the name Scotia would be quite lost. (Scoti-Chron. C. 12.)* " *After the destruction of Pharaoh, in the Red-Sea, Gaethelos is chosen king; but discontents arising, he and his wife Scota, with their company, put to sea, and made westward; but after many difficulties, they landed in Spain.*"

The Abridgement of the Black-Book of Paisley, which is not subscribed by any person, says, That the said Gathelus, who was son of Cecrops king of Athens, named his people Scots, after his wife Scota, and corresponds very much with Fordon's Scoti-Chronicon, anent the first ancestors of the kings of Scotland. According to the articles of my proposals, I shall give two or three passages of this chronicle:

Which says, that Scota " *had born unto him two sons, twins, Hiber and Himicus. He brought with him from Egypt, the fatal marble chair, which was first transported to Ireland, then to Albion, now called Scotland: Wherein all their kings were crowned, until the time of king Edward the first, who transported the whole ancient regal monuments of Scotland, with the fatal marble chair, to Westminster, where it remaineth to this day.*

The Scots shall brook that realm, as native ground,
If weirds fail not, where-ever this chair is found."

Gathelus being informed there was an isle opposite to Spain, on the north, inhabited with a rude people, having no laws nor manners: Therefore he brought all the ships he could get, with his two sons, and sufficient provisions, accompanied with valiant warriors, to attack the said isle. The rude inhabitants amazed at the arriving and landing of such a multitude of warriors, fled with their cattle and goods into the caverns. But being brought prisoners to Hiber his son, who being admiral, and seeing him merciful, rendered themselves and their goods; And he received them with such benevolence, that he suffered the

popes, with privileges and exemptions from the biſhops of Glaſgow, Argyle and the Iſles: There are a great many donations given by the high ſtewards of Scotland, both

old inhabitants to increaſe with his people, under one name and law, and called the land Hibernia, now Ireland. Hiber returning into Spain, left Himicus to hold the ſame under ſubjection. At his return into Spain, his father being deceaſed, he ſucceeded as king.

One Simon Breck, lineally deſcended from the ancient king Metellias, brought the marble chair from Spain to Ireland, where he was crowned king, 651 years before Chriſt. To him ſucceeded Fanduf, who was ſucceeded by Ethion, who was ſucceeded by Glaucus, who was ſucceeded by Nathaſil, who was ſucceeded by Rothesay.

" *Rothesay was the firſt king that brought Scots with him into Albion. The firſt iſle that he inhabited, he called after his own name Rothesay; the remanent iſles were called Hebrides, after Hiber, the eldeſt ſon of Gathelus. Rothesay hearing of the death of his father Nathaſil, returned into Ireland, and was there crowned king.*

The year the Scots were brought out of Ireland into Albion, was from the empire of Simon Breck in Ireland, 216 years; from the beginning of the world, 3530 †. *The Scots ſpread in ſundry parts of Albion, lying far north, and inhabited many iſles. The firſt part that they took poſſeſſion of, was named Ardgael from Gathelus, which is now called Argyle. They being divided into ſundry tribes, elected certain captains to every tribe, to govern them both in peace and war, having the names of their captains in great reverence, ſwearing by their names; which cuſtom was long obſerved in theſe Iſles and the Highlands. Then after about 150 years, a baniſhed people, named Picts, came from Denmark to ſearch for a dwelling-place, and after they were prohibited to land in France, Britain, and Ireland, they landed in Albion; firſt in Orkney, of old called the realm of the Picts* ‖. *The ſeas between Orkney and Caithneſs, are called Pentland-firth, and the lands now called Louthian, were of old called Pentland, after the name of the Picts. After that they came into Caithneſs, Roſſe, Murray, Merns, Angus, Fife and Louthian, and expelled all the old inhabitants. They were a civil people, right ingenious and crafty, both in peace and war. After their planting in the aforeſaid part, they elected a king to govern them, and hold them in juſtice, and made great policy in building of munitions, towns and caſtles. And becauſe they knew, that all people without iſſue to ſucceed, ſhould periſh, they ſent their ambaſſadors to the Scots, to have their daughters in marriage, ſhewing, though they were of ſtrange blood, they ſhould not be ſo little regarded, ſeeing they, with no leſs prudence than manhood, had ſuſtained incredible dangers both by ſea and land, and now lately conquered, through benevolence of the gods, right plenteous lands with ſuch peace and tranquillity, that no other people might claim reaſonably: Truſting ſurely, if the gods ſupport them, by their own induſtry, to be equal to any of their neighbours, both in peace and war. Further, if the Scots condeſcend to their honourable deſires, it might be, they increaſing together ſo ſtrong under one blood, that they might reſiſt the fury of their enemies the better, when it happened them to be invaded. This embaſſage was not pleaſant to the Scots at firſt, thinking it unworthy to have any ſociety or marriage with an unknown and baniſhed people: But by grave adviſement, and being profoundly reſolved, and finding themſelves as yet not able to reſiſt the force of the Britons, their old enemies, they determined to give their daughters to the Picts in marriage, and to have a bond of peace with them, with conditions that every*

† *Hector Boetius, Raphael Holinſhed.* ‖ *The firſt coming of the Pict.*

before and and after their acceſſion to the crown; as alſo many grants from other great men, who have been branches of that illuſtrious houſe, with leſs conſiderable mortifications from private perſons, and is brought down to the year 1548. John Hamilton, the laſt abbot of Paiſley, natural brother to James duke of Chatlerault, upon his promotion to the epiſcopal ſee of St. Andrews, *anno* 1546, reſigned the abbacy of Paiſley in favours of lord Claud Hamilton, third ſon of James duke of Chatlerault, his nephew; which reſignation is confirmed afterwards by pope Julius III. *anno* 1553 (*y*). This lord Claud Hamilton, titular abbot of Paiſley, upon the diſtribution which king James made of theſe lands, which fell to the crown upon the diſſollution of the monaſteries, obtained from

(*y*) *Carta penes J. comitem de Dundonald.*

one of them ſhould enjoy the lands which pertained to them before the marriage, and to concur together with their whole puiſſance, as oft as they were invaded by enemies. Any that did offence to any of them, ſhould be reputed as enemies to them both. And as oft as the crown of Picts ſhould come in queſtion for lack of an heir, the king to be elected of the neareſt of the woman's blood: Theſe conditions being accepted on all ſides, the Scots gave their daughters in marriage to the picts. The Britons ſuſpecting this marriage, and dreading the increaſing of this confederate people under one blood in a ſhort time, that neither might the Britons for the time preſent, nor their poſterity reſiſt the puiſſance of theſe two united people; therefore being minded to deſtroy them both, and to invade them with fraudulent ſlights, rather than with any force of battle, having ſent their ambaſſadors to the Picts, allured the Picts to violate their bond with the Scots. By this perſuaſion, and crafty dealing of the Britons, the bond was diſſolved; and moving occaſion of battle againſt the Scots, commanded by general edict no Scots to be found in their bounds at a prefixed day, under pain of death. The day being expired, all Scots within their bounds were killed without mercy, as breakers of their laws. The Scots impatient to ſuſtain ſuch injuries, killed as many of the Picts; ſo there followed continual killing and murder on all ſides, not regarding affinity, blood, time or place. In this manner the peace diſſolved, the Picts denounced battle to the Scots; after which followed continual incurſions and invaſions on either party. The Scots aſſembling in Argyle, were ſufficiently reſolved, that the battle that they were to hold, was not only againſt the Picts, but alſo againſt the Britons. Therefore it was agreed to ſend their ambaſſadors to their ancient progenitors and friends in Ireland, to have their ſupport and counſel in this moſt dangerous matter; and for that plurality of captains, as often occurreth, raiſeth ſedition, the beſt is to elect one to have empire above the reſt, by whoſe manhood and counſel they might defend their lives and liberties, againſt a falſe and a perjured people, invading them without any occaſion. The ambaſſadors being directed to Ireland, complained of the wicked offence done by the Picts, and deſired ſupport.

Ferquhardus, then being king of the Scots in Ireland, greatly moved for the diſpleaſure done to his friends in Albion, ſent his ſon Ferguſius, a wiſe and a valiant prince, with many valiant ſoldiers: And to give them the more hope and aſſurance of permanent and good fortune, he ſent with them the fatal marble chair. Ferguſius was the more pleaſantly received by the Scots of Albion, becauſe their commonwealth approached to great danger, by an apparent moſt perilous battle."

Soon after, and 330 years before the coming of Chriſt, Ferguſius, the firſt king of Scots in Albion, now called Scotland, ſon to Ferquhart king of Ireland, was crowned in the fatal marble chair, which he brought with him, by the reſponſe of the gods, to eſtabliſh his kingdom in Scotland.

that prince a charter, erecting the poſſeſſions belonging to the abbey of Paiſley, into a temporal lordſhip, dated at Edinburgh, July 29. *anno* 1587, and afterwards was by the ſame prince created a lord of parliament, by the title of lord Paiſley, *anno* 1591. He deceaſed *anno* 1621, leaving iſſue, by Margaret his wife, daughter of lord George Seaton, James, his ſon and heir; which James, in the year 1604, was nominate one of the commiſſioners for Scotland, to treat of an union with England; and at the ſame time he was created lord Abercorn, and that honour improven by James, firſt monarch of Great Britain, to the dignity of earl of Abercorn, by letters patent, bearing date, at Whitehall, July 10. *anno* 1606. Which dignity is now enjoyed by the right hon. Thomas earl of Abercorn; baron Hamilton of Straband, in Ireland, deſcended of Mr. George Hamilton, younger ſon of James, firſt earl of Abercorn, by Marion his lady, daughter of Thomas lord Boyd.

The lordſhip of Paiſley was diſponed, by James earl of Abercorn, to Archibald earl of Angus, in the year 1652, and acquired by William lord Cochran, afterwards earl of Dundonald, *anno* 1653 (z), and is now the principal reſidence of the right hon. John earl of Dundonald, his great grandchild, by whom it hath been of late repaired, and much beautified, having moſt pleaſant orchards and gardens, and one prettily adorned with ſtatues, with a deer-park, adjoining to them."

S. § James, firſt duke of Chattelherault, ſecond earl of Arran, governor of Scotland, and tenth generation of the family, married lady Margaret Douglaſs, eldeſt daughter of James earl of Morton.

His third ſon Claud Hamilton, as mentioned in the duke of Hamilton's family, was the firſt of this collateral branch of the family of Hamilton. During the regency of Morton, lord Claud was a ſharer of the oppreſſions that bore down the Hamilton family. He was obliged to fly to England for ſafety, though his forfeiture had been repealed by act of parliament, *anno* 1573; but when the king took the management of affairs into his own hands, and conſidering the different parties that had divided the nation, he ſoon perceived that the flood of perſecution that overwhelmed the Hamiltons, was owing to no other cauſe, but their zealous and ſteady attachment to his unhappy mother: He therefore reſtored them to all their eſtates and honours; and heaped many other favours upon them.

He beſtowed upon lord Claud Hamilton, and heirs male or aſſignees, all the lordſhip and barony of Paiſley, with the pertinents belonging to the abbacy and monaſtery thereof, by charter (ſee Mr. Crawfurd's account). He married Margaret, daughter of George lord Seaton, by whom he had four ſons; 1ſt, James, firſt earl of Abercorn; 2d, Sir Claud; 3d, Sir George; 4th, Sir Frederick, a colonel in the Iriſh wars, in the

(z) *Carta penes comitem de Dundonald.*

reign of king Charles I. of more hereafter; and a daughter Margaret, married to William, firſt marquis of Douglaſs, and had iſſue.

His ſon James, firſt earl of Abercorn, was a man of great parts, and highly eſteemed by king James VI. who made him one of the lords of his privy-council, and a gentleman of his bedchamber; he gave him, by charter, *anno* 1600, the office of high-ſheriff of the county of Linlithgow, with all the fees, *&c.* thereto belonging, to him and his heirs male whatever. And by another charter in 1601, the lands and manour of Abercorn, Braidmeadows, *&c.* Likewiſe another charter to erect the lordſhip of Abercorn, the lands of Duddingſton, Newton, and Dunlarvie, into one free barony, dated 1603. His majeſty further honoured him with the titles of baron of Mount-Caſtle and Kilpatrick, along with his other titles, by patent, to him and his heirs-*male* whatever, *anno* 1606. He had a large grant of lands in the barony of Strabane, in Ireland, upon which he built a ſtrong and fair caſtle and church. He had iſſue, by Marion his lady, daughter of Thomas lord Boyd, five ſons; 1ſt, James, his heir; 2d, Claud, of more afterwards; 3d, William, who died without iſſue; 4th, George, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Abercorn; 5th, Sir Alexander Hamilton, knight, who married Elizabeth, of the family of Bedingfield, and had a ſon, who ſettled in Germany, and raiſed, by the emperor Leopold, to the rank of a count of the empire, where his poſterity ſtill enjoys large poſſeſſions and privileges. Beſides theſe ſons, the earl had three daughters; 1ſt, lady Anne, married to Hugh lord Semple, and had iſſue; 2d, lady Margaret, married to Sir William Cunningham of Caprington; 3d, lady Lucy, who died unmarried. He died March 3. 1618, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon James, ſecond earl of Abercorn, who ſucceeded alſo to his grandfather Claud, firſt lord Paiſley, *anno* 1621. He married Catharine, daughter and ſole heireſs of Gervaſe lord Clifton, of the kingdom of England, widow of Eſme duke of Lennox; by whom he had three ſons; 1ſt, James lord Paiſley, who died before his father; having married a daughter of William Lenthall of Burford, in the county of Oxford, by whom he had an only daughter Catharine, who married her couſin William Lenthall, Eſq; to whom ſhe had two ſons. She married, 2dly, her couſin Charles, grandſon of Claud, ſecond ſon of James firſt earl of Abercorn; which Charles came afterwards to be earl of Abercorn, of whom more hereafter.

James, ſecond earl of Abercorn's ſecond ſon was William, a colonel in the army, killed in the German wars, without iſſue. His third ſon George ſucceeded him; of whom more afterwards.

The ſaid earl was advanced by king James VI. to the peerage of the kingdom of Ireland (where he had a vaſt eſtate), by the title of lord Strabane, October 18. 1616, being near two years before his father's death; but the patent being to his father's heir-male, and the Iriſh eſtates being provided to his younger brothers; he on that account, reſigned that title afterwards to king Charles I. who immediately conferred it on his next brother Claud Hamilton, with the precedency of the former creation, by patent, bearing date, Auguſt 14. 1630; of whom more hereafter.

Earl James disponed the lordship of Paisley to Archibald earl of Angus, in the year 1652, and retired into England. He was succeeded by his third son George, before-mentioned, who was third earl of Abercorn; but died unmarried at Padua, in his journey to Rome; in him the male line of the eldest son of James, first earl of Abercorn became extinct: We therefore return to Claud, second son of James, first earl of Abercorn, dignified, as already observed, with the title of lord Hamilton of Strabane

He married lady Jean Gordon, daughter of George marquis of Hountley, by whom he had two sons; 1st, James lord Strabane; 2d, George, who succeeded his brother; and two daughters; 1st, Catharine, married to James, eldest son of Sir Frederick Hamilton, fourth son of Claud, first lord Paisley, before-observed; 2d, Mariana, to Richard Perkins, Esq.

Claud died *anno* 1638, and was succeeded by his eldest son James, third lord Strabane. Who adhered to the interest of his masters king Charles I. and II. Suffered many hardships, and a variety of losses. He was unhappily drowned as he was bathing himself in the river Maine, *anno* 1655, and having no issue, was succeeded by his brother George, fourth lord Strabane; who married Elizabeth, daughter, and at length sole heiress, of Christopher Fagen of Filtrim, Esq; by whom he had two sons; 1st, Claud, his heir; 2d, Charles, who succeeded his brother.

He died, *anno* 1668, and was succeeded by his eldest son Claud, fifth lord Strabane; who succeeded to George, third earl of Abercorn, as nearest heir-male, and was fourth earl of Abercorn.

He followed the fortune of king James VII. at the revolution in 1688; attended that prince in his expedition to Ireland, where he was sworn one of his privy-council, and had a considerable command in the army: In consequence of which he was attainted of high treason, and his title of lord Hamilton of Strabane forfeited, by the parliament of that kingdom, after king James had retired into France.

The earl died, unmarried, in 1690, and was succeeded in all his Scots honours, titles and estates, by his brother Charles, fifth earl of Abercorn. Who got his brother's attainder reversed, *anno* 1692, and was restored to the estate and honours of lord Hamilton of Strabane, in Ireland, which he enjoyed till the general resumption of grants was made by the English parliament.

He married, as already observed, Catharine, only daughter of James lord Paisley, eldest son of James, second earl of Abercorn, and widow of William Lenthall of Burford, Esq; by whom he had only one child, who died, an infant, before himself. He died, *anno* 1701, without leaving issue: The male line of the second son of the first earl of Abercorn failed; whereby the title of lord Strabane became extinct; and the third son of the first earl of Abercorn died without issue, as before observed: The estate and honours of Abercorn devolved upon the next heir-male descended of the fourth son of the first earl of Abercorn, to whom we now return.

Sir George Hamilton, fourth ſon of James, firſt earl of Abercorn, as already remarked, was a man of ſteady loyalty, great gallantry, and invariably attached to the intereſt both of king Charles I. and II. during the civil wars, he exerted himſelf with extraordinary courage in the royal cauſe, under the direction of his brother-in-law the marquis, afterwards duke of Ormond; and after living ſeveral years in exile, during the uſurpation of Oliver Cromwel, he returned at the reſtoration of king Charles II, who immediately created him a baronet. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas viſcount Tharles, eldeſt ſon of Walter earl of Ormond, and ſiſter of the firſt duke of Ormond; by whom he had ſix ſons, *viz.* James, his heir; 2d, George, who had iſſue three daughters; 3d, Anthony, who went to France with king James VII.; 4th, Thomas, captain of a ſhip of war; 5th, Richard, who alſo went with king James VII.; 6th, John, killed in battle: And three daughters; 1ſt, Elizabeth, married to the count of Gramont; 2d, Lucia, to Sir Donald O'Brian; 3d, Margaret, to Matthew Ford of Coolgreny, Eſq.

James Hamilton, eldeſt ſon of Sir George, was a colonel in the army; but going a volunteer aboard the fleet, under the command of James, then duke of York, in one of his ſea expeditions againſt the Dutch, he had his leg ſhot off by a cannon-ball; of which wound he died, in June 6. 1673 (his father being then alive); and left iſſue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John lord Culpeper, three ſons; 1ſt, James, afterwards earl of Abercorn; 2d, col. George, killed at the battle of Stevenkirk, 1692; 3d, William, who married, and had iſſue.

He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, James; who alſo ſucceeded to his grandfather, *anno* 1679; and to the titles and honours of Abercorn, upon the death of earl Charles, in 1701, as already remarked, and was the ſixth earl of Abercorn.

He was appointed one of the grooms of the bedchamber to king Charles II. when but ſeventeen years of age. He was one the lords of the privy-council to king James VII. and under him had the command of a regiment of horſe. He came early into the revolution, and was created viſcount of Strabane, and baron of Mountcaſtle, in Ireland, by king William, *anno* 1701. He ſat in the Scots parliament, *anno* 1706, and continued in it till the Union was concluded. He was alſo of the privy-council to king William, queen Anne and king George I. And married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Sir Robert Reading of Dublin, bart. by whom he had ſix ſons and four daughters; 1ſt, James, his heir; 2d, John, who died unmarried; 3d, George, who married and had iſſue; 4th, Frances, a clergyman, who married, and had iſſue; 5th, William, loſt at ſea with lord Belhaven, *anno* 1721; 6th, Charles. Firſt daughter, lady Elizabeth; 2d, lady Mary; 3d, lady Philippa; 4th, lady Jean: All the four daughters were married.

The earl died, *anno* 1734, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, James, ſeventh earl of Abercorn. Who was appointed one of the privy-council, by king George II. *anno* 1738; and of Ireland the year following.

He married Anne, daughter of col. John Plummer of Blackfware, in the county of Hertford, by whom he had ſix ſons, and one daughter; 1ſt, James, now earl of Aber-

corn; 2d, capt. John, who had the command of the Lancaſter man of war, a gentleman of ſingular worth and merit; but unfortunately drowned, as he was paſſing in his boat from his ſhip to the land at Portſmouth, in the flower of his age, *anno* 1755; 3d, William, who died young; 4th, George, a clergyman of the church of England, and one of his majeſty's chaplains; 5th, Plummer, who died young; 6th, William, lieutenant of the Victory man of war, in which he was, with many others, unfortunately caſt away. His daughter, lady Anne, was married to Sir Henry M'Worth, bart.

The earl died, *anno* 1734; his lady died, Auguſt 10. 1776: And was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, James, now the eight earl of Abercorn. His other titles are, viſcount of Strabane, and baron of Mountcaſtle, both in Ireland; lord Paiſley and Kilpatrick, both in Scotland. The ſeventh generation from James, firſt duke of Chattelherault, the ſeventeenth from William, the firſt Hamilton in Scotland, the twenty-firſt from Roger de Bellamont, and twenty-third from Turalf of Pontaudomare.

He was called up to the houſe of Lords, in Ireland, in March 1735-6; and elected one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, *anno* 1761; which laſt office he ſtill enjoys.

He repurchaſed the paternal inheritance of his anceſtors, *viz.* the lordſhip of Paiſley, from Thomas, eight earl of Dundonald, *anno* 1764. The Seedhill mill and the millar's houſe, belong to this lordſhip, and the property of the preſent earl of Abercorn: The miln is two ſtories high and ſlated, wherein are two corn-milns, and one malt-miln; and two flower milns, *viz.* one for ſhelling, and the other for grinding the flour; all under one roof; driven bythe river White Cart. It is to be obſerved, that only the miln and the foreſaid millar's houſe, ſtands in the abbey pariſh of Paiſley; all the other part of the Seedhill being in the royalty of the town of Paiſley, even the very ſtreet before the milnhouſe door, and the three kilns which belong to ſaid miln, are within the town pariſh. The Seedhill-miln and kilns, and the millar's houſe, were rebuilt about the year 1759. Mr William Mitchell is the preſent tackſman, having the whole rented at 355*l.* ſterling, annually.

At this miln is a good ſpring-well, the pump under lock and key, being particular for its taſte and ſmell, and uſed as a remedy for ſeveral diſeaſes.

The large orchard and garden, which did adjoin the abbey and abbey-church, on the eaſt, is now all demoliſhed by the right hon. the earl of Abercorn, and laid off in a regular plan for building a new town upon, and the ſtones of the wall applied to the ſame. In October 9. 1778, was feued off a number of ſteadings, by public roup, for that purpoſe: The feuers began to build in 1779, and nineteen houſes were built that year; in 1780 were built twenty-ſix; in 1781, twenty ſeven; in 1782, ſeven, and two building: being eighty-one houſes in whole; in which are 257 families, and 345 weavers looms.

The ſtreets are laid off broad and ſtraight, in a regular manner, but (rather unfortunately for the convenience and elegance of ſome of the houſes) not in ſquare angles. Lawn-ſtreet, which is about 197 yards long, and 38 feet wide; Incle-ſtreet, which is about 205 yards long, and 37 feet wide, and Eaſt and Weſt Gauze-ſtreets, which are 50

feet wide each, and about 366 yards long, both included, forms a triangle. The two Silk-ſtreets, which are 40 feet wide, and leads from Lawn-ſtreet to Miln-ſtreet, croſſes the Gauze-ſtreets, almoſt in a diagonal form; at which place, Cotton-ſtreet, which is about 230 yards long, and 40 feet wide, branches off and leads ſouth to New Abbey-ſtreet. Thread-ſtreet is not yet formed off. Where the two Gauze-ſtreets, the two Silk-ſtreets, and Cotton-ſtreet meets, is called the New Town Croſs; and is about 444 yards eaſt from the Croſs of Paiſley.

The elegant appearance of the grand houſes which are built on both ſides of Gauze-ſtreets, which leads eaſt to Paiſley eaſt-toll, ſtrikes the attention of the travelling ſtranger, to behold moſt of theſe houſes three ſtories high, of good aſhaler-work, and the ſtones well ſmoothed, the doors and cornices ornamented with different orders. But if he ſhould make a ſtop at the Croſs, and caſt his eye upon Cotton-ſtreet, what will he think, to ſee a beautiful, ſtraight, and well planned broad ſtreet, deformed with the irregularity of the houſes.

At the weſt ſide, and near the ſouth end, of Cotton-ſtreet, *viz.* in Mr. William M'Culloch's garden, ſtands the large plain-tree: which is 16 feet in circumference: I am informed, that, when the lordſhip of Paiſley was diſponed, by James earl of Abercorn, to Archibald earl of Angus, in the year 1652, this tree was kept as a reſerve to the family of Abercorn. His lordſhip, the preſent earl of Abercorn, has kept it as a reſerve: And the proprietor informs me, he is under 50*l.* penalty anent that tree.

The large ſtone, which has George Shaw, abbot of Paiſley's inſcription upon it, as mentioned by Mr. Crawfurd, is placed in front of the northmoſt houſe on the eaſt ſide of Lawn-ſtreet, *viz.* Mr. William Calder's houſe, being a lintel to the front door: This ſtone is reſerved in ſuch a manner, that neither the earl of Abercorn can take away the ſtone from ſaid houſe; nor can the proprietor of the houſe uſe the ſtone any other way than in front of the houſe. However, ſome perſon or perſons, for ſelf ends, has defaced the fifth line of that ſtone ſo, *viz.* "Pray for his ſalvation," that it is not now legible: I am informed, the line was razed out between the years 1710 and 1735.

There is another ſtone placed above the front door of Mr. James Dunſmure's houſe, in Incle-ſtreet, with ſome ancient armorial bearings upon it: But as not being informed any way about it, I therefore chuſe to be ſilent with regard to that ſtone.

In this new town is an excellent whinſtone-quarry for cauſewaying ſtreets; equal to any I have ſeen in Scotland for quality; as alſo many feet thick of rock, with little or no earth above.

New Abbey-ſtreet is intended to lead eaſt to Miln-ſtreet, through this quarry, whenever the craig is worked out.

Here the earl of Abercorn has built, at his own expence, one of the largeſt, moſt commodious, and moſt elegant inn in Scotland (deſigns of this inn, by George Stewart, Eſq; architect at London, and executed by Mr. John Spink, from London). This inn was begun to build in 1780, and is newly completed November 1. 1782: The main-

front, upon Gauze-ſtreet, is 149 feet long, and 3 ſtories high, with a ground ſtory below, for cellars: The ſouth ſide, which fronts Silk-ſtreet, is 160 feet and 9 inches long; all of dented aſhelar work: The weſt or bow end, which fronts New Town croſs, is beautified with a platform, covered with lead above, and adorned with a balluſtrade: The walls within finiſhed with ſtone paniels, ornamented ceilings, *&c.* This building is compoſed of 30 fire rooms; one of which is 34 feet long, by 18 feet wide, and 16 feet high. Below, in the bow-front, is a coffee-room, 25 feet long, by 18 feet wide, and 12 feet high; at which end is an excellent geometry ſtair, ſo well planned, as not to encroach in the leaſt upon any of the foreſaid rooms. At the eaſt end is a range of ſtables, 122 feet and a half long, divided into four parts; two of which are ſtalled for ſix horſes each; the 3d, for four horſes, and the 4th, not ſtalled, will hold twelve horſes: In whole, 28 horſes. Beſides theſe are coach-houſes for ſix carriages, with a large yard, and other office-houſes; all incloſed with two large gates: The houſe and ſtables form a large triangle. At each front of the houſe is a plain portico door; and above each portico is placed the earl of Abercorn's armorial bearings (only one of the antelopes above each door). As many people do not underſtand what an antelope is. In natural hiſtory, it is a kind of goat, with curled *or* wreathed horns.

The earl of Abercorn's armorial bearings. Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *gules*, three tinque-foils, pierced ermine; 2d and 3d, *argent*; a ſhip with her ſails furled up, *ſable*. Supporters; two antelopes, *argent*, their horns, ducal collars, chains and hoofs, *or*. Creſt; in a ducal coronet, *or*, an oak fructed and penetrated tranſverſely in the ſtem by a frame-ſaw, proper; the frame *or*. Mott, *Sola virtus nobilitat.*

Chief ſeats; Duddingſton, in Mid Lothian, and Paiſley, in Renfrewſhire, both in Scotland; Witham, in the county of Eſſex, 32 miles from London, and Stevens Green, near Dublin.

The elevation of the new inn, with the plan of the new town, is in the plan of Paiſley, which I drew laſt year.

It is the general opinion of the place, that the earl of Abercorn intends building ſeveral convenient and neceſſary market-places on the ſouth ſide of Silk-ſtreet, oppoſite to the New Inn. When, I have not the ſmalleſt doubt, but that his lordſhip would obtain an act of parliament, to have the New Town of Paiſley, with the whole of the Abbey and Smithhills, erected into a free burgh, with bailies, ſerjeants at law, and others; and alſo contribute largely to the purchaſing an engine for extinguiſhing fire, lamps for lighting the ſtreets, with other articles needful, were he properly applied to, by the heritors of the place.

John-James Hamilton, nephew and neareſt heir to the earl of Abercorn, was married to Catharine, ſecond daughter of Sir John Coplie, of Sprothorough, in Yorkſhire, bart. June 18. 1779.

C. "This abbey was honoured with being the burial place of the great ſtewards of Scotland, (for king Robert III. ſays, in a charter to the monks of Paiſley, "*Ubi plurima*

corpora progenitorum noſtrorum ſepeliuntur et requieſcunt in pace (*a*), *i. e* Where the bodies of very many of our progenitors are buried and reſt in peace," as alſo of king Robert II. and of Marjory Bruce his mother, daughter of the renowned king Robert I. where there is a monument erected to her memory, cut in the form of a woman, raiſed about two feet, above the ſurface of the ground, and is called Queen Blearey's tomb. A ſmall portion of the ancient church yet ſtands, which ſhows much of the magnificence of that ſtructure."

S. § The abbey is now let out to a number of tradeſpeople. The great front-ſtair was taken down about two years ago. The relicks of Marjory Bruce were removed, by order of the preſent earl of Abercorn, about ten or twelve years ago, and interred in his own burial place, covered with the foreſaid monument. The occaſion of her death I muſt again inſert here, for behoof of thoſe who only have purchaſed the Hiſtory of Paiſley by itſelf, as before promiſed, in Part II. page 30. Marjory Bruce, daughter of the renowned Robert I. and wife of Walter, great ſteward of Scotland, at that time lord of this country, being hunting at the Knock, near this place, was thrown from her horſe, and by the fall ſuffered a diſlocation of the *vertebræ* of her neck, and died on the ſpot; ſhe, being pregnant, fell in labour of king Robert II. the child or *fœtus* was a ceſar: The operation being made by an unſkilful hand, his eye being touched by the inſtrument, could not be cured, from which he was called king Bleareie. This, according to our hiſtorians, fell out in the year 1317. She lies buried at Paiſley, where is a monument erected to her memory, *viz.* now on the north ſide, and near to the weſt end of this burial-place, or founding iſle. At the knock there was formerly a high croſs ſtanding, but no inſcription legible: Tradition hath handed down, that it was erected on this occaſion.

The earl of Abercorn's burial-place or founding iſle, is the greateſt curioſity in Paiſley, I dare ſay, inferior to few in Britain; being thought preferable by many to the whiſpering gallery, St. Paul's cathedral, London. This iſle is the eaſtmoſt pile of building that is now ſtanding of the old abbey, the wall on the north ſide being part of the ſouth ſide of the abbey-church-yard wall, the northweſt corner of the iſle being joined to the ſoutheaſt corner of the church.

This iſle is viſited by the general part of ſtrangers. John Frame, indweller in the foreſaid abbey, is keeper of the keys of this iſle, as a perquiſite allowed him by the earl of Abercorn; who ſhews people that inclines for a view of this iſle, leaving it to their diſcretion to recompence him for his trouble.

You are firſt taken in at a large arched gate, on the eaſt ſide, and near the ſouth end of Abbey-ſtreet, and then led through a large yard, about 20 ells ſquare; in which yard you may ſee a ſtone with three coats of arms upon it, *viz.* Paiſley coat of arms, which will be deſcribed afterwards; the pope of Rome's, and another, I do not know. Then you are taken in at the weſt end door, the only one the iſle has. This iſle is 48 feet

(*a*) *Chartulary of Paiſley.*

long, by 24 feet wide, with a good pavement floor; about 15 feet of this pavement at the eaſt end, is raiſed higher than the reſt; to which place you aſcend by four ſteps, which runs the whole breadth of the iſle. At this end there is a vault below the pavement, where the family of Abercorn have formerly buried their dead. In this chapel were interred Elizabeth Muir and Euphemia Roſs, both conſorts to king Robert II. the firſt died before his acceſſion. About 4 or 5 feet high are a range of popiſh images on the eaſt gable, where your guide will tell you. Thoſe at the ſouth ſide, are three prieſts ſtanding, with one ſitting, and others confeſſing their ſins; next is a prieſt ſtanding beſide an altar; next is a prieſt ſtanding, and a man confeſſing his ſins, with others kneeling; next another altar near the ſame way; next a prieſt giving to a man that is lying extreme unction (this is miniſtered to people dangerouſly ill, and conſiſts in anointing them with holy oil, and ſaying a form of prayer over them, being one of the ſacraments of the church of Rome); next are three prieſt ſtanding beſide the tabernacle; next is a biſhop with his gown on, having a prieſt beſide him; he is pardoning a tranſgreſſor; at the middle of the gable is a little vacancy; then north of that is the holy babe, with his mother Mary, and Joſeph her husband, with the reſt of the holy family, and a man reading a book; then another man holding by the horns of the altar. On the ſouth ſide, oppoſite to the mouth of the vault, is the ſount ſtone that uſed to hold the holy water.

The roof of this iſle is arched over with ſtone, after the Gothic order, the length being divided into four equal parts, by three ſpring arches, ornamented with diagonal arches at proper diſtances.

A very patriotic gentleman, J. W. in town, in the practice of P. wrote an acute deſcription of the town of Paiſley laſt year, inſerted the ſame in the Univerſal Dictionary, juſt a publiſhing; wherein he ſays,

"Cloſe by the abbey church is the earl of Abercorn's burial-place; the greateſt curioſity in Paiſley, it is a vaulted Gothic chapel, without pulpit, or pew, or any other ornament, but has the fineſt echo, perhaps, in the world; when the end-door (the only one it has) is ſhut, the noiſe is equal to a loud and not very diſtant clap of thunder: If you ſtrike a ſingle note of muſic, you hear the ſound gradually aſcending, with a great number of repetitions, till it dies away as if at an immenſe diſtance, and all the while diffuſing itſelf through the circumambient air. If a good voice ſings, or a muſical inſtrument is well played upon, the effect is inexpreſſibly agreeable. The deepeſt, as well as the moſt acute tones are diſtinctly reverberated, and theſe in regular intervals of time. When a muſical inſtrument is ſounded, it has the effect of a number of inſtruments of alike ſize and kind playing in concert. When a number of different inſtruments in uniſon ſounds the ſame note, a good ear is able to diſtinguiſh the variety of ſound produced by each. A ſingle inſtrument ſounding a particular note, and then inſtantly its fifth, or any other concordant note, the two ſounds can be heard, as it were, running into and uniting with each other in a manner peculiarly agreeable. But the effect of a variety of inſtruments

playing in concert, is particularly charming, and muſt excite ſuch emotions in the ſoul as it is impoſſible to deſcribe."

Near to the ſouth ſide in this burial place, oppoſite to queen Bleareie's tomb, lies the monument or tomb ſtone, which formerly covered the foreſaid vault, with this Latin inſcription upon it.

D. O. M.

PIÆ infantum Margaretæ, Henrici, et Alexandri Hamiltoniorum, memoriæ; Claudius Hamiltonius Paſleti dominus, et Margareta Seton ejus uxor, proli chariſſime—Cum lachr. poſſ. obiere, Margareta An. Sal. 1577: *X kelen. Jan. Nata menſes tres, dies XXII—Henrici* 1585. *Id Mar. Natus menſes tres dies duos—Allexander* * * * * * § *Kal. Decemb. Natus menſes octo dies tres.*

Felices anima vobis ſuprema parentes
*Solvunt vos illis ſolve * quæ decuit.*

To GOD the Beſt and Greateſt.

IN memory of the loving infants, Margaret, Henry, and Alexander Hamiltons; the moſt dearly beloved children of Claud Hamilton, lord Paiſley, and Margaret Seaton his wife. They died much lamented, Margaret, the 23d of December, in the year of Salvation 1576, aged three months and twenty-two days; Henry, the 15th of March, 1585, aged three months and two days; Alexander, November * * * * *, aged three month and eight days.

Bleſſed ſouls, to your death this is devoted.
He that hath taken you, hath done what beſeemeth him.

A Succeſſion of the Abbots of Paiſley.

THOUGH many of them be buried in oblivion, theſe few I have collected from the regiſter-books of the monaſtery, and other ancient documents, as follows. The firſt I have found is,

Roger, who, with conſent of the convent, gives allowance to Robert de Croc to build a chapel of eaſe, in the reign of king William. To whom ſucceeded

§ *Obliterated.*

William, who, in 1225, makes an agreement with Sir Hugh, the ſon of Reginald (anceſtor of Sir John Houſton) about the lands of Auchincloſs.

Then theſe ſucceeded in order.

Andrew de Kelcow, is abbot of Paiſley, in the reign of king Robert Bruce, and, in 1318, makes an agreement with Sir Reginald Mure of Abercorn. To whom ſucceeded

John, abbot of Paiſley, who, in 1327, obtained a confirmation, of the kirk of Kilkeran, from the biſhop of Argyle, who was ſucceeded by another,

John, *anno* 1369, who was ſucceeded by

Another of the ſame name, 1409. His ſucceſſor was,

William Chiſholm, abbot of Paiſley, whoſe ſucceſſor was,

John Lithgow, in 1432. To whom ſucceeded

Thomas, abbot of Paiſley, who obtained from Robert lord Lyle, the fiſhing of Crockatſhot, upon Clyde, *anno* 1452 (*b*), whoſe ſucceſſor was,

Henry, abbot of Paiſley, of whom I have found little more mention, than that he obtained, from John Laumund of that ilk, a confirmation of the patronage of the kirk of Kilſinan, *anno* 1466. His ſucceſſor was,

George Shaw (of the family of Sauchie), who built much of the fabric of the monaſtery; and being a privy-counſellor to king James IV. it was in his favours the town of Paiſley was erected into a burgh and barony, *anno* 1488, as the charter of erection, yet extant, teſtifies (*c*). To George Shaw ſucceeded

Robert Shaw his kinſman, who, in 1509, was promoted to the epiſcopal ſee of Murray; his ſucceſſor being

Robert Stewart, of the houſe of Lennox, whom I find granting charters to his vaſſals, from the year 1511, to the year 1529; whoſe ſucceſſior was

John Hamilton, natural ſon of James earl of Arran; who being promoted to the epiſcopal ſee of St. Andrews, as I formerly obſerved, *anno* 1546. His ſucceſſor was

Lord Claud Hamilton, third ſon of James duke of Chattelherault; who was titular abbot and commendator of Paiſley; and being forfeited after the field of Langſide, *anno* 1568, that dignity was conferred upon

Mr. William Erſkine, parſon of Campſy, afterwards titular biſhop of Glaſgow, which he enjoyed until the road of Stirling, *anno* 1585. That lord Claud Hamilton was, with others of his kindred, reſtored.

The next and laſt I have found deſigned commendator of Paiſley, was

Claud Hamilton of Shawfield, ſecond ſon of Claud lord Paiſley; who, in 1601, reſigned his right of that commendatory in favours of James, maſter of Paiſley, his brother (*d*). And this much as to the ſucceſſion of the abbots of Paiſley."

(*b*) *Chartulary of Paiſley.* (*c*) *Ibidem.* (*d*) *Carta penes, J. comitem de Dundonald.*

§ § Monks, at the beginning, were a parcel of men whom the heat of perſecution in the infancy of Chriſtianity, had forced into deſarts; where they lived more ſafely, and ſerved God without diſturbance. All their employment conſiſted in prayer, meditation, and reading the holy ſcriptures. Of this ſort were our ancient Culdees or Keldees: So termed either becauſe they were *Cultores Dei*, according to Hector Boeth; or from living in cells, as B. Spottiſwood would have it. They were Chriſtian Britons, who flying Diocleſian's perſecution, retired firſt to the Iſle of Man, and afterwards ſpread themſelves through this nation. They lived ſolitary, but famous for learning and a good life, breathing a ſpirit of devotion: and left ſuch an opinion of their holineſs behind them, that their cells after their death, were converted into churches. So Kilmarnock, Kilpatrick, Kilring, *&c.* is as who ſhould ſay, *Cella Marnoci, Cella Patricii, Cella Niniani, &c.*

Many found ſo much content in a retired life, that they were loth to return to ſecular buſineſs. Yea, ſome not thinking it ſufficient ſimply to withdraw for devotion's ſake, from the preſs of the people, and a tempting world, were pleaſed withal to expoſe themſelves to the moſt auſtere exerciſes of mortification. Simeon Stylites, or of the Pillar, may ſerve for an example, who lived in the firſt century, and was ſirnamed from his abode upon a pillar 36 cubits high, where he ſtood not a few years with a chain to his foot, aſſiduous in prayer, and faſting after a ſtrange faſhion.

But though many of the Solitaries would not abandon their lurking places, even after the blaſt of perſecution was over; yet the moſt part found it convenient to go together into monaſteries, where they might be aſſiſting and comfortable to one another. This was done by the influence of Columbus' perſuaſion, who, in Congallus II's reign, returned from Ireland, whither he had gone, *anno* 491, with S. Patrick, to aſſiſt in the converſion of that nation. He founded the monaſtery of Icolmkill for that end, in one of our Weſtern Iſles *. Where he led a pious and exemplary life, keeping ſtrick diſcipline

* *As you are ſailing to Icolmkiln, you diſcern part of the buildings, which inſtantly ſtrike you with a kind of enthuſiaſm and reverence, you figure to yourſelf how grand they muſt have appeared in their primeval glory: And the nearer you approach them, the more are theſe feelings increaſed and enlarged. Indeed Icolmkiln, ruinous as it is, appears with the greater advantage, on account of its ſituation with reſpect to the oppoſite coaſt, viz Mull, which is rugged, wild and uncultivated.*

The buildings next to Port-na-ri, that is, Port-Royal, the place at which you land, are thoſe of the nunnery. Here is a court about 40 feet ſquare, that has had covered walks, in which the nuns were allowed at certain times, to walk and breathe the free air. It is bounded on the weſt by a wall 14 feet high, on the north by the church, and on the other two ſides by houſes. The abbeſs had her lodgings on the ſouth ſide, where there have been a large hall and ſeveral apartments, the gate was on the eaſt adjoining to the church. There is a paſſage from the court to the church, the church is 58 feet long, and 20 feet broad, the chancel is covered with an arch of ſtone, which is a piece of excellent and curious workmanſhip. On the eaſt are two gothic windows. The altar ſtands, and is almoſt entire. Within the church are ſeveral ſepulchral ſtones: Two of them appears ſomewhat remarkable. In one of them we have a lively repreſentation of John the Baptiſt—

over his monks. To whom he gave precepts of direction, without obliging them to any vows. After this example, other monaſteries were erected. The monaſtery of Icolmkiln had an extended juriſdiction over all the reſt. Theſe monaſteries were nurſeries and ſeminaries of religion and learning, out of which parochial churches were planted with miniſters. Buchanan tells us, That Palladius was the firſt biſhop in Scotland, and that till he came here, the church was ruled by theſe monks with ſimplicity and holineſs.

We ſee the ghaſtly executioner with the bloody weapon in his hand—We ſee the ground beſpattered with blood—We ſee the head itſelf, and a woman ready to receive it into a charger:—On the other, there is the figure of an abbeſs—Her head-dreſs is peculiar to her ſtation—Her hands are elevated in a praying poſture.—Two angels appear ſupporting her with harps in their hands. Above the one angel is the moon, and above the other, a comb. This repreſentation occupies only the weſt half of the ſtone. On the other half, there is the figure of the virgin Mary fronting the abbeſs. Her head is crowned and mitred. The babe in her arms. On the right ſide of her head is the ſun, and on the left the moon, and the ſtars above all.

The burying-place of the nunnery was aſſigned ſolely for females, and the ancient practice has never as yet been violated. No females were buried in the church-yard of St. Oran, until about thirty years ago, when a gentleman in the neighbourhood ventured to break through the ancient practice, and buried his daughter among the reſt of his family. The women, it is affirmed, were not allowed to enter the church-yard. They had only an opportunity of viewing the funeral proceſſions and ceremonies from a neighbouring hill on the weſt hand, called Cairn, where a croſs was erected. Near the ſouthweſt corner of the church-yard there is a row of grave-ſtones, under which divers kings were buried; on the eaſt is a row of grave-ſtones cut out in full length. Several heroes, in their military habits, with helmets, ſwords, and bucklers. The very ſight of them ſerves to awaken the memory of former days, and to give us an idea of thoſe glorious and renowned heroes that diſtinguiſhed themſelves ſo much among our anceſtors. On the weſt are ſix carved ſtones placed upon a larger flat ſtone. It is ſuppoſed, every one that approaches them is to turn them round ſun-ways. Whenever they ſhall be wore out by reciprocal friction, then it was thought, in more early periods, and it is ſaid to be ſtill the opinion of many about Icolmkiln, that the day of Judgment and concluding ſcene of the world ſhall take place. Hence they are called in Gaelic, Clach-a-bhra'th, that is, the day of judgment ſtones.

The Angel or Zion-hills are two ſmall green mounts. Here it is ſaid, St. Columbo often held conferences with ſuperior ſpirits. Every year, on Michaelmaſs day, the whole inhabitants of the iſland uſed to march from the monaſtery to theſe hills, in ſolemn proceſſion, mounted on white horeſes. The monaſtery was poſſeſſed by the canoneſſes of St. Auguſtine, who wore white gowns, and above them rockets of fine linen.

St. Columba began the work of this, and undoubtedly brought it a conſiderable length, as he found the generality of the people favourable to his deſign, and had all the encouragement which the neighbouring potentates and great men could afford him. How far he ſucceeded, cannot be preciſely aſcertained at this diſtance. But others, whom we know nothing of, upon the very ſame plan, carried on what he had ſucceſsfully begun, and finiſhed the ſeveral fabrics in the moſt grand and ſuperb manner. Then it became a moſt noted ſeminary of learning; was reſorted to by perſons of the higheſt rank, from the moſt diſtant regions, and its glory and fame were celebrated every where. Kings, monarchs, chieftains, men of the greateſt wealth and opulence were ambitious, above all things, to have their bones depoſited in a place ſo famous and ſo much celebrated. For theſe reaſons, it is no wonder it became immenſely rich. It was the chief of all the monaſteries of Great Britain and Ireland. And the ſons of ſeveral kings went there for their education.

These Keldees being diligent in works of piety, were in such esteem, that Constantine, one of our kings died a Keldee at St. Andrews. They did mightily oppose the introduction of popish inovations: But the emissaries of Rome gained upon the easy mind of King David; a legate from pope Innocent II. was received in Scotland, in the year 1138, with a great deal of ceremony and respect. After which time prelates began to get up their heads among us, and to drive us to superstition: But were not able to suppress the Keldees, as that learned and judicious antiquary, Sir James Dalrymple, observes (Collections concerning the Scottish History) till the beginning of the fourteenth century. Pains was taken first to proselyte their abbots with the bait of preferment to new-erected bishoprics; and Keldees possessed of parochial churches were suffered to enjoy their benefices during life. At length, what by these and forcible methods, that pious set of men was quite thurst out: Upon whose ruins a most corrupt regular and secular clergy set up. Monachism in Scotland by the distinction of vows, rules and different orders, turned quite unruly and disorderly.

It is beside my purpose to speak of all the religious orders. Historians are not agreed about the number of them. Mr. Fox reckons up no fewer than 102 different orders of monks and friars in Christendom. Let it suffice to take notice of those that took footing in Scotland.

S. Basil founded the most ancient, if not the only order of monks in the east. S. Augustine contrived a famous order in Africa; and Benedict, an Italian, born at Nursi, was the first that brought the monks in Europe under the ties of vows and rules; his disciples were called Benedictines. The abbey of Icolmkiln, was inhabited by monks of this order; Many others, as those of the Carthusians, Cistercians, and the congregation of Cluny, have sprung from this order.

King James I. brought these Carthusians into Scotland; and built them a beautiful priory in Perth. Their institution was of the most rigid kind. They were not allowed to go out of their monastery, or to converse together; but were enjoined to perpetual silence, and forbid to eat flesh in any case whatever, or to look upon the fair sex.

Though Icolmkiln has been much neglected since the Reformation, yet the monuments of its ancient grandeur were never openly insulted nor demolished by any public decree. For the dreadful havoc made among religious houses never penetrated so far north as Icolmkiln.

But to conclude: Various are the revolutions and vicissitudes of fortune which Icolmkiln has sustained during the course of a dozen of centuries. This is no great phenomenon. The same fate has often befallen other places. What are now become of the seven churches in Asia, once so famous in the annals of the Christian church; what are now become of Athens, Sparta, Crete, once the seats of polite learning and ingenious arts? They still exist, but, alas! they are only the habitations of rude barbarians. But this does not hold with respect to Icolmkiln. The inhabitants are virtuous, well-disposed, and particularly hospitable to strangers. This is the character every person acknowledges, who has visited them. Here the old Scots hospitality still prevails, and every house is open to the stranger.

Volateran reports of Bruno their father, that for fifty years he would not ſee a woman's face.

The monks of the abbey of Moleſme, within the dioceſs of Langres, in France, having, about the year 1098, extremely deborded from the rule of their inſtitution, twenty-one of them, together with Robert the abbot, concerning a juſt abhorrency of the diſſolute life of their fellows, left the monaſtery, and fixed at Citeaux, a wild and deſolate ſolitude, in the dioceſs of Chalons, in Burgundy: Thence came the name of Ciſtercians. Reſolving upon a ſtrict and reformed life, acording to the diſcipline of S. Bennet; they, by the authority of the biſhops of Lyons and Chalons, and Otho, firſt duke of Burgundy, erected an abbey: And diſtinguiſhed themſelves, by a white habit, from the Benedictines, who went in black. At firſt they ſeemed altogether mortified to the world, but ſoon acquired great riches, through a mighty opinion that men had of their piety. This order was approven by Urban II.; mightily increaſed under Innocent II.; and was exempted from payment of tithes by Adrian IV. For which immunity I know no other reaſon, if it was not becauſe they profeſſed to be a ſort of refined Benedictines, and that pope was at firſt a Benedictine monk; or elſe, that there was bribery in the caſe; for popes commonly granted to monks for money, as many exemptions as they pleaſed. The Ciſtercians were named Bernardines, for that their order was rendered famous, and amplified by S. Bernard, to that degree of power, as it governed moſt part of Europe a whole age both in ſpiritual and temporal concerns.

The congregation of Cluny, inſtitute by Berno in France. Their principal abbey being found ſufficient to afford lodging to pope Innocent IV. with two patriarchs, twelve cardinals, three archbiſhops, and fifteen biſhops.

We had firſt monks of Cluny in the monaſtery of Paiſley, and then Ciſtercians, and afterwards thoſe of Cluny.

The Mendicants, or begging friars, aroſe in the twelfth century. Who were not as the monks, confined to their cloiſters, but allowed to go about for their living; and to preach in the neighbouring paroches. Branched into the five orders of Carmelites, Dominicians, Franciſcans, Auguſtinians, or the order of S. Auguſtine, and the trinity friars. The Carmelites were ſeveral pilgrims picked up by the patriarchs of Antioch, and placed in a monaſtery upon mount Carmel, about the year 1160, while Alexander III. was called his holineſs at Rome.

They boaſt themſelves to be the ſucceſſors of Elias, becauſe Carmel was formerly the retreat and reſidence of that prophet.

They came, in king Alexander III's time, to Scotland. This order was called the white friars.

The Dominicians, or black friars, had S. Dominick de Guzman, a Spaniard, who contrived the inquiſition, for their founder.

The order of Franciſcans, or the gray-friars, inſtituted by S. Francis, an Italian, about the year 1208, and approven by pope Innocent III. This S. Francis had been a diſſolute merchant in his youth, who upon the wakening of his conſcience, put himſelf under the greateſt auſterities; and turned ſo compaſſionate, that he could not find it in heart to kill a louſe. He endeavoured, by preaching to beaſts, and teaching birds their catechiſm, ſheep to bleat out their canonical hours, and ſuch like holy fears, to treaſure up a ſtock of merit in the bank of his fraternity. He preſcribed extreme poverty to his followers, that they ſhould go bare footed, girt with a rope about their waſtes, and beg their daily bread. They were not allowed to handle money, or to poſſeſs any thing in property, and ſcarce could call their wearing clothes their own.

We had no Dominicians or Franciſcans in Scotland, till a ſample of them came from France, in the year 1219.

The ſociety of Jeſuites was founded in the year 1534, by Ignatius Loyola, a gentleman of Biſcay; who finding himſelf diſabled and lame of both his legs, did caſt about to gain a livelihood by devotion. This order of men hath obtained ſuch privileges from Rome, as makes it terrible to all others. They convert themſelves into all ſhapes, intrude into all courts, and make it their buſineſs to wheedle eminent ſcholars into their ſociety. They were beginning to breed under the late king James, in a college, in the abbey of Holyroodhouſe: but were turned out of that neſt, at the Revolution; and we hope ſhall never return.

A ſhaven crown was the badge of all monks. They made vows at their admiſſion; as the three vows of chaſtity, poverty, and obedience. The firſt hath given occaſion to much lewdneſs and uncleanneſs.

Fuller's Church Hiſtory informs, that nuns were as numerous in England, as monks and friars. He inſtanceth that 700 brethren, and 1100 ſiſters, were under the ſame roof. My author finds no writer to have been of that order. He conceives they took ſuch pleaſure in one anothers company, they had no leiſure to put forth books. However, the twentieth canon of the ſecond ſynod of Nice expreſly provides againſt double monaſteries, that is, the allowing of cloiſters for men and women within the circumference of one and the ſame wall.

The firſt profeſſed nun that I read of in our country, was S. Bride, deſcended of honourable parents in Caithneſs, retired from the world, and a great eſtate to which ſhe was born, that ſhe might be devoted to the ſervice of God. She died, and was interred at Abernethy. Several virgins copying after her, gave themſelves up to devotion, and a ſolitary life. Theſe, without taking on vows, did preſerve their chaſtity more nice and unſpotted than later nuns, who, like the monks, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by orders, rules, vows, and habit.

Coldingham, before it was erected into a priory for monks, had been a ſanctuary of virgins, famous in ancient hiſtory for cutting off their noſes and lips, to preſerve their

chaſtity from the Danes, after the manner that the Amazones cut off their right paps or breaſts.

The church of the May uſed to be viſited by barren women in hopes to get children, at the mouth of the river Forth.

Monks had a ſubordination of officers among them, the chief was called abbot, in whom the chief care and management of the monaſtery was lodged. One monaſtery could not have two abbots; but I find there hath been many ſorts of them. Among the ſubaltern officers under the abbot, the prior held the chief rank; to whom the ſubprior acted as prior in his abſence; together with prieſts, deacons, ſubdeacons, exorciſts, acolytes, readers and doorkeepers; all invented to ſupport the ſacrifice of the maſs.

I have heard the monaſteries in Scotland reckoned to be about ſeventy in number, whereof fourteen were poſſeſſed with women; thirty governed by abbots, and twenty-ſix by priors.

I ſhall give a ſhort account of the miſchievous effects and conſequences of heaping ſo great riches upon theſe eccleſiaſtics and regulars, which they wheedled from the people, and then conclude this ſubject.

Firſt lazineſs, with a train of abuſes, and then ignorance entered in upon the church; prelates came to diſdain preaching, the pariſh prieſts alſo ſcorning to do their own work, hired begging friars, who in their ſermons ſtrangely abuſed and impoſed upon mens conſciences, by doctrines of ſuperrerogation, purgatory, *&c.* which was invented by Gregory the great, about the ſixth century; oblations were allowed to be made for the ranſom of ſouls out of that place of torment. The clergy acquired vaſt riches on that account but in a courſe of years they reſigned themſelves to pride and luxury by all the baſeſt methods of ſimony, till at length the popiſh clery grew intolerable in Scotland: Then the wiſe God put it in the hearts of ſome to breath after a reformation: which began in Scotland in the year 1558, with the danger of their lives: And the pope's juriſdiction and authority was aboliſhed by an act of parliament, Auguſt 24. 1560.

The reformers at that time invaded all cloiſters and monaſteries in the kingdom, pulled down altars, riffled churches of their images, beginning at Perth, and ſupported by the lords of the congregation (Part I. page 53.), demoliſhed part of the fabrics of the moſt part, except four in Edinburgh, and the cathedral in Glaſgow; at this time great part of the abbey-church or monaſtery in Paiſley was deſtroyed.

This gothic building, which was built by Walter, high ſteward of Scotland, *anno* 1160, the architect's name appears to have been John Murdo, and being taught in the famous ſchool of maſonry at Antwerp, which ſent out ſo great a number of excellent architects during the eleventh and twelfth centuries; he gave alſo the deſigns of the cathedral of Glaſgow (John Achaiws the biſhop), in 1123, as appears from an inſcrip-

tion, on the abbey of Melroſs, which was was conſecrated in 1146 The inſcription is as follows:

" John Murdo ſum tym callit was I,
" And born in Paryſle certainly,
" And had in kepying all maſon werk
" Of Sanctandroys, the hye kyrk
" Of Glaſgu, Melros, and Paſſay,
" Of Nyddyſdayl, and of Galway.
" Pray to God, and Mari baith
" And ſweet St. John, keep this haly kyrk frae ſkaith."

The fabric of the abbey-church of Paiſley is both large and ſpacious, ſtanding due eaſt and weſt, being about 110 feet long, and 63 feet wide at the extremities. There is an ambuzure walk, about 27 feet high; and 33 feet higher is another out ſide walk, ſecured with a parapet wall, from whence are images of different kinds of beaſts ſpouting water out of their mouths that runs from the ſlates, being 12 or 13 on each ſide; the roof is 82 feet high, and the belfray 8 feet; 90 feet in whole. The upper roof is ſupported by two row of large gothic pillars, *viz.* five in each row, divided into a middle and two ſide iſles, all very lofty, the columns full of jutting or projectures, above the cornices, they are all ſemiarched, and then crowned with other ſmall pillars, again ornamented with ſmall pillars between each pillar, of curious workmanſhip, imitating very much like the upper pillars on the outſide of the fabric, which are oppoſite thereto; being eleven in number on each ſide. As you enter the main door, upon the north ſide of the porch, you will obſerve three lines of very ancient letters, which I leave to the more learned antiquaries to explain. This porch is enriched with a number of moulding and other members. The ſouth ſide of the church makes one of the ſides of the ſquare that leads into the earl of Abercorn's burial-place, before noticed. It is many years ſince the ſouth door which leads from the choir of the church, into the foreſaid ſquare, was ſhut up, as alſo the door in the weſt gable. The view of this door has been almoſt annihilated, by the houſes built in front about ten years ago, with part of the two large gothic windows, which are about 30 feet high, and 9 feet wide each, ſeparated by a ſtone pier; each window is divided into three lights by two ſmaller piers, the arched part is divided into ſix circles by ſtone mouldings, *viz.* two above three, and one above two. The large ſemicircular window which is above with four piers or ſpring arches, is in full view of the ſpectator: For a further deſcription of this gable, *viz* all the mouldings, cornices, niches and other members, I refer the reader to the 55th and 56th pages of Douglaſs's Hiſtory of the Eaſt Coaſts. I ſhall only mention, that the large arch, with the ſtone pier in the middle, at the northeaſt corner of the church, is ſtill ſtanding.

I find, in Vol. I. page 250, of Mr. William Maitland's Hiſtory of the Church of Scotland, that the rent of the convent of this abbey-church, in the year 1562, was, in money, 2468*l.* Scots, with 40 chaldron and 12 bolls of bear; 72 chaldron, 3 bolls, 3 firlots, and 1 peck and a half of meal; 43 chaldron, 1 boll, 1 firlot, and 1 peck of oats; and 705 ſtone weight of cheeſe. Beſides the miniſters ſtipends, there is a certain ſum modified for communion elements, which is made more or leſs according to the extent of the parith, and number of communicants therein, but ſeldom exceeds fifty merks. The miniſter, I find (by act 232, in the 15th parliament of Q. Mary) has a right during his incumbancy, to the church yard, and may ſhear the graſs on it for the uſe of his horſe or kine, and may hinder others; but cannot cut the trees growing there. This church being a collegiate charge, is entitled to two miniſters, their ſtipends being about 16 chaldrons of oat meal between them; and the manſe and glebe to belong to the parſon who has the firſt charge. The glebe lies adjoining to the eaſt ſide of Miln-ſtreet, bounded by the lands of Meſſrs. William Wallace of Caversbank, and John Chriſtie, merchant in Paiſley. The plan of this glebe, with a proſpective view of the abbey-church, is in the forementioned plan of Paiſley. One thing I will mention here, for the behoof of all the heritors concerned in this church-yard, as many of them do not know where their property in this church yard lies, nor any other perſon, except Robert Craig, in Cauſeway-ſide, and in that caſe, at his death, muſt go to confuſion. It was propoſed to him and myſelf, by ſome of the town counſellors of Paiſley, to make out a plan of every perſon's property in ſaid church-yard, to keep regularity for the time coming: Now, if the people concerned at large, would give us any ſurety of recompence for our trouble, we would take the taſk in hand next ſummer.

The firſt miniſter I find upon record in Paiſley, was the rev. Mr. Alexander Dunlop, which might be about the year 1640 (Part II. page 173.). Mr. John Baird was miniſter here, in the year 1672, when, by an act at Holyroodhouſe, September 3, that year, Meſſrs William Eccles and Anthony Shaw, repaired to this church along with Mr. Baird. After that period Meſſrs Thomas Brown and Thomas Blackwell, were cotemporary miniſters in this church. Mr. Brown died about the year 1710. Mr. Blackwell being tranſported to Aberdeen ſome time before his death, he was ſucceeded by Mr. Robert Millar, who was tranſported from Port-Glaſgow to Paiſley, having the whole paſtoral charge of this church under his care till the year 1722, when Mr. Robert Mitchell was ordained into the ſecond charge, there he continued till the year 1739, when he was tranſported to the laigh-church of Paiſley, which was then newly built, of which more hereafter, the abbey-church being the only one Paiſley needed before that period. Mr. Mitchell was ſucceeded in the abbey-church, by Mr. William Fleming; who, in the year 1751, was ſucceeded by Mr. James Hamilton. Mr. Robert Millar died December 17. 1752. A monument was erected to perpetuate his memory, bearing date 1767: the epitaph I thought proper here to inſert.

M. S. viri admodum reverendi Roberti Millar A. M. Qui officiis sacris, jam ante apud Portum Glasguensem susceptis, atque ibidem perannos XIII. rite procuratis. Ecclesiæ huic Pasletensi ad quam A. D. MDCCX. evocatus fuerat. Non minore cum laude deinde invigilavit. Prudentis indefessi inculpatis pastoris exemplar. Domi suis charus, foris in honore habitus. De republica Christiana scriptis bene meritus. Vitæ tandem suaviter quantumvis transactæ satur; ad superos emigravit XVI. kal. januarias anni MDCCLIII.. Aetatis anno LXXX vixdum inchoato. Virginem ingenuam forma atque indole præstantem Elizabetham Kelso juvenis uxorem duxerat. Plures utriusque sexus liberos faustis ominibus edituram. Diuturnæ atque intemeratæ felicitatis participem; hæc senio pariter ac viri amantissimi desiderio confecta, placida nec inexoptata morte in Domino requievit. Mense Septembri MDCCLIX. Parentibus optimis. L. M. F. F. Anderas Millar bibliopola Londinensis.

SACRED to the memory of the very reverend man Robert Millar, master of arts. Who formerly received the office of the holy ministry in Port-Glasgow; and justly fulfilled the same for thirteen years; from whence he was called, in the year of our Lord 1710, to this church of Paisley. Nor did he with less praise afterwards diligently watch. An exemplary, wise, indefatigable, blameless pastor. In his own house dearly beloved; abroad had in honour. By his writings having well deserved of the Christian world. At length of life fully sated, though sweetly passed, he was removed to the heavenly kingdom the 17th of December in the year 1751; the 80th year of his age, as yet scarcely begun. Elizabeth Kelso, a virgin beautiful in person, and excelling in a happy disposition, was the married wife of his youth; of whom many children of both sexes were happily born: After partaking long and unviolated felicity, she equally worn out with old age, and lamenting her most loving husband, willingly, yet not wishing for death, rested in the Lord; in the month of September, 1759. To his most excellent parents, Andrew Millar, bookseller in London, erected this monument.

Mr. James Hamilton was admitted then from the second to the first charge, June 10. 1753; and Mr. John Rae to the second; who was succeeded by Mr. Archibald Davidson, *anno* 1758, having got the call, May 23. that year. He was transported to the parish of Inchinnan about the year 1760; and was succeeded by Mr. Alexander Kennedy; who died July 12. 1773; and was succeeded by Mr. Robert Bogg. Mr. James Hamilton died March 14. 1782; and was succeeded by the said Mr. Robert Bogg; who was by public intimation from the pulpit on Sunday September 1. 1782. admitted from the second to the first charge: Whereby the second charge of the ministerial office of the Abbey church of Paisley is at present vacant, November 27. 1782. Mr. James Love, Abbeybridge-street, session clerk; the right hon. the earl of Abercorn patron of the parish.

C. " The town conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, well built with handſome houſes, about half a mile in length, with ſeveral other lanes and a large town-houſe, where the ſheriff court is kept, alſo the courts of the regality of Paiſley: Both the ſheriffſhip and regality are now in the family of Eglinton, by purchaſe from the lord Semple, in the reign of king Charles I. as I have already obſerved. At Paiſley is likewiſe kept the juſtice of peace courts, called the Quarter Seſſions.

This burgh has a weekly market, on Thurſday, where there is ſtore of proviſions: But that which renders this place conſiderable, is its trade of linen and muſlin, where there is a great weekly ſale in its markets of thoſe ſorts of cloth; many of their inhabitants being chiefly employed in that ſort of manufactory. It has ſeveral fairs, the greateſt of which is on the 25th of July, called St. James's-day; to which there is a great concourſe of people from many places, about buſineſs; as there is of others, for diverſion, to ſee their horſe and foot races, which are run on ground excellently fitted for that purpoſe; it is governed by two bailiffs, one of which uſed to be annually nominate by the abbot of Paiſley, before the Reformation, and afterwards by the lord of the erection. But that privilege was diſponed by William earl of Dundonald, to the community of that burgh, *anno* 1654. The moſt part of their revenue is held immediately off the crown, whereby one, commiſſioned from the town-council, hath right to vote at the election of the commiſſioner to the parliament for the ſhire of Renfrew.

There is a proſpect both of the abbey and town of Paiſley in Mr. Sletzer's Theatrum Scotiæ."

S. § The town of Paiſley is ſituate in 55 degrees 48 minutes north latitude, and 4 degrees 8 minutes weſt longitude; lying 6 miles 4 1-2d furlongs weſt from the city of Glaſgow; 50 miles weſt from Edinburgh, the capital of North-Briton; 440 northweſt from London, the capital of South-Briton; about 650 northweſt from Paris, capital of France; 600 northweſt from Amſterdam, capital of Holland; 1040 northweſt from Vienna, capital of Germany; 1260 northweſt from Rome, capital of Italy; 1800 northweſt from Conſtantinople, capital of Turkey, in Europe; 1000 north from Madrid, capital of Spain; 200 northeaſt from Dublin, capital of Ireland; 1050 northeaſt from Liſbon, capital of Portugal; 1200 ſouthweſt from Stockholm, capital of Sweden; 900 weſt from Copenhagen, capital of Denmark; 1854 weſt from Moſcow, capital of Ruſſia; 1600 ſouthweſt from Petersburg, in Ruſſia; 600 northweſt from Flanders, Bruſſels the capital; 1200 northweſt from Poland, Warſaw the capital; 1000 northweſt from Pruſſia, Berlin the capital; 500 northeaſt from Norway, Bergen the capital, and 3000 eaſt from America.

In treating of the origin of Paiſley, no authentic records with regard to its foundation, are to be procured; therefore we are much in the dark with reſpect to any of its ancient affairs prior to the year 1158, *viz.* two years before the building of the abbey-church. It is cuſtomary with many authors, in treating of antiquities, to make probabilities, or conjectures ſupply the place of evidence.

The Hiſtory of Glaſgow, page 70, wrote by Mr. John Gibſon, *anno* 1777, ſays, "Glaſgow, in the Welſh language, as well as in the Gælic, ſignifies a gray-ſmith; the only inference," ſays he, "that can be drawn from this, is, that ſome ſpot in the moſt ancient part of the city, was, in former times, before the eſtabliſhment of the biſhopric, the place of reſidence of ſome blackſmith, who had obtained a name in his profeſſion, and from him it got the appellation of Glaſgow, or the habitation of the gray-ſmith."

Two reports are circulated in town, by ſome formal traditions, as to the manner Paiſley received its name; and to know the reality, I have been at great pains conſulting the learned in different languages, *viz.* the clergy, antiquarians, and others; ſo as I find thoſe reports bear not the ſmalleſt appearance of truth, I therefore decline to inſert them.

With reſpect to the churches and other public buildings. The whole people in town and abbey pariſh, aſſembled in the abbey-church, until the laigh-church was built, bear-date 1736, as before noticed. The laigh church is built in form of a Greek croſs, very well laid out, ſtanding on the northeaſt ſide of the New-ſtreet; the ſeats are all numbered, being 154 in whole; which contains a great number of people.

The earl of Dundonald diſponed the patronage of the royalty of Paiſley to the town of Paiſley, February 12. 1733. The magiſtrates and town-council of Paiſley are patrons of the churches within ſaid town. They obtained a decreet from the lords of council and ſeſſion *anno* 1736, *viz.* that year the church was built; and called a miniſter *anno* 1738; when Mr. Robert Mitchell was tranſported from the abbey-church, and ordained miniſter in the laigh church, *anno* 1735, as before obſerved. He died March 9. 1747, aged 50 years; and was ſucceeded by Mr. Peter Scott, who had been formerly his aſſiſtant in that charge. Mr. Scott was ſucceeded by Mr. Robert Finlay about the year 1755, who was tranſported to Glaſgow. He was ſucceeded by John Woderſpoon about the year 1757; who went to America, May 18. 1768; who was ſucceeded by Mr. James Morriſon, formerly miniſter of Killearn, and afterwards of Strathblane. He died March 25. 1781, and was ſucceeded by the preſent Mr. Colin Gillies, Decemb. 19. 1781.

Several donations have been given to the poor of the place, as appears by the inſcriptions affixed in the church; the donors names are, *viz.* James Newal, merchant in Glaſgow, died December 16. 1737; his wife died Auguſt 30. 1740; they left 5*l.* ſterling each; William Love, miniſter of Cathcart, died *anno* 1737, aged 57 years, 100 merks Scots; his brother Robert Love, maltman, Seedhill, died *anno* 1745, aged 67, 21*l.* ſter. David Rodger, wright, died May 24. 1742, 100 merks Scots; John Love, Seedhill, died April 25. 1756, 15*l.* ſter. John King, dyer, Paiſley, died June 24. 1747, aged 68, 10*l.* ſterl. Bethia, daughter of William Cochran of Ferguſly, Eſq; died May 21. 1766, aged 66 30*l.* ſterl. William Caldwell, merchant, Paiſley, was ordained an elder in 1723, choſen a magiſtrate 1726, died March 2. 1774, aged 78, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Margaret Parkeſon, Paiſley, died July 29. 1774, 12 guineas; James Mure, preacher of the goſpel, died De-

cember 23. 1737. aged 58, 7*l.* 10*s.* ſterl. All theſe ſums left to the ſeſſion for behoof of their poor. Mr. Mure alſo left 10*l.* ſterling for the erection of the town of Paiſley. James Fulton, ſurgeon, Paiſley, died November 14. 1746, aged 55 years. 300 merks Scots to the poor alſo; all theſe names are affixed in the ſeſſion houſe. Mr. Fulton alſo left to the weavers ſociety 300 merks, and to the ſhoemakers, wrights, taylors, and maltmens ſocieties, 50 merks Scots each. The foreſaid Mr. Newal left 10*l.* ſterling to the weavers ſociety, and Mary Grewſon his wife, left 5*l.* ſterl. John Keil, weaver in Paiſley, died January 171[illegible], left 100 merks Scots, and John Kerr, merchant there, died November 11. 1730, 100 merks Scots; all theſe three laſt ſums to the weavers ſociety; and John Cochran, merchant Paiſley, died November 26. 1742, in the 74th year of his age, left 50*l.* ſterling for the poor of this place; all theſe other names affixed in the choir of the church.

About the year 1755 6, was built at the Oxſhawhead, the high church, which is an oblong ſquare of 82 feet by 62 within the walls, of aſhelar work, ruſtic corners, and an elegant ſtone cornice at the top, 31 feet high: Though the area be ſo large it has no pillars: The 193 ſeats, which are all numbered, and galleries are ſo well laid out, that, though the church contains near 3000 people, every one of them is in full view of the miniſter. The church is pavilion roofed, having a platform 44 feet long, and 18 feet broad, covered with lead above; the conſtruction of the roof is very curious, and admired by every man of taſte; the whole was planned and conducted by the late very ingenious Mr. John White, magiſtrate of the place about that time.

The firſt miniſter ordained to this church, was Mr. James Bane; but ſome diſpute happening between him and the magiſtrates, about the year 1766, about the management of the money collected at the church door, he left the church in April that year; as alſo ſome of his elders, becauſe the magiſtrates took the authority of diſtributing the money which the elders had collected; this cuſtom is ſtill practiſed. Mr Bane afterwards went to Edinburgh, and joined the relief church, where he ſtill remains. In Sept. 1766, Mr. George Muir, formerly miniſter at New Cumnock, ſucceeded Mr Bane in the high church; during the time of his incumbancy, the ſpire of the ſteeple was built upon the high church; which was three years in building, and is 161 feet high, being very elegant and of excellent workmanſhip, adorned with two balluſtrades, the one 70 feet, the other 90 feet high, and a venetian window in front. From the upper balluſtrade is one of the moſt extenſive and moſt pleaſant view any where in the county. The expence of this magnificent church was about 2300*l.* April 26. 1776 arrived the great bell, weighing 1050 pounds weight, and coſt 75*l.* ſterling, and hung between the two balluſtrades. The ſame day the ſeats in the church were rouped at 233*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* being only 81*l.* ſterling the preceding year; and in April 26. 1777, they went off at 350*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* June 6. that ſame year, the clock for the high church arrived, and was ſet agoing.

Mr. Muir died July 21. 1771, in the 48th year of his age, and 21ſt of his miniſtry;

and was ſucceeded by Mr. William Taylor, July 2. 1772, who was tranſported to the high church of Glaſgow, about the 27th of Auguſt, 1780; and was ſucceeded by the preſent Mr John Finlay, March 19. 1781.

In 1781, was built the middle church, a few yards ſoutheaſt from the high church; pavilion roofed, having a neat porch in front, covered with lead, and crowned with three vaſes; this church was dedicated, November 13. 1781, by the rev. Mr. John Finlay; and December 19. following, the preſent rev. Mr. John Snodgraſs was received miniſter. On February 20 1782, the magiſtrates and town council received a charter of erection for erecting the town of Paiſley into three diſtinct pariſhes, being only a collegiate charge before that period: The diviſion of the pariſhes will be explained in the arrangement of the houſes.

It was obſerved (Part II. page 110.) that the presbytery of Paiſley loſt a vote in the general aſſembly, by uniting the pariſhes Killallan and Houſton together, as being only eighteen miniſters who had a vote in the presbytery before that time: I ſhall here explain how the ſaid presbytery came to loſe their vote, and how they regained it, as formerly promiſed. A presbytery, conſiſting of leſs than twelve miniſters, ſend two of them, and one ruling elder, as delegates, to the general aſſembly; from twelve to eighteen, three, and one ruling elder; from eighteen to twenty-four, four, and two ruling elders; all which are choſen annually ſix weeks before the meeting of the general aſſemby: Now, as there are eighteen miniſters, or even upwards, who have a vote in Paiſley presbytery ſince the erection of the town of Paiſley into three diſtinct pariſhes, they ſend four miniſters, and two ruling elders, to the general aſſembly.

In 1756, an antiburgher church was opened, and the preſent rev. Mr. James Ellis was ordained their miniſter, September 21. that year. About the year 1762, they built a meetinghouſe, near the head of the Schoolhouſe-wynd; and enlarged it *anno* 1781.

In 1767, a congregational church was opened: Their place of meeting is in the Abbey-palace at preſent.

In 1769, a burgher church was opened, and built a meetinghouſe at the Abbey-cloſe, that year the preſent rev. Mr. Samuel Kinloch was ordained their firſt miniſter.

At the beginning of the preſent year (1782), a BEREAN church was opened in the New Sneddon; of which the rev. Mr. William Nelſon is paſtor.

In 1781-2, was built a chapel of relief, near the ſouth end of Caſtle-ſtreet. They have not got a miniſter as yet, November 25. 1782.

In 1688, at the Townhead-ſtreet, was built an alms-houſe, which was rebuilt in the year 1724, with a ſpire upon it. The upper part is now uſed as a ſchool, by Mr. William Adie, ſeſſion clerk for the three pariſhes. One donor's name is affixed in this houſe, *viz.* "Thomas Peter, merchant and dean of guild, Glaſgow; who died the 10th of September, 1721, in the 81ſt year of his age. Mortified to the hoſpital of Paiſley 3000 merks; the intereſt whereof to be applied for the ſupport of three old men."

At the croſs ſtands the town-houſe; which is a very handſome building, aſhler work of good cut ſtone, three ſtories high, with a tall ſpire, and a clock, with a large bell, which is rung every day: The ſpire was rebuilt about the year 1759, and is now 128 feet high. The houſe is adorned with two elegant fronts; the one towards the ſouth, and the other towards the eaſt. Part of the ſouth front is let out for an inn above, and ſhops below; the guard-houſe is in the other under part; and the reſt is uſed as a tolbooth, and court rooms. The ſheriff court of the county is held in a large hall on the eaſt front, where are eighteen ſteps of a ſtone ſtair up to the ſame. The magiſtrates hold their courts often in the ſame hall, and ſometimes in the clerk's chamber, which is below the foreſaid hall. The front of the ſaid chamber is adorned with a piazza, ſupported with two ſquare ruſtic arched ſtone pillars. The ſheriff and magiſtrates generally both hold two court days each week. The earl of Eglinton was heritable ſheriff of this ſhire before the ſheriffſhip juriſdictions were ſold, which was about the year 1748; and Charles M'Dowall, Eſq; of Crichen, advocate, was choſen ſheriff; which office he ſtill enjoys. His anceſtor Patrick M'Dowall of Crichen was a deſcendent of the M'Dowalls of Logan. His armorial bearings *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, gorged with an antique crown *or*, on a dexter canton, *argent*, a hart's head caboſſed, *gules*, for a maternal difference. Creſt, a demi lion, *argent*, crowned with an imperial crown, *or*, holding in his right paw a flaming ſword. Motto, *Pro rege in tyrannos*. The ſallary of the ſheriffſhip of Renfrew is 150*l*.

Hugh Kerr, ſheriff ſubſtitute of Renfrew, died September 23. 1776; his ſucceſſor Mr. Robert Paterſon, died May 29. 1781; whoſe ſucceſſor is Mr. James Blair, the preſent-ſubſtitute. Mr. James Wilſon, fiſcal, Mr. John Snodgraſs, clerk, Mr. Robert Walkinſhaw, depute-clerk. Procurators, Meſſrs. William Campbell, Alexander and James Gibſons, Thomas Kerr, James and Thomas Kibbles, James Orr, Claud Simpſon, Hugh Snodgraſs and James Walkinſhaw.

Before the year 1739 the town of Paiſley had only two bailies or magiſtrates; but by the increaſe the town was making, they found it neceſſary to raiſe their number to three bailies, a treaſurer, a clerk, and ſeventeen counſellors; the firſt bailie is a juſtice of the peace for that year.

The form of electing the bailies, treaſurer and council, of the burgh of Paiſley, which is always the firſt Monday after Michaelmaſs. The Monday before the ſame (obſerve Michaelmaſs day is the 29th September), the bailies and council meet and make their leet of treaſurer and council as follows: *viz.* They nominate five perſons by the voice of the whole council, to be on the leet for treaſurer, that either are or has been counſellors formerly; and thereafter, they chuſe fourteen perſons who were formerly in council, and ſix other perſons who never were counſellors; which makes up twenty for the council. Which is done by every one of the council naming one; and in caſe there ſhould be fewer in the council than twenty, ſo that ilk perſon naming one does not a-

mount to the ſaid number, then what is wanting, are to be choſen by the voice of the whole council: And after all is done, the clerk is to give the officer a double of the ſaid treaſurer and council leet, whom he is to warn as ſoon as poſſible, to attend in the town-hall or clerk's chamber, next Monday, being the Monday after Michaelmaſs. And the Saturday before, they cloſe the treaſurer's general accounts; all which being done, on the Monday after Michaelmaſs, the hail old council meet; and after the five on the leet for treaſurer is read over, they choice one; then after that they choice the council, *viz.* ſix out of the fourteen who were formerly in council, and two out of the ſix that were never in council before, which makes up the number of eight; and, in caſe of being parrs in vote, the old treaſurer is to decide the ſame. The names of which perſons the clerk is to give the officer, and he is to bring the ſaid new treaſurer and council. And after they have given their oaths of fidelity, and oaths of ſecrecy and oaths of allegiance they ſign the aſſurance. Then the old council are to remove. And the new council and treaſure are to ſet themſelves with the clerk, and there they are to chuſe twelve (including the three magiſtrates) out of the old council. After which, the old and new council being met together, they nominate three perſons ſucceſſively to go out; of which they nominate one to come in again; which one is on the leet of bailies; and after he is come, they aſk him who ſhall go out in his ſtead: So the whole council nominate another perſon to go out to the other two; out of which three they nominate another perſon to come in, who is to be on the leet alſo of bailie; and ſo gradually putting out one, and fetching in another, till they make up nine perſons to be on the leet of bailies; Out of which the old and new councils (after the nine are gone out) chuſe three of the perſons to be bailies: Who muſt accept, by giving their oaths as ſaid is in that ſtation; and in caſe of their being parrs in vote, the new-elected treaſurer is to decide.

John Storie, Eſq; was elected a magiſtrate in 1756: No other of the magiſtrates are alive who was elected prior to that date.

A ſucceſſion of the bailies, from Michaelmaſs 1776, to 1782. This mark (M) Main-ſtreet, and the other mark thus, (N) New-ſtreet.

1776. John Storie, Andrew Smith and John Patiſon.
1777. Andrew Smith, James Wilſon and Andrew Brown.
1778. John Storie, John Patiſon and John Cochran.
1779. John Storie, Andrew Brown, and John Cochran (M).
1780. Andrew Smith, John Patiſon and John Orr.
1781. Andrew Smith, Andrew Brown and John Cochran (N).
1782. James Wilſon, John Cochran (M) and Hugh Jamieſon.

The other counſellors elected for 1781 and 1782. Thoſe marked thus * have been bailies formerly.

1781. William Carlile, treaſurer; John Patiſon *, merchant, Townhead; John Orr *, ſilk-manufacturer, Great George-ſtreet; Hugh Jamieſon, linen-manufacturer, Gordon-lone, near Sacel-bridge; John Storie *, Eſq; Cauſewayſide; Charles Maxwell *, Eſq; Moſs-row; William Orr *, linen-manufacturer, Cauſewayſide; James Wilſon *, merchant, near the Croſs; John Cochran *, merchant, Main-ſtreet; Thomas Marſhall *, merchant, Cauſewayſide; John Smith, linen-manufacturer, Orchard-ſtreet; Alexander Weir, merchant, near the Croſs; William Wallace, ſilk-manufacturer, New Sneddon; Hugh King, baker, Croſs; Walter Lochhead, baker, Main-ſtreet; Alexander Beſsland, wright, ditto; Matthew Burns, ſince dead, and William Wylie, merchant, Croſs.

1782. William Wallace, above mentioned, treaſurer; Andrew Smith *, merchant, head of Cauſewayſide; Andrew Brown *, merchant, New-ſtreet; John Cochran *, merchant there; William Carlile, merchant, New Sneddon; John Storie, Charles Maxwell, William Orr, John Patiſon, John Orr, Alexander Beſsland, Thomas Beſsland, wood-merchant, head of Water-wynd; James Carſon, wood merchant, New Sneddon; John Wilſon, merchant, Townhead; John Tarbet, merchant, Cauſewayſide; William Stewart, merchant, Townhead; James Stevenſon, ſilk-manufacturer, Main-ſtreet; Archibald Gardner, merchant New-ſtreet: Alexander Gibſon, writer, Townhead, clerk; whoſe predeceſſor was Mr. Alexander Skeoch.

The burgeſſes and community of the town are ruled and regulated under this government; but their laws and cuſtoms being the ſame as in other burghs, I inſiſt not on them.

David Brown, James Peacock, William Hart and John Allifon, town officers, and William Gordon, drummer.

I ſhall only mention the rates and cuſtoms of entering burgeſſes. A burgeſs's eldeſt ſon, if the burgeſs be alive, is five merk; if the burgeſs be dead, the ſon pays eight pence one-third; the younger ſons, five pounds Scots. A man who marries a burgeſs or freeman's daughter, is ten pounds Scots, and a ſtranger pays two pound and two-pence ſterling. At their admiſſion they ſwear allegiance to the king, magiſtrates, council and community; and pays eighteen pence halfpenny of court dues. It is to be obſerved, that all the new-elected bailies, treaſurer and counſellors, who never were elected into ſaid offices before, with all the new-entered burgeſſes, annually, upon the ſecond Tueſday of June, walk round the five-merk lands, or royalty of Paiſley, attended by the town-officers, and a great number of ſpectators; which cuſtom is called Landymyrs, or land-marches. Within the town's marches are three wells, *viz.* Caſtlehead-well, Lone wells, and Craigs-well; where they are all ſtopped, and waſhed at. While walking through the moſs, they pull a number of flowers, ſuch as that ſoil produces; and at the Duſeing-brae, *viz.* at the north end of the Long-lone, where Paiſley horſe-race ſtarts, they are ſtopped, not without both mirth and terror, then two of the officers take the perſon higheſt in office firſt, and taking hold of his ſhoulders and legs, then with a

ſwing returns his poſteriors with a velocity againſt ſaid brae, which is called douping; this being thrice repeated, the perſon then is a free brother burgeſs; all the reſt are ſerved after the ſame manner. Generally the firſt perſon ſo ſerved, aſſiſt for one in ſerving the next. When this ceremony is over, then they walk all in grand proceſſion, attended by the magiſtrates, with the officers, and drums beating before them; being all ornamented with the foreſaid flowers, from the ſaid brae, to the town-houſe, and all dine together, each one at his own expence.

The quarter ſeſſions are now held at Renfrew: They have not been held at Paiſley theſe many years.

The town hoſpital was built *anno* 1750, in the New Sneddon, oppoſite the quay, a neat commodious houſe, three ſtories high, fit to accommodate near 200 people. In 1751, it was opened for the reception of poor perſons. In 1752, the expences of building and repairing ſaid houſe amounted to 584*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* 3 4ths ſterling. Some additional buildings have been made ſince, particularly a cell for confining mad people in.

In 1781, the houſe was incloſed on the back parts with a ſtone wall, between nine and ten feet high; the front with a paliſade dyke and an iron rail. The front court is 39 feet long and 13 feet broad, pavemented with good ſquare free ſtones. The houſe is ſupported by a ſmall tax laid upon the inhabitants quarterly. The ſtent duty raiſed, for behoof of ſaid hoſpital, betwixt November 1. 1780 to November 1. 1781, amounted to 270*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* ſterling.

The hoſpital is at preſent managed by fifteen directors; ten of which are choſen by the magiſtrates and town-council, three by the kirk ſeſſions, and two by the ſociety of taylors. The managers, in February 1782, were, Mr. James Wilſon preſent bailie, their convener, Mr. William Orr, caſhier; the others were, Meſſrs William Carlile, John Caldwell, James Carſon, Robert Carſwell, James Craig, Alexander Beſsland, Archibald Gardner, John Gemmel, John Ferguſon, Andrew Leiper, Walter Lochhead, George Loudon, and William Wallace.

The number of poor perſons in this hoſpital, February 15. 1782, were, 12 old men, 13 old women, 24 boys, and 18 girls; total 67. A bell is rung three times a day, *viz.* before victuals taking. Mrs. Robieſon has the charge of the houſe, who has great merit in her conduct and diligent care of the children, greatly outdoing her predeceſſor. The children are carefully educated by Mr. James Andrew, ſchoolmaſter, and the boys put out to buſineſs at the expence of the houſe.

Too much praiſe cannot be given to the ballance of power in any community, who are the movers and the ſupporters of ſo charitable and commodious a habitation, as an hoſpital; and then by confining the poor to their own pariſhes: Which cuſtom is a great mean to prevent irregularities in marriage, either by affinity, or conſanguinity of blood, which too often is the caſe, occaſioned by ſtrolling beggars, many of them being not of the beſt of characters.

The magiſtrates of Paiſley uſe great diligence to prevent thoſe ſtraggling perſons from coming within their juriſdictions; and every method neceſſary is taken by the people of Paiſley in general, to ſupport and keep their own poor at home; for moſt of the mechanic and artificers in town have formed themſelves into ſocieties, and eſtabliſhed funds for the aid of their diſtreſſed members: Theſe funds are generally well managed, and of very great benefit to individuals. The names of theſe ſocieties I will inſert afterwards

Several ſums of money have been mortified to the poor of this hoſpital: The donors are, Matthew Kyle, bailie in Paiſley, died November 4. 1760, left 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and Margaret Park, relict of William M'Dowall, late bailie in Paiſley, died November 10. 1760, left 27*l.* 15*s.* 6*d* 8-12ths ſterling; the intereſt of both ſums to go for the uſe of the hoſpital, under the management of the magiſtrates and town-council.

The other perſons after-named, mortified for the uſe of this hoſpital the following ſums, viz. Charles Simpſon, writer, died June 20. 1761, left 5*l.* John Maxwell, calender-maſter, died January 24. 1767, 40*l.* William Stewart, merchant, Paiſley, died April 4. 1771, 30*l.* Margaret Parkieſon, died in July 1774, 10*l.* Jane Semple, died January 17. 1780, 5*l.* and Robert Nielſon, died January 11. 1782, 20*l.* all ſterling money.

At the corner of the head of New-ſtreet ſtands the meal-market, fronting the Main-ſtreet, bearing date 1665; adjacent thereto ſtand the fire-engines under lock and keys; they lie in James M'Walter's, Daniel Kerr's, James Ralſton's, and in the guard-houſe, as appears by an inſcription affixed to the front of the meal-market.

The town of Paiſley's coat of arms is engraved in the front of this market, although painted on the front of the bailies gallery, Laigh-church: I ſhall deſcribe them after having enlarged a little on heraldry in general.

As heraldry itſelf is of a noble extract and original, ſo the knowledge thereof is worthy of any gentleman: And if duly conſidered, will be found no leſs uſeful than curious, as tending to illuſtrate the hiſtories not only of particular families, but of the nation in general. For which reaſon, to give my reader a general idea of the antiquity and progreſs of armories, as we now have them, I ſhall here mention the riſe, growth, and improvements of arms.

Though learned men are generally agreed as to the uſefulneſs of armories, yet they differ with reſpect to the beginning and riſe of them: As the practice of heraldry in Scotland is very ancient, ſo the higher we trace it, we find arms the more regular and diſtinct: And of ſo great importance to the nation, was the regularity and diſtinction of arms reckoned by our kings and parliament, that ſundry laws, relative thereto, have been enacted and publiſhed, diſcharging all perſons to aſſume arms to themſelves, without due authority; prohibiting theſe to carry arms who had right to none; or thoſe who had right to uſurp the arms of other men. Before the modern practice of ſubſcribing names to writes of moment, which was not uſed in Scotland, till about the year 1540, all ſuch

writes and evidents were only ſigned with ſeals, which contributed much to the regularity of arms: And therefore it was enacted by ſundry ſtatutes, that every freeholder ſhould have his proper ſeal of arms, and ſhould either compear himſelf at the head court of the ſhire, or ſend his attorney with his ſaid ſeal; and they who wanted ſuch ſeals were to be fined: So that commonly gentlemen ſent to the clerk of the court their ſeals in lead, who kept the ſame in his office, to produce or compare on occaſions; and it was reckoned no leſs crime than forgery to counterfeit another man's ſeal.

As thoſe ſeals grew leſs uſeful and neceſſary; ſo armorial bearings became leſs regular: And therefore, *anno* 1592, cap. 125. the parliament gave power and commiſſion to the lion king at arms and his brethren heralds, to viſit the whole arms of noblemen, barons, and gentlemen within Scotland, and to diſtinguiſh them with congruous differences, and to matriculate them in their books; as alſo, to inhibit all ſuch to bear arms, as by the law of arms ought not to bear them, under the penalty of confiſcating to the king all the goods on which ſuch arms ſhould be found; with 100*l.* to the lion and his brethren, and in caſe of not payment, to be impriſoned during the lyon's pleaſure.

And *anno* 1672, cap. 21. the ſaid act of parliament is renewed and ratified, and the lyon king at arms is impowered to diſtinguiſh arms, and matriculate the ſame in his books or regiſters; which regiſter is ordained to be reſpected as the true and unrepellable rule of all arms and bearings in Scotland.

Many other inſtances might be given, to prove the regard our anceſtors in Scotland bore to heraldry; their zeal and concern to prevent irregularities therein. By all which it is evident, that they never looked on armorial bearings as an idle amuſement, but as a matter of great moment and importance to the nation. The eſſential parts of arms by our former definition, are tinctures and figures. Tincture is a general word for metals and colours, made uſe of in the ſcience of heraldry, and in place of it the French uſe the word *Emeaux*, or enambling; in placeing colour upon gold and ſilver, the two metals in armories.

The tinctures or armorial colours are ſeven, viz. two metals, gold and ſilver, and five colours, blue, red, black, green, and purple; beſides theſe five colours named, the Engliſh heralds give other two colours more rarely uſed than purpur, and of leſs eſteem; ſuch as tenny, a colour compoſed of red and yellow; and ſanguine, a colour that is a duſkiſh red.

Moſt of the Engliſh writers not only inſiſt tediouſly on their virtues and qualities which they fancy they repreſent, but give out for a rule in this ſcience, that gentlemens arms ſhould be blazoned by tinctures, the noblemens by precious ſtones, and ſovereign princes by planets, to ſhow their ſuppoſed eminent virtues, by which they blazon. I ſhall therefore ſubjoin the following ſcheme.

Terms of the Tinctures.	*Colours.*	*Precious ſtones,*	*Planets,*	*Virtues.*
Or, i. e. Gold, *is*	Yellow	Topaz	Sol	Faith
Argent, Silver -	White	Pearl	Luna	Innocency
Azure, - -	Blue	Sapphire	Jupiter	Loyalty
Gules, - -	Red	Rubie	Mars	Magnanimity
Sable, - -	Black	Diamond	Saturn	Prudence
Vert, or Sinople -	Green	Emerauld	Venus	Love
Purpur, - -	Purple	Amethyſt	Mercury	Temperance
Tenny, - -	Tanne	Jacinet	Dragon's Head	Joy
Sanguine, -	Blood colour	Sardonix	Dragon's Tail	Fortitude

In this ſcience, tinctures as well as figures, have their proper and fixed terms all over Europe, to which heralds hold cloſe in their blazons; ſo that almoſt all nations underſtand and receive them in theſe terms, as an univerſal language, which we very much owe to the French.

Theſe tinctures are ſaid, by Sylveſter Petra Sancta, and others, to be taken from the liveries of the four companies which acted upon the Roman theatres; and Meneſtrier would have them brought from the Roman legions, as in his L' Origine de L' Art du Blazon.

Arms have been taken by all nations, and in all ages, for military marks, and ſigns of honour; by which, not only perſons, families and communities, are diſtinguiſhed and known, but nobles alſo diſtinguiſhed from plebeians, and nobles among themſelves. Which marks and ſigns were called arms; becauſe in ancient times they were painted, or engraven on ſhields, and other pieces of armour; as alſo on banners and pennons, from whence they are called armorial enſigns: and being likewiſe embroidered, or painted on the ſurcoats of military men, which they wore over their armour, to diſtinguiſh them in battle, they were called coats of arms. And did diſtinguiſh the noble from the ignoble, the worthy from the unworthy, by marks of honour and noble deſcent, conferred by princes upon their well-deſerving ſubjects and their families, in reward of their virtuous actions and brave attempts. And alſo to difference the branches or cadets of one and the ſame family; that the firſt may be known from the ſecond, and he again from the third, and the third from the fourth, and ſo on, were there never ſo many of them.

So that as mankind grew numerous, certain marks and diſtinctions by which perſons, families and communities might be known one from another, were in a manner abſolutely neceſſary; which are now to be met with every where almoſt, not only on the frontiſ-

pieces of public and private buildings, but commonly on tombs, and other monuments of antiquity.

Some conclude, that the uſe of arms was antideluvian, and after the flood was continued among the children of Noah; and afterwards among the children of Iſrael, they prove from the 2d chapter of the book of Numbers, where God gives expreſs command ment, that every man of the children of Iſrael ſhall pitch by his own ſtandard, with the enſign of his father's houſe. And further they urge the uſe and practice of armories in ſucceeding ages among the Egyptians, Aſſyrians, Grecians and Romans.

Arms were very much improven, and in great eſteem in the reign of king Charles the great in France; when he and Achaius king of Scotland, entered into that league, about the year 792, the double treſſure, flowered, counterflowered, flower de luces, was added to the arms of Scotland, as a badge of that alliance.

It will not be improper to premiſe ſomewhat concerning the ſhield, which was a neceſſary inſtrument in defence of the body, being a broad piece of armour held on the left arm to defend blows, yet is not a complete armorial bearing, except there be more tinctures than one; ingrailed, invecked, imbattled, *&c.* the parts within the ſhield, are theſe contained within the limits of the ſhield: And by parts without the ſhield, I underſtand the exterior ornaments; ſuch as creſts, helmets, mantlings, ſupporters, *&c.*

It was a cuſtom of thoſe who went to military exerciſes to be in a complete military equipage, with arms on their ſhield, ſurcoat, and caparifon of their horſes, with their eſquires riding before, carrying their maſters tilting ſpears, when the knights came near the barriers where the juſtings were to be held, they blew and winded a horn or trumpet, which gave advertiſement to the heralds who were then attending to come forth to receive his name, armorial bearing, and his other proofs of nobility; which was recorded in their books: From which (it is ſaid) came heraldry, or the art of blazon (the ſignification of the word blazon in heraldry is the art of expreſſing the ſeveral parts of a coat of arms in its proper terms). After the ſaid names and arms were recorded, their ſhields of arms with helmets, mantlings, wreaths and creſts, with which they were to juſt, were hung up by the left corner with the timbre (in that poſture which we call couchie, which is to be met with in many ſhields of arms, and ſhows the owners had been received into tournaments): Then challenges were given by the knights to one another, which were performed, by touching their ſhields with ſuch weapons as they were to juſt either with blunts or ſharps; ſome days before the action, while the ſhields were hung upon windows, trees, or other fit places. Thoſe who attended the ſhields, ſohung and expoſed, were the knights pages or ſervants, who were dreſt in ſuch faſhions as their maſters fancied, making them ſometimes appear like ſavages, or moors, lions, bears, or other monſters, guarding the ſhields, to inform who touched them; from which cuſtoms, ſays our author, came the uſe of ſupporters, repreſenting men and beaſts, at the ſides of the ſhield: So that theſe, it ſeems, who were qualified to be admitted in-

to juſts and tournaments, though but gentlemen, had a right to carry ſupporters; but now they are allowed to none under the dignity of a lord baron, except thoſe who have right to them by preſcription.

I ſhall now proceed to ſhow in what parts of the ſhield, the armorial tinctures ſtand when clothed, and how diſpoſed of.

The chief is the higheſt part of the ſhield poſſeſſing the third upper part of the field, horizontally to repreſent the crown or ſign of ſovereignty.

The pale is that honourable ordinary which poſſeſſes the third middle part of the field perpendicularly, which ſignifies a pale of wood or ſtake, and has been given for an armorial figure to thoſe who have with ſucceſs, ſkill and valour, broken down the impalements of their enemy's camp or city.

Dexter, ſignifies the right ſide; and ſiniſter, the left ſide; and baſe, the bottom; and creſt, above the ſhield, field, or eſcutcheon; which is all the ſame in heraldry.

The teſſe poſſeſſes the third middle part of the field horizantally, by two lines, drawn traverſe the eſcutcheon, repreſenting the military belt and girdle of honour, uſed in ceremonies at the inveſtiture of knights, and quotes that ſaying of Joab, to the man who brought him the news that Abſalom was hanging by the hair of the head, in an oak tree, 2 Sam. xviii. 11. "Why didſt thou not ſmite him there to the ground, and I ſhould have given thee ten ſhekels of ſilver and a girdle." See Crawfurd's, Stewart's, Mure's, Lindſay's, *&c.*

The barr contains the fifth part of the field horizontally as the feſſe does the third. Repreſents a piece of timber laid traverſe, over ſome paſſes, bridges, or gates, to ſtop the enemies from entering.

The bend is made by two lines drawn over-thwart the eſcutcheon from the dexter chief to the ſiniſter baſe point, and poſſeſſes the third middle part of the field diagonal.

The croſs is as it were compoſed of the pale and the feſſe; which two do not lie upon one another, but are united in the centre, and poſſeſſes a third part of the field, is now the badge of the noble order of the garter, aſcribed to their patron St. George, It has been anciently uſed by Chriſtians; Conſtantine the great, is ſaid, to be the firſt who aſſumed it, and carried a red croſs in a white field, which is the enſign and flag of England.

The ſaltire repreſents the letter X. See Colquhoun's, Maxwell's, Napier's.

The cheveron repreſents a pair of compaſſes half opened.

The bordure goes round the extremities of the field, and takes up the fifth part.

A creſcent is like the half moon with the points or horns upwards.

The lion, for his heroic qualities, is uſed as the emblem of ſtrength, courage, generoſity, power and royalty; being called the king of beaſts. His noble poſture or poſition in arms is to be on his hinder feet, with his fore feet towards the right ſide, and upper angle of the ſhield; his head direct forward, ſhowing but one ear, and one eye, in

this poſition he is armed, rampant, or lion rampant. See M'Dowall, Wallace, *&c.*

A demi lion ſhows only his head, neck and ſhoulders, with his two paws, and the end of his tail, the hinder parts of his body not ſeen. See Milliken.

Flowers with five leaves are called, cinque-foils,

An antelope, is a kind of goat, with curled or wreathed horns. See duke of Hamilton's, or earl of Abercorn's.

Mule, an animal generated by an aſs and mare, or by a horſe and ſhe-aſs.

Flower-de-luce. Churchmen have not been wanting to honour this flower, heaping together all the places of holy write, where the lilly is mentioned, and applying them to it from St. Matthew chap. vi. verſe 28. "Conſider the lilles of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they ſpin." Mr. Nanges, in his hiſtory of St. Lewis, ſays, that it conſiſts of three leaves, which repreſent faith, wiſdom and valour. The French magnify this flower, and celebrate it with many elogies; but as to the time and manner of its deſcent they differ widely

Arms of the town of Paiſley, *or*, a feſs cheque, *ſable*, between three ſeals, *gules*, wreathed about the ſhield with two ſtalked and leaved, *vert*, fructed, *gules*. *i. e.* bearing fruit.

Eaſt ſide of Moſs row, and a few yards north of the Croſs, ſtands the fleſh-market, built about the year 1766. It has a neat front, 72 feet long, of good aſhler work, being one of the moſt commodious of the kind in Britain, which coſt the community above 1200 ſterling. All fleſhers and others, that ſell meat within the liberties of the town are, obliged to come to this market and pay cuſtom; however, much meat is ſold in the ſuburbs, without the town's juriſdiction. It has ever been the practice of ſeveral people in this place, to buy cattle on the foot, and kill them for their own uſe.

What follows is taken from the collector of the fleſh-market's books, from September 24. 1781. to September 24. 1782, *viz.* 2193 cows, at 5*l.* each; 2724 calves, at 4*s.* each; 3318 ſheep, at 8*s.* each; 3219 lambs, at 4*s.* each; 87 goats, at 3*s.* each, and 80 hogs, at 15*s.* each: In whole 2588*l.* 17*s.* ſterling.

Oppoſite to the fleſh-market ſtands the tron, or cuſtom-booth, which was the fleſh-market before the year 1766. Here butter, cheeſe, fiſh, and ſeveral other articles, are ſold by what they call the tron pound, of 22 ounces and a half, being the ſtandard of this ſhire.

Above the cuſtom-booth is the aſſembly-hall; repaired for that purpoſe about the year 1771; and let to Mr. William Banks, the preſent poſſeſſor, for a dancing ſchool.

The Latin-grammar ſchool ſtands in Schoolhouſe-wynd; Mr. Mungo Henry is the preſent ſchool-maſter.

In 1781, a writing ſchool was built in Meetinghouſe-lane, at the town's expence.

A ſchool was built by ſubſcription at Maxwelltown 1780, Mr. James Maxwell of Caſtlehead donated the ground, as before noticed; Mr. John Maxwell, late merchant in Paiſley; who died December 16. 1779, and mortified 240*l.* ſterling, under the ma-

nagement of his nephew William Maxwell of Bredieland, Eſq; the legal intereſt of which, in time coming, to be paid to a man properly qualified to teach Engliſh, in the Abbey pariſh; Mr. Robert Ferguſon teaches in the ſaid ſchool, and receives the foreſaid intereſt.

The taylors ſociety have two large houſes at the head of Moſs-row and at the foot of Schoolhouſe-wynd; which draws above 100*l.* ſterling annually.

In 1782, the bakers ſociety built a large ſtorehouſe for holding wheat, at the eaſt ſide of Miln ſtreet, 84 feet long, and 34 feet wide, and 3 ſtories high.

At Sacel bridge, is a miln for grinding bark for the uſe of tanners. This miln is the town's property, let to Mr. Thomas Whitehead, tanner, Seedhill. In ancient times it was uſed as a place of confinement.

The wrights ſociety are building two houſes in Storie-ſtreet, at preſent.

In the year 1782, the old bridge of Paiſley was taken down and rebuilt, by Mr. James Brown, architect; the arches 46 feet wide, and 30 feet high, each. The bridge is 29 feet broad at the eaſt end, and about 25 feet broad at the weſt end.

In 1760, was built the Sneddon-bridge, with two arches.

In 1763, was built the Abbey-bridge, with three arches; all built over the river White Cart

The ſaid river runs north through this town. At ſpring tides the water flows up to the middle bridge, even ſometimes further: And veſſels of 40 tons burden, come up to the quays, a little below the Sneddon on both ſides of the river. The communication by water is of great importance to the inhabitants, either by exportation or importation of their goods to Port-Glaſgow, Greenock, or even to the city of Glaſgow.

At the ſouthweſt ſide of the town lie the lands of Broomland, commonly called the Gallow-green, from the gallows ſtanding there in former times. So high did ſuperſtition run in peoples weak minds, *anno* 1697, that 20 poor wretches were condemned for the imaginary crime of witchcraft, and five of them were burnt on the ſaid green, in June 10. the ſame year. A report prevailed, and gained full credit, that one of the condemned, *viz.* a wizart, was ſtrangled in his chair by the devil, leaſt he ſhould make a confeſſion to the detriment of the ſervice. For a further deſcription, I refer the reader to the Narrative of Wizzards, printed 1697. Great quantities of free ſtones have been taken out of theſe lands to build the town of Paiſley with.

About the year 1779, the lands were all levelled, and planned off to build houſes upon. That ſame year was formed a ſtreet, called New Sandholes, from ſand being taken therefrom.

North from New Sandholes, the magiſtrates of Paiſley have laid off a piece of ground for a church yard. A monument ſtone is removed to that place; The epitaph I thought proper here to inſert.

" Here lie the corpſes of James Agie and John Park, who ſuffered at the Croſs of Paiſley, for refuſing the oath of abjuration, February 3. 1685.

" Stay, paſſenger, as thou goeſt by,
" And take a look where theſe do lie;
" Who for the love they bare to truth,
" Were depriv'd of their life and youth.
" Tho' laws made then, caus'd many die,
" Judges, and 'ſizers were not free,
" He that to them did theſe delate,
" The greater count he hath to make:
" Yet no excuſe to them can be;
" At ten condemn'd, at two to die.
" So cruel did their rage become,
" To ſtop their ſpeech caus'd beat the drum.
" This may a ſtanding witneſs be,
" 'Twixt presbyt'ry and prelacy."

This ſtone, with part of the bones and duſt of the ſaid martyrs, were removed from the common place of execution to this place, by order of John Storie. John Patiſon and John Cochran, magiſtrates in Paiſley, in the year 1779.

The manufactures of Great Britain are acknowledged on all hands to be one of the greateſt ſources of its preſent opulence and grandeur. They are the moſt ſolid and permanent foundation upon which our extenſive commerce, and improved ſtate of agriculture reſt with ſecurity. Salutary laws enacted by the legiſlature, prohibiting the importation of ſome ſpecies of goods, impoſing duties upon others, joined with the enterpriſing and perſevering ſpirit of the inhabitants, are ſome of the means which counterbalance the obvious advantages which rival nations have, ariſing from the low value of the medium of traffic in this country.

The inhabitants of the earth are a mine which, according as it is wrought, yields riches to all the different countries in the world; poverty and want, affluence and riches, are only the effects of the different methods how monarchs and ſtates work here. The providing and encouraging of proper and profitable employment for the inhabitants of any nation, and the ſuppreſſing of vicious habits and pernicious trades, is the great end, as well as the great art, of government; according as the governors of different countries underſtand this art, and apply it, ſo are the circumſtances, trade and wealth of theſe countries. And where thoſe in government are not at due pains to employ the wiſdom, power, and authority of the legiſlature, for the encouraging the labour of the people, and leading them into uſeful trade and manufacture, that government lays no foundation for its own ſupport, unhinges itſelf, and muſt ſoon totter into deſtruction with

the people: It is not the vaſt bounds of land without inhabitants, nor a poor, idle, and hunger-beaten people that can ſupport the grandeur of a king, the expence of government, and afford money for the payment of armies, and defence of a nation. Strength and riches only can do this, and theſe muſt ariſe from the number and wealth of the inhabitants, and from nothing elſe. The glory of every ſtate being no more than what it can levy of men and money with eaſe and without inconveniency to the ſubject.

All trades which import commodities of mere luxury and pleaſure into a country, and tend to heighten the expence of living, to debauch the manners of the people, which carry out pure caſh, and hinder the conſumption of our own manufactures, the only real ſource of riches to a country, all ſuch trades are iminently deſtructive to the nation; and the hands employed in them are acting to the ruin of their country.

But to confine myſelf more to the different kinds of manufactures, carried on in the town and pariſh of Paiſley, I flatter myſelf will not be unacceptable to the generality of my readers. I have been at conſiderable pains in making proper enquiry neceſſary for coming as near the truth as poſſible, and am much obliged to ſome friends, eſpecially to Mr. William Carlile, merchant, New Sneddon, Paiſley, for information given me.

My reaſons for communicating the reſult of theſe inquiries to the public are two: Firſt, that the town of Paiſley may not be conſidered by the nation as an inconſiderable unimportant place, but as a large manufacturing town. Secondly, that ſuch as have a love for their country, time and abilities for the taſk, may be induced to make out proper eſtimates of the manufactures or commerce in different places of North Britain, that ſo the progreſs which this country is making may be aſcertained, and a ſpirit of emulation raiſed.

At what time the weaving branch was firſt eſtabliſhed in Paiſley is difficult to determine; one thing is certain, that at the Union a ſmall manufacture was carried on, conſiſting chiefly of Bengals, in imitation of ſtriped muſlins, and coarſe linen checks, not exceeding 100 looms; both of which is moſtly given up here. While theſe were the only manufacture, the inhabitants ſeem to have had little inclination for enlarging their trade; for their goods were expoſed to ſale in the weekly market, and moſtly bought up by dealers from Glaſgow.

A free trade to England and the foreign ſettlements being opened, the inhabitants enlarged their views, and extended their buſineſs. About the year 1730, trade greatly revived, and quickly extended, chiefly in the check handkerchief branch; which, for many years, ſucceeded very well; and ſeveral of the traders went up to England to ſell their Paiſley manufactured goods, which yielded great profits, and turned well out to their advantage, both by acquiring a more general knowledge of trade, and ſettling a correſpondence there, which was of great uſe to them afterwards when they came home, then they thought of eſtabliſhing other branches; to which they were the more encouraged, by having got ſeveral acquaintances and a correſpondence ſettled in England.

This gave way to light goods of all kinds, ſuch as plain, ſtriped, ſpotted, and figured clear lawns; bordered plain and ſpotted handkerchiefs. Thread, gauzes or catguts, *&c.* When they had arrived at this pitch in manufacturing, the mode of which changed with the faſhion of the day: Their inventions had full ſcope in finding out new patterns, and modes of working the ſilk gauze, even to amazing variety of patterns; nay even new fabrics became a ſtudy, in which he who ſucceeded beſt, had the quickeſt ſale, and the largeſt profits: Hence aroſe a keen emulation, and the ſucceſs was in proportion, and trade made a rapid progreſs, till it arrived at its preſent ſtate of perfection. As the ſame cauſe ſtill operates, it will produce the ſame effects, and further improvements may be yearly expected; as the Paiſley manufacturers excell the generality of this country, in whatever depends upon fancy.

Likewiſe ſo great is the ingennity of our Paiſley weavers, that nothing in their own branch is too hard for them. Again, it is well known, that the cheaper we can ſend our goods to a foreign market, and the better the quality, the more certain and readier will the ſale be.

It is equally manifeſt, that the price of labour is generally proportionable to the cheapneſs of proviſions, houſerents, feuel, and other neceſſaries needful; even the conveniency of water contribute toward the advantage of a manufacturing town: All which Paiſley is well ſituated with.

As many people are of different opinions, who was the firſt manufacturer of ſilk at Paiſley, I ſhall briefly account for the ſame.

The late Mr. Humphrey Fulton, merchant in Maxwelltown, near Paiſley, left two ſons and two daughters, who are ſtill alive. His eldeſt ſon William married Marion, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Henry Millar, miniſter of Nielſton; his ſecond ſon Robert married a daughter of Mr. Peter Scott, miniſter, Laigh-church, Paiſley (her ſiſter married Mr. Archibald Davieſon, miniſter, Inchinnan). His eldeſt daughter Margaret, married to Mr. John M'Kerrel; his ſecond daughter Mary, to Mr. Robert Bogg, miniſter, Abbey-church, Paiſley; they all have iſſue.

Mr. Humphrey Fulton, his two ſons, and the ſaid Mr. John M'Kerrel, were joint partners in trade for ſome time; Mr. M'Kerrel afterwards ſet up by himſelf; and in the year 1759, manufactured the firſt ſilk web ever was wrought in Paiſley (John Wilſon weaver); however, at the end of ſaid web, Mr. M'Kerrel dropt the ſilk branch for ſome time, and ſold his ſilk on hand, and other utenſils, to Mr. Humphrey Fulton and ſons, when, about three months following, they commenced the ſilk-manufactory, in imitation of the Spittelfield manufactory.

I am informed, they received a premium. (Mr. Humphrey Fulton died May 27. 1779.).

Some time thereafter others having made the like trial, the appearance of the goods in the London market induced a copartnerſhip in that city to eſtabliſh this branch in

Paiſley; and a company, *viz.* Meſſrs Philips and Co. from London, come to Paiſley, and ſet up about the year 1762. Never could there have been a more ſeaſonable time for their purpoſe. A circumſtance happened which made the attempt ſucceed, crowning their moſt ſanguine hopes with the wiſhed for ſucceſs, which was the king's death.

Before this the thread gauze had been in vogue; but a general mourning enſuing, and Indian muſlins being uſed for that purpoſe, this, in a great meaſure put a ſtop to the Paiſley trade.

On account of the ſtagnation in this branch, a number of weavers were thrown idle: Which circumſtance, however, was of advantage to the London company, as they found hands ready, and had them inſtantly engaged: this gave encouragement to other companies in London to come down, and commence manufacturing the ſaid branch here. As Paiſley being ſo well ſuited to a branch in which ſo much invention is neceſſary; it afterwards was introduced upon a very large ſcale, larger than ever it had been before; by which it ſoon gained a preference to the Spittlefield's manufactures, as living was much cheaper, and the wages conſiderably lower.

There are 18 manufacturing houſes in this branch at Paiſley, 6 of which belong to London, and the other 12 to Paiſley; but 8 of the ſaid 12 houſes have alſo their own warehouſes in London, and keep regular ſtore there.

The firms of thoſe ware rooms, with what ſtreets of Paiſley they are in, I here ſubjoin Thoſe marked thus * carries on the linen branch alſo.

1. Peter James Bennet, at New Town Croſs.
2. Brown, Sharp and Co. ware-room, New ſtreet.
3. Herbert Buchanan and Co. Gauze-ſtreet.
4. Edmiſton, Lothian and Buchanan, Schoolhouſe-wynd.
5. * Elliotts and Dibbs, Woodſide.
6. Ellis and Edwards, Sneddon Back-row.
7. Ferrie, Stewart, Pollock and Co. near the Croſs.
8. * Fultons and Pollock, Maxwelltown.
9. William Henry and Co. Gauze-ſtreet.
10. Joſeph Holms, and Co. Townhead.
11. Kerr, Hepburn and Watt, Old Smith hills.
12. * William and James Lownds. New Sneddon.
13. John M'Kerrel and Sons, Maxwelltown.
14. Niven, Stevenſon and Pagan, Main-ſtreet.
14. Orr, Craig and Stow, Great George ſtreet.
16. William Stevenſon, New-ſtreet.
17. Joſeph, William and Samuel Twiggs, Old Smith-hills.
18. William and John Wallace, New Sneddon.

There being ſuch a number of linen manufacturers in town, ſeverals dealing ſo very extenſively, and others very little, gradually declining in form of a pyramid, their names or firms I will not inſert.

The raw ſilk chiefly uſed for the ſilk branch is brought from London, by land carriage: The ſilk goods manufactured from theſe raw materials are ſent back weekly, by the ſame conveyance, and pay *2d. per lib.* of carriage. The waggons employed in this buſineſs go up in 3 weeks. The whole progreſs is conducted in the moſt uniform manner.

The goods of all ſilk draw a debenture of *3s. per lib.* except when it is ornamented with incle, which is only *1s.* ſterling, when exported to a foreign market: London, at preſent, is the chief market.

The manufacturing of ſilk ribbonds was begun in this place about the year 1772; both flowered and plain was made, in every reſpect, as good as in any place in England: By which many boys and girls were employed, who would otherwiſe have been idle for ſome years: But the ribbond branch was quite given up about five years ago, for want of workers.

In the year 1766, October 30. when an application was made to parliament for an additional duty on French cambrics and lawns, which was accordingly obtained, an exact liſt of the number of looms employed in Paiſley was taken: The report ſtands thus: Linen looms 855; ſilk ditto 702; thick work ditto 45; empty ditto 165: Total 1767.

Again, in the year 1773, December 20. another exact liſt was taken. At that time there was a general ſtagnation in the linen branch throughout Britain and Ireland. Some relief was petitioned for from parliament; but the bill miſcarried in a committee of the houſe appointed to examine the ſtate of the linen manufactories, where it was rejected by a ſmall majority. The report taken at that time with regard to Paiſley, ſtands thus: Linen looms 557; ſilk ditto 876; ribbond ditto 155; thick work ditto 66; empty ditto 579: Total 2233. But here it muſt be obſerved, that thoſe who were appointed to make out the above liſts, confined themſelves wholly to the town and ſuburbs; whereas I am going to preſent the reader with a calculation taken in April 1776, by Mr. William Carlile, merchant, New-Sheddon; which is an account of thoſe who were employed by the manufacturers in Paiſley; and reſide not only in the town and ſuburbs of Paiſley, but likewiſe thoſe employed by them, in the adjacent villages and country around, even to the diſtance of twenty miles. The number of weavers employed in linen were 1500; in ſilk 2500.

In the latter end of the year 1781, ſeveral of the manufacturers in town made out another ſuch calculation, upon the very ſame plan. To ſhow the increaſe they made in trade during that ſpace, I will inſert alſo. Weavers employed in linen, 2000; in ſilk, 4800: Total 6800. To winders, warpers, draw-boys, clippers, and others neceſſary in carrying on the linen manufactory, 1000; in the ſilk ditto, 4800

To each 20 linen weavers, an overſeer 100, ſilk ditto 200; to bleachers and dreſſers employed in whitening the linen cloth when wrought 340; to making-wheels, weavers looms, reeds, twine for heddles, and implements for ſpinning, manufacturing and bleaching, 360: People employed in whole 13600. Beſide the above number, the linen manufacturers alſo employ ſeveral hands in raiſing and preparing the flax; yarn gatherers, carters, &c. of which cannot be formed a proper idea, but muſt leave it to the obſervation of the reader himſelf.

Each ſilk weaver will produce in value annually, 70*l.* ſterling, on an average; which will amount to 336000*l.* ſterling.

We ſhall rate the produce of each linen weaver, at 78 pieces annually, at 10 yards in the piece, at 1*s.* 8*d. per* yard, amounts upon an average, to 65*l.* ſterling, each weaver: The produce of 2000 weavers at that rate, amounts to 13000*l. per annum.* The linen branch added to the ſilk will be 466000.

Each linen weaver, upon a moderate calculation, will uſe 200 ſpindles of yarn in the year: Total 400000 ſpindles; a fifth part of that ſuppoſed to be foreign, deduce 80000 ſpindles, the remainder is 320000 ſpindles of home-ſpun yarn.

Now allowing one ſpindle of home-ſpun yarn to be ſpun by each ſpinſter a-week, at an average, will employ 6153 women.

Now ſuppoſing each of the 13600 workers employed in the weaving branch, abſtract from the 6153 ſpinſters, at an average, to earn 10*d.* a-day, which is 5*s.* a-week, is 13*l.* a-year; the whole wages earned, will amount to 176800*l.* ſterling

That we may trace the gradual progreſs of the linen branch ſince the 1ſt of November 1743, with ſome preciſion, I ſhall preſent the reader with an abſtract account from the two ſtamp-maſters books, *viz.* Meſſrs George Pollock and John Young; who make their report, upon oath, every year to the honourable board of truſtees.

Nov. 1.		Nov. 1.	Yards		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	
1743	to	1744	353407	value	15886	15	10	
1749		1750	567805		41710	00	00	
1759		1760	812328	1-4th	54442	1	6	
1769		1770	632834		64547	19	6	
1778		1779	1621651	3-4ths	86400	17	5	1-2d
1779		1780	1492973		93347	12	2	
1780		1781	1248843		105930	19	10	1-4th

About the year 1725 the making of white ſtitching thread was introduced into the weſt country by Mrs Millar of Bargarren; who, very much to her own honour, imported a twiſt or thread miln, and other neceſſary utenſils from Holland, and carried on a ſmall manufacture in her own family: This branch now of ſuch general importance to

Scotland, was ſoon after eſtabliſhed in Paiſley; and has now diffuſed itſelf over moſt part of the kingdom. In other places girls are bred up to it; here they may be rather ſaid to be born to it; as almoſt every family makes, or have formerly made thread.

In the year 1781, when taking an exact liſt of all the thread mills, *&c.* in the town and ſuburbs of Paiſley, I found, upon a moderate calculation, that the thread trade gives employment to no fewer than 6000 perſons in performing the different operations neceſſary in the buſineſs; and the annual value amounts to 66000*l.*

Eight thread bleachfields are upon the river White-Cart, contiguous to this town, *viz.* Robert Alexander, at the ſouth end of the Abbey bridge; James Carlile and Co. (William Carlile, merchant, New Sneddon, proprietor of the land) Samuel Walker, John Pattiſon, and Robert Dennieſton; theſe four are at the foot of the New Sneddon, and weſt ſide of the ſaid river; On the oppoſite ſide of the river is William Carlile's, the earl of Abercorn is the proprietor of the lands; James Carſon's at Linnſide, and John Robertſon, (Mr. Stevenſon proprietor of the land. North from the Sneddon, and on the weſt ſide of the river White Cart, is William Buchanan's printfield. North from Shuttle-ſtreet is Robert Walkinſhaw's drying-field (Andrew Brown proprietor of the land).

Beſide theſe general manufactures, there are ſeveral others of a more local kind carried on here. There is a very conſiderable one of hard and ſoft ſoap, and tallow candles, all which are eſteemed excellent of their kinds, as the gentlemen concerned ſpare no expence to bring their manufactures to perfection. Their candles, eſpecially their moulded ones, are reckoned the beſt made in Scotland: they are made after the Kenſington manner; and with this view they had a man from London at very high wages. They make annually of hard and ſoft ſoap, and candles, to the value of near 30000*l.* when added to the weaving and thread branches, amount to 562000. The hard ſoap and candle making began about the year 1764, by Mr. John Chriſtie, who ſtill carries on that branch in his own name, in the New Sneddon; Bell and Maxwell, Sacel; Gray, Millar and Co. Graham and Co.

The ſoft ſoap work, which is carried on under the firm of Corſe and Wilſon, north from the Sneddon-bridge, was begun in the year 1776, and is carried on to a conſiderable amount.

There are three very extenſive timber yards, and other articles in the Baltic trade, carried on here. The merchants concerned in this trade have ſhips of their own. They unload their cargo at Borrowſtounneſs, and carry the ſame up the great canal to Glaſgow in lighters for that purpoſe, and afterwards, by land carriage, to Paiſley. They import annually to the value of between 20 and 30000*l.*

Maxwell and Beſsland, the firſt of the three, began about the year 1760, Corſe, Chriſtie and Muirhead's wood-yard adjacent to the eaſt ſide of the former, both on the eaſt ſide of Cart, and north from the Sneddon-bridge; Carſon and Hunter's wood-yard in the New Sneddon.

The coal-ree, at the New Sneddon was given up laſt year, and a new one built at the eaſt end of the Sneddon-bridge, a few weeks ago, the property of Bell and Maxwell, candle-makers, which is ſupplied with coals from Glaſgow.

Three tan-works are in this town; firſt, William and Thomas Campbells, St. Miran's wynd; ſecondly, Thomas Whitehead's, Seedhill, and, thirdly, Mr. Harriſon's, which was begun laſt year at the Croſs-ſtreet, foot of the New Sneddon.

Two large breweries are in this town; the firſt by Thomas Brown and Son; they alſo began the brewing of porter in 1781, which appears to do well. The ſecond, by Matthew Brown; both in Craft-ſtreet.

Two ſmall roap-works are in this town; the one carried on by John King, Townhead; the other, by Chalmers and Lichman, Wallnoke, which began July 31, 1782.

A cotton-work is juſt now erecting in William Hume's land, New-Abbey-ſtreet, by Mr. William Jamieſon, merchant, Old Smithhills, and others; this work is to go by a horſe gin.

Printing was begun in this place by Mr. Alexander Weir, bookſeller, near the Croſs, and Mr. Andrew M'Lean, *anno* 1769, Mr. Weir ſtill carries on the ſaid printing buſineſs.

About the year 1748, a large ſtocking-factory was begun in the New-ſtreet, and carried on for ſeveral years. Some time after, two other ſtocking-factories commenced in this town; but it is more than twenty years ſince that buſineſs was given up at Paiſley. The rev. Mr. Lee of John's College, Cambridge, invented the ſtocking ſteel frames, *anno* 1589.

It was propoſed to give a liſt of all the houſes in Paiſley, the proprietors names, the number of families, weavers looms and thread-mills, in each houſe, as taken in 1781, with the dates of their building, the total number of each, ſee the Plan of Paiſley, alſo the elevations of the high church, and hoſpital.

But with regard to the date of the buildings, and the proprietors names, many of the proprietors not willing to have their names inſerted for reaſons beſt known to themſelves; many others living at a diſtance; other houſes ſtood in the dark with regard to what perſon was the real proprietor, and for the dates many of them could not be found out: When it was conſulted with ſeveral of the leading people in town, that it was a ſubject altogether unneceſſary for me to inſert the proprietors names, I therefore decline inſerting them; and in place thereof I ſhall give the origin of ſeveral of the ſtreets and diſtricts of the town, with the number of houſes, families and weavers looms,; and for the ſituation of the ſtreets I refer the reader to the Plan of Paiſley.

In the firſt place, I ſhall give the ſuburbs of Paiſley. Secondly, the Laigh-church-pariſh. Thirdly, the High-church pariſh. And, fourthly, the Middle-church pariſh.

I ſhall then begin with the New Smithhills.

Begun to build 1778, David Gibſon's houſe being the one neareſt Renfrew; being only two houſes, ſix families, and fourteen looms in the ſtreet. Lang-ſtreet, begun 1754. Walnoke ſtreet, built by the late Mr. Robert Corſe, merchant in Paiſley, the manſe ex-

cepted; it was begun 1740. Bricklane and Corſe-ſtreet begun 1751. Croſt-ſtreet, which runs north from the weſt end of Corſe-ſtreet; begun 1762. Croſt, Old Smithhills, Abbey cloſs, Old Abbey, that part of this ſtreet called Ellis-lane, was begun 1768.

Weſt ſide of Lawn-ſtreet, and Weſtern Croſsflat, *&c.* in theſe, with the before-mentioned New Smithhills, are 189 houſes, 463 families, 331 looms. Williamsburgh, which was feued off by William Buchanan, merchant, Old Sneddon, was begun 1781, contains 11 houſes, 23 families, 32 looms; all theſe numbers added to the New Town, makes 281 houſes, 743 families, and 708 looms. This finiſhes the ſuburbs on the eaſt ſide of the town. Lonend and Saccel begun 1777, 32 houſes, 28 families, 29 looms. Lyleſland, Doveſland, James Curr's, and the New Carriagehill, 1776, and Old Carriagehill, in that quarter, 25 houſes, 63 families, 95 looms. Maxwelltown begun 1746, in Main-ſtreet ditto, 49 houſes, 97 families and 133 looms. Cowieſton, ſouth ſide of New-Town-Maxwelltown, and Croſs-ſtreet Maxwelltown, the laſt begun 1770; and New-Fergufly, begun 1777, 35 houſes, 63 families, 117 looms. Hartſton and Millarſton, begun 1750, 30 houſes, 40 families, 58 looms. North-end of John ſtreet, 2 houſes, 10 families and 13 looms begun 1781. North-end of King-ſtreet, 6 houſes, 11 families, 20 looms, begun 1777. Old Sandholes, 16 houſes 37 families and 53 looms. South end of Lonewells ſtreet, *viz.* on the weſt ſide, 5 houſes, 7 families, and 20 looms. Total of the ſuburbs, 491 houſes, 1100 families, and 1246 weavers looms: The 1100 families added to the 447 families in the country of the Abbey-pariſh, makes 1547 families, belonging to the Abbey pariſh.

Secondly, the Laigh-church pariſh, *viz.* the Seedhill, 45 houſes, 80 families, 66 looms. St. Mirrans wynd, including the weſt end and ſouth ſide of Middle-bridge, where the old calender is kept, 18 houſes, 70 families, and 1 loom. Cauſeway-ſide, 139 houſes, 381 families, and 434 looms. Marſhalls-lane, begun 1774. Abbey-bridge-ſtreet, begun 1752. Burn row, begun ſince that period. Bladdo cloſs, ſoutheaſt ſide of Eſpadair-rivulet, begun 1765. Orchard ſtreet, begun 1744. Pruſſia-ſtreet, begun 1757. Gordonlone, begun 1573. Common lone, to Storie-ſtreet, begun 1767. Shuttle ſtreet, and New ſtreet, begun 1734. Total, in the Laigh-church pariſh, 329 houſes, 883 families, and 992 weavers looms.

Thirdly, the High-church, *viz.* Townhead-ſtreet, Wellmeadow-ſtreet, ſouth ſide and eaſt end of that ſtreet which was feued off by Mr. Fulton of Granſhill, begun 1777; the weſt end, begun 1761. New Sandholes, the eaſt end to Queen and John-ſtreet, 1760; the weſt end begun 1777. Great George-ſtreet, begun 1781. Storie-ſtreet, begun 1780. At Commonhill-foot, and the houſes at Caſtlehead-brae foot, belong to this pariſh. Ladyſtone, begun 1777. Caſtle-ſtreet, begun 1769. Queen-ſtreet and Croſs-ſtreet, Sandholes, both built ſince that period. Maxwelltown-ſtreet, 1779. Weſtern-ſtreet, 1781. The ſouthweſt ſide of Newton-Maxwelltown-ſtreet, begun 1750. The ſouth end of John-ſtreet and King-ſtreet, and the other part of Lonewells-ſtreet,

Weſt-brae, Oxſhawhead, and weſt ſide of Church-lane. Total, in the High church-pariſh, 332 houſes, 798 families, 1125 looms.

Fourthly, the Middle-church pariſh, *viz.* Main-ſtreet, from New-ſtreet, to the head of St. Mirrans-wynd, and north ſide of the area at the Croſs, and north ſide of the Calender-ſtreet, from thence to the Middle bridge; alſo Lyllyſlane, Dyers-wynd, Grammer-School-wynd, Barnyards, Meetinghouſe-lane, Moſs-row, and St. James-ſtreet, which laſt was begun 1772. Long lone, begun 1760; the Sneddons, *viz.* Old Sneddon, New Sneddon, Sneddon Back-row, Poornouſe-lane, Common lane, Lownds-lane, Wallace-lane, Quay-lane, Weil-lane, Carliſe lane, and Croſs ſtreet Sneddon; the ſaid Sneddons were begun ſince 1731; ſeveral other houſes, families and looms, adjacent to the printfield, and weſt towards Paiſley moſs, belong to this pariſh. Total, in the Middle-church pariſh, 328 houſes, 942 families, and 654 looms. The three town pariſhes added together make 989 houſes, 2586 families, and 2761 looms; when added to the ſuburbs, make 1480, fronting houſes, 3723 families, and 4007 weavers looms. Total number of families in town and pariſh of Paiſley, 4170, allowing five perſons to each family, makes 20850 perſons. In 1746 only 4000 perſons in the town and ſuburbs. In the pariſhes of Paiſley, Port-Glaſgow, Greenock, and Kilbarchan, are 39128 perſons; in the other pariſhes of this ſhire are 15000 examinable perſons; add a fifth part of the laſt number for infants, make 15600, when added to the former, makes 54728 perſons in whole in the ſhire of Renfrew.

The area of the Croſs, is 178 feet long, from eaſt to weſt, and 74 feet broad at the eaſt end, and near 50 feet at the weſt end. Main-ſtreet at the Croſs is 28 feet broad, Moſs-row at the Croſs, 44 feet broad. On the north ſide of the area, is a neat pleaſure-walk, 72 feet long and 22 broad, all pavemented, and fenced with 18 paliſades, made about the year 1777. At the weſt end of the Oxſhawhead-brae is a neat ovel-ſquare bowling-green, 63 feet long and 38 broad, where there is alſo a billiard-table.

There are annually four fairs in this town, all held on the new ſtyle; the firſt on the 3d Thurſday of February; the ſecond, on the 3d. Thurſday of May; the third, on the 2d, Thurſday of Auguſt, called St. James Day, which, in ancient times, was called St. Mirrans Day; and the fourth, on the 2d Thurſday of November, called St. Marnock's Day. On the Friday following St. James Day fair there is a horſe-race, called Son James's Race. The reaſon for this was, that, in ancient times lord Semple's family gave an acre of land, called the Green Acre, lying on the ſouth ſide of St. James-ſtreet; the rent of which to pay the winner of the race his prize, and the race for ever after to be called *Our Son James's Race*. The race-courſe one mile and 317 yards.

In the year 1781, the town and ſuburbs teſtified their zeal to the proteſtant intereſt, by ſending 86*l.* to lord George Gordon, to indemnify part of his lordſhip's expences (Part II. p. 89.). This ſum collected by the ſeventeen ſocieties, Mr. Thomas Campbell then preſes; his ſucceſſor was Mr. William Ramſay, Cauſewayſide; who was ſucceeded by Mr. James Craig, Townhead, the preſent preſes. The names of theſe ſocieties with

the dates of their erections, according to their ſenority, and number of managers, I here inſert, as before promiſed.

The taylors ſociety was erected in September 1658, ten managers; ſhoemakers, 1701, nine managers; old maſter weavers, October 1. 1702 (being the very ſame year the eaſt arch of the old bridge of Paiſley was rebuilt, the bridge being then only eleven feet wide) fourteen managers; maltmen, October 16. 1703, ſeven managers; wrights, June 14. 1723, ſixteen managers; maſons, or St. Mirrans, May 9. 1749, eleven managers (their lodge is in the New-ſtreet); fleſhers, April 29. 1751, nine managers; old journeyman weavers, 1756, fourteen managers; Maxwelltown, April 17. 1761, ſixteeen managers; Sandholes, May 6. 1761, 14 managers; prince's, May 14. 1761, 16 managers; hammermen, May 15. 1761, nine managers; Craft, July 9. 1761, ſixteen managers; gardners, November 17. 1763, twelve managers; Ayrſhire, November 29, 1773, eighteen managers; bakers, November 10. 1777, nine managers; brewers, April 13. 1781, nine managers. It is to be obſerved, that all the above ſocieties, except ſix, are optional with regard to gratis enterers: The names of theſe ſix ſocieties are, old journeymen weavers, Maxwelltown, Sandholes, Prince's, Craft, and Ayrſhire. Beſide theſe ſocieties, the merchants have a large ſociety, erected in March 12. 1725; conſiſting of ten managers: This ſociety has two or three encloſures of ground at Eaſter Croſsflat (ſee the Plan of Paiſley).

Three other maſon lodges are in the place, which fall not under the cognizance of the foreſaid ſocieties; the firſt, called the *Renfrew County Kilwinning*, erected November 23. 1750; the ſecond, *St. James's Paiſley*, 1773; the third, *Paiſley Royal Arch Lodge*, received a charter of conſtitution and erection from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, March 18. 1777.

There are ſix ſurgeons in this town, *viz.* Meſſrs Hugh Fulton, William Gibſon, James Simpſon, William Stewart, Alexander Taylor and John Whyte; they all reſide near the Croſs.

Mortality bill of Paiſley, from November 1. 1779, to November 1. 1780; men, 98; women, 90; children, 191. Total 379.

All the weavers in the town and ſuburbs of Paiſley formed themſelves under a committee, *anno* 1768, to celebrate his majeſty's birth-day, June 4. parading through the town in grand proceſſion, with captains and all other inferior officers, in form of a regiment of ſoldiers, only not in the military dreſs, and a head captain in lieu of a colonel: They have their proceſſion once in three years: Mr James M'Niel was chief captain, June 4. 1781. Their brilliant appearance was equal to any thing of the kind ever ſeen in Scotland.

In June 1733, this town ſuffered greatly by fire; the conflagration was kindled in Mr Campbell the then ſurgeon's ſhop, head of St. Mirrans-wynd, and wholly conſumed the ſaid wynd, with part of the Cauſewayſide adjacent thereto; and part of the ſouth ſide and eaſt end of the Main-ſtreet; with part of the north ſide of the area of the Croſs, became a prey to the violence of the flames.

In March 12. 1782, the town was viſited with an inundation of water: The river was fifteen inches higher than in the year 1712. At full moon we have high water at Paiſley quay, at 2 o'clock, afternoon.

In 1768, the town erected a number of lamps to give light in the ſtreets.

The monument ſtone, which was about 8 feet high, ſtanding upon a pedeſtal below ground, joined to the ſame with lead, was taken down by Mr. Robert Patiſon, in March 1764, when going to build at the ſouth end and weſt ſide of the Wellmeadow ſtreet where the ſtone was ſtanding: As to its origin, I got no proper information.

There are four ancient houſes, which I will take notice of, by deſire of a number of people, *viz.* Mr. John Lochhead's land, which adjoins Mr. Robert Wright's large three-ſtorie land, a little above the head of New-ſtreet; this was Mr. Cochran of Craigmuir's townhouſe. The next land, the property of Miſs Griſſel Peden, built, 1594, was the townhouſe of the family of Fergully; it adjoins the eaſt ſide of the meal-market. The next land, the property of Mr. James Thomſon, tobacconiſt, was formerly the townhouſe of the family of lord Semple, having his arms engraven upon the front of it; it ſtands a little to the eaſt on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet; bearing date 1580. The next land, is the blackhole, at the head of St. Mirran's-wynd; it was acquired from Elizabeth Semple, relic of Claud Hamilton, November 30. 1678, by John Maxwell of Blackſton; it was acquired by William Wallace of Caversbank, November 24. 1736; and is now the property of Meſſrs John Millar and Thomas Beſsland; who, *anno* 1765, rebuilt the ſaid houſe 5 ſtories high, wherein 6 families live, each one perpendicular above another.

The town of Paiſley is well ſupplied with vegetables of all kinds; moſt part of the houſes have gardens adjoining them. The public gardens I will here inſert as follows:

The firſt orchard and garden lies near the New-ſtreet the property of Robert Wright, wherein are 200 fruit-trees, let to John Monro: Before the year 1731 this was the only public garden the town had. Adjoining to the ſouth ſide of it, lie Thomas Caldwell's two orchards and gardens, let to Archibald Monro and John Hall. At Lonend lies Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall's garden, let to William Ritchie. Weſt from Ladyſtone lies Alexander Mann's garden, let to Archibald Campbell. To the weſt lies Peter Dunn's garden. Weſt from Lonewells lies William Adam's garden, let to Peter Anderſon. Northeaſt from the bowling-green lies John Chriſtie, merchant in Paiſley's garden, let to John M'Claren. Eaſt from that lies William Orr's garden, let to Hugh Fulton. Eaſt from this lies William Wallace of Caversbank's garden, let to Robert Craig. Weſt from the Sneddon Back-row lies Charles Maxwell, Eſq;'s garden, let to John Marſhall. North ſide of which lies Andrew Hill's garden. Weſt from the printfield lies William Buchanan, merchant's garden, let to John Whyte. North from Long-ſtreet, on the eaſt ſide of Cart, lie the earl of Abercorn's two gardens, let to Hugh Leggat and Dougall Campbell. To the northeaſt from this lies another garden, the property of John Cumming, in the pariſh of Inchinnan, let to Robert Campbell. Northeaſt from Paiſley eaſt-toll

les John Howie's garden, let to Thomas Renfrew. Southeaſt from the ſaid toll lies John Chriſtie, merchant's garden, let to Thomas Gowans. In whole eighteen public gardens.

The ſundry proprietors of lands in the royalty of Paiſley are as follows: North from Greenhill lie the lands of Weſtmarch, the property of Mr. Gavin Maxwell of Weſtbrae, only ſon of Robert Maxwell, merchant in Paiſley. Robert Maxwell of Weſtbrae was the fourth ſon of Gavin Maxwell of Caſtlehead. The lands of Whiteſide, the property of Robert Wright of Whiteſide. Weſt-Gockſton, Robert Buchanan; Eaſt-Gockſton, the late Alexander Skeoch, town clerk's children; Moſſend, William Wallace of Caversbank; Moſs, James Kerr; Calico-printfield, William Buchanan, merchant, Paiſley; the brick-kilns, Meſſrs Thomas Kerr, poſtmaſter, and John Wallace, ſilk-manufacturer in Paiſley. The other proprietors are, Mrs Whyte, Meſſrs John Wilſon, Andrew Campbell, James Cochran, William Patiſon, William Taylor, William Cochran, Robert Yeats, John Craig, Peacock, and John Cumming, in the pariſh of Inchinan. South from Greenhill-road, Meſſrs Robert Dickſon, maſon, John Chriſtie, merchant, Fultons, Rowands, *&c.* Weſt from Lonewells, Giffensbuſh, William Adam. Weſt ſide of Gallow-green are Meſſrs William Stewart, merchant, William Adam, John Crawfurd, merchants, William and John Orrs, merchants, William Alexander, weaver, John M'Kerrel and Robert Fulton, ſilk-manufacturers; near Caſtlehead is James Renfrew's land; the Common Hill, the property of Thomas Caldwell and others. The proprietors of encloſures upon the ſouth ſide of the town, are Mrs Whyte; Meſſrs William Stewart, Alexander Mann, John Storie, Eſq; Matthew Smith, merchant; captain John Storie, Thomas Caldwell, merchant; James Anderſon, grocer; captain William Love, Andrew Smith, merchant; William Orr, Claud Nielſon, merchant. On the eaſt ſide of Cart, the proprietors are the rev. Mr. John Snodgraſs, heirs of the late John Stevenſon, Adam Ewing, the rev. Mr. A. Simpſon, Thomas Fleming, John Howie, John Holms, John Pattiſon, merchant, and the earl of Abercorn.

The END of the THIRD PART.

APPENDIX.

PART II. page 23. line 29. Richard Oſwald died Auguſt 12. 1766.

Page 74. line 18. Emmanuel Walker of Craigbet, collector of the cuſtoms at Port-Glaſgow, married Euphan, ſecond daughter of Alexander Porterfield of that ilk, by lady Catharine Boyd his firſt lady; and had iſſue three ſons, *viz.* Alexander, Thomas and William. Alexander, the eldeſt ſon, was a merchant in Glaſgow; and was married to Lillias, ſecond daughter of Thomas Calder of Sherva, by his ſecond wife Antonia Murc, niece of the late Sir Hugh Montgomery of Skelmurly; and had iſſue, Emmanuel Walker, merchant in New York.

Page 105. line 30. Sir John Houſton had, by the ſaid lady Anne Drummond, a daughter Anne, married to Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, and had iſſue. His ſon Sir John, married a daughter of Sir John Shaw of Greenock; by whom he had a ſon Sir John, who married a daughter of lord Cathcart; but had no iſſue.

Page 123. line 3. Patrick Crawfurd of Achinames, his brothers were, James, a merchant at Rotterdam, in Holland; who died July 13. 1766; Ronald of Reſtalrig; whoſe daughter Margaret, is married to the earl of Dumfries; George, Charles, and John, who was a colonel in the army. His ſiſter Jean died unmarried. He married, 2dly, Sarah, daughter of lord Semple, as formerly mentioned; by whom he left iſſue, a daughter, Sarah.

Page 132. line 15. I have ſeen the armorial bearings of Cunningham of Craigends blazoned in Nisbet's Heraldry, ſince the ſheet of that family went to the preſs, *viz.* Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, *argent*, a ſhakefork *ſable*, for Cunningham 2d and 3d, *or*, a feſs cheque *azure* and *argent*, for Stewart; an unicorn's head couped *argent*, horned and mained *or*, and gorged with a collar cheque *argent* and *azure*. Motto, *So fork forward*.

Page 190. line 12. Jane, eldeſt daughter of Charles lord Cathcart, married to the duke of Athole, December 26. 1774.

Page 211. line 3. Anne, daughter of James Lockhart of Lee, and relict of capt. John Pollock of Balgray, Eſq; died March 21. 1769.

PART III. page 254. line 2. Alexander Stewart, ſixth earl of Galloway, whoſe genealogy is treated of in Part I. page 100, his firſt wife Anne Keith, daughter of William earl of Mareſchal, had iſſue to him two ſons, who died young, and a daughter Mary, married to Kenneth lord Fortroſe, ſon and heir of the late earl of Seaforth. The earl of Galloway had iſſue, in his ſecond marriage, by lady Catharine Cochran, daughter of the earl of Dundonald, four ſons, viz. John lord Garles; George, who was a captain in the army; and was killed at Ticonderago, North-America, 1758; William, and Keith-Stewart, who was member of parliament for Wigton, and one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to the duke of Glouceſter, in the year 1773. Beſides theſe ſons, he had 5 daughters; 1ſt, lady Catharine, married to James Murray of Broughton, Eſq; 2d, lady Suſanna, to the earl of Gower; 3d, lady Margaret; 4th, lady Euphemia; 5th, lady Harriot, married to lord Archibald Hamilton; 6th, lady Charlotte, to John earl of Dunmore. The

earl died September 24. 1773, and was ſucceeded by his ſon John, ſeventh earl of Galloway, then member of parliament for Luggerſhall, Wiltſhire. He married, 1ſt, Charlotte-Mary, daughter of the earl of Warwick. He married, 2dly, Anne, daughter of Sir James Daſhwood, and has iſſue.

Tranſlations of Mottos in this Treatiſe.——Thoſe marked thus *, are French

Part II. page	28.	*Calcar honeſte,*	*i. e.* Triumph honourably
	29.	*Expugnavi.*	I have conquered.
	33.	*Sub pondere ſurſum.*	Upwards under weight.
	34.	*Vincit labor,*	Labour overcometh.
	38.	*Jamais arriere* *,	Never behind.
	52.	*Face et ſpera,*	Do and hope.
	59.	*Je penſé plus* *,	I thought more.
	82.	*Sine labe nota*	Without a ſtain.
	83.	*Quod tibi hoc alteri*	What is another to thee.
	96.	*Avant* *,	Forward.
	131.	*Fides ſervata ſecundat*	Faith preſerved makes proſperous.
	132.	*Regardé bien* *,	Looking well.
	138.	*Sans tache* *,	Without fault.
	155.	*Vincere vel mori,*	Conquer or die.
	155.	*Fortis in arduis,*	Hardy in dangerous affairs.
	171.	*Fide et marte,*	Faithful and warlike.
	176.	*Garde, garde* *,	Guard guard.
	178.	*Duris non franger,*	Not to be broken by adverſity.
	203.	*Propero ſed curo,*	I diſpatch, but take care.
	210.	*Audacter et ſtrenue*	Boldly and vigorouſly.
	216.	*Garde bien* *,	Guard well.
Part III. page	223.	*Mariæ et Henricus Dei gratia R. E. R. Scotorum,*	Mary and Henry, by the grace of God, queen and king of the Scots.
	223.	*Dat gloria vires*	Glory gives ſtrength.
	223.	*Exurgot Deus, Diſſipentur enemici ejus*	Let God ariſe, let his enemies be ſcattered.
	228.	*Ne oublié* *,	Not forgot.
	231.	*Sola juvat virtus.*	Virtue alone delights.
	232.	*Omine ſecundo,*	I make proſperous omens
	237.	*Dominus providebit,*	The Lord will provide.
	253.	*Virtute et labore,*	Fortitude and labour.
	262.	*Salvet me Deus,*	God ſaves me.
	272.	*Spero meliora,*	I hope for better.
	291.	*Sola virtus nobilitat,*	Virtue alone enobles.
	309.	*Pro rege in tyrannos,*	For a king not a tyrant.

LIST of the SUBSCRIBERS.

PAISLEY.

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——————— John Snodgraſs
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Hugh Wilſon, New Ferguſlie
Hugh Fulton, ſurgeon, Moſs-row
William Stewart, ditto, Main-ſtreet
John Whyte, ditto, ditto
Alexander Gibſon, writer and town-clerk, Town-head
James Kibble, writer, Croft
Hugh Snodgraſs, ditto, Old Smithhills
John Love, ſilk manufacturer, New-ſtreet
James Lownds, ditto, New Sneddon
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John Orr, ditto, Great George-ſtreet
John Pollock, ditto, Maxwelltown,
William Wallace, ditto, New Sneddon
John Wallace, ditto
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David Henderſon, ditto, Brick-lane
William Hume, ditto, Abbey-cloſe
Matthew King, ditto New ſtreet
Daniel M'Ewen, ditto, Lawn-ſtreet
Robert Nicol ditto,
David Picken, St. Mirran's-wynd
Andrew Purdie, ditto, New Sneddon
Robert Stevenſon, ditto, Abbey-cloſe
John Whitehill, ditto, New Street

Samuel Young, wright, Sneddon Back-row
Andrew Dalrymple, Sawyer, Abbey-clofs
James Dalziel, ditto
James Gillies, ditto, Abbey-clofe
Robert Kerr, ditto
James Mitchell, ditto
John Montgomery, ditto
James Naifmith, ditto
Robert Carfwell, couper, Mofs row
William Graham, ditto, Caufeway fide
James Boyd, hofier, Mofs-row
Colin Caffils, ditto, at Slates
John Semple, ditto, Townhead
Mofes Wilfon, ditto, ditto
Andrew Barrie, grocer, St. Mirran's-wynd
Robert Davies, ditto, ditto
Robert Bennet, ditto, near the Crofs
Robert Wright, of Whitefide, tobacconift
James Thomfon, ditto
Allan Brown, brewer, Croft ftreet
Matthew Brown, ditto, ditto
Adam Boyd, clark to the timber-yard
John Craig, bleacher, Lownfdale
William King, ditto, Lonend
Matthew Spreul, ditto, Nether-Craig
William Wilfon, ditto, Blacklandmiln
John Spink, earl of Abercorn's architect
William M'Walter, Main-ftreet
Janet Semple, Caufeway fide
Ninian Hill, Old Calender
William King, dyer
William Millar, ftaymaker
John Wilfon, Abbey Bridge ftreet
John Blair, filk overfeer, Caufeway fide
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William Fleming, ditto, Seedhill
James Hart, linen overfeer
John Morrifon, filk overfeer, Williamfburgh
James Murray, ditto, Lawn-ftreet
Andrew Wright, ditto, Lang-ftreet
Matthew Adam, weaver, Storie-ftreet
Andrew, ditto, Caufeway fide
Buchanan, ditto
Buchanan, ditto
[illegible]ers, ditto, Townhead
[illegible], ditto, Weſter-Gockſton
Forſyth, ditto, Kaimſthorn
[illegible]bb, ditto, Carriagehill

David Hamilton, ditto, Seedhill
John Houſton, ditto, Incle-ſtreet
Patrick Kenmonth, ditto, St. James ſtreet
Thomas Lang, ditto, Townhead
John Lang, ditto, Marſhall's-lane
Charles Lang, ditto, Moſs-row
Allan Lindſay, ditto, Jamphray-craig
Walter M'Alpen, ditto, Brick-lane
William M'Alpen, ditto, Gauze-ſtreet
Malcolm M'Allom, ditto, Craigton
Edward M'Milling, ditto
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William Wilſon, Bourtrees
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Gavin Raiſton of that ilk
Allan Pollock of Arthurlie
Jonathan Hough, manufacturer, Dovecoathall mill
John Lock, turner, Dovecoathall
William M'Crachan, gardner Caldwell
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John Mather of Millhall
Claud Marſhall, writer, Glaſgow
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John Caldwell, merchant, Beith
William Harvie, farmer, Brokenhills, Beith
William Cocheran of Ladyland, Kilbirnie
William Allan, wright Kilbirnie
William Davies, weaver there
Robert Montgomery, ſhoemaker there
Hugh Cochran, exciſe-officer, Dumfermline
William M'Dowall, hoſier, Edinburgh
Robert Hamilton, ditto, there

ERRATA.

PART I. Page 6. line 21. *for* carucats, *read* and two carucats.

PART II. Page 1. line 16. *for* viſcount of Lanark, *read* ſheriff of Lanark. P. 38. l. 27. *for* and is now deſigned, *read* and deſigned. P. 58. l. 39. *for* Thomas now lord Erſkine, *read* Thomas lord Erſkine. P. 77. l. 7. *for* Mr. John Anderſon, who died February 19. *read* Mr. John Anderſon, who was ſucceeded by another John Anderſon, February 19. 1774. P. 112. l. 23. *for* in favours William, *read* in favours of P. 120. l. 20. *for* the the, *read* the. Same p. l. 32. *for* ſaid with, *read* ſaid n. P. 123. l. 8. *for* had no iſſue, *read* had iſſue. P. 136. l. 36. *for* regiment horſe, *read* regiment of horſe. P. 137. l. 10. *for* and purchaſed a captaincy, being an officer. Same p. l. 31. *for* 1762, *read* in 1765. P. 141, l. 14. *for* bro- *read* uncle. P. 190. l. 7. *for* latter end of December following, *read* Decembe 752, aged 66. Same p. l. 18. *for anno* 1761, *read* in April 1762. P. 196. l. 1 ree, *read* four.

RT III. Page 306. line 25. *for* Woderſpoon, *read* Witherſpoon. P. 307. l. 2 anagement of the money, *read* chuſing the ſeſſion-clerk. P. 309. l. 13. *for* ſ abo iſhed. P. 323. l. 27. *for* ferrie, *read* ferrier.

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